



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

68.80

AN EPITOME OF THE
OFFICIAL HISTORY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLONY, IN 1788, TO THE CLOSE
OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE ELEVENTH
PARLIAMENT UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, IN 1883.

COMPILED CHIEFLY FROM
THE OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY RECORDS
OF THE COLONY,

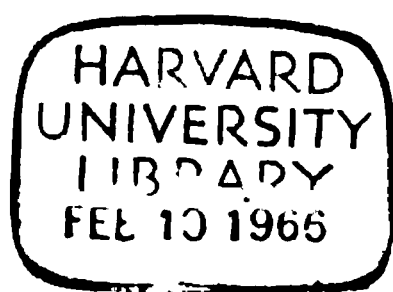
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THOMAS RICHARDS,
GOVERNMENT PRINTER AND REGISTRAR OF COPYRIGHT.



SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883

Cc 2112.83
✓



PREFACE.

THE design of this work is to supply a brief sketch of the official and political history of New South Wales from the earliest date. Without attempting to indicate the successive steps by which the Colony has attained its present high degree of social and commercial advancement, a great deal of matter is necessarily introduced that will be of assistance hereafter in tracing out the rapid progress of the Colony from the condition of a rude settlement to that of an enlightened and prosperous community, in which labour and enterprise, wealth and refinement, find a congenial home.

The plan of the book is to give, by way of introduction, a short review of the course of Australian discovery, from the earliest period to the date when the British flag was first hoisted in Port Jackson, and then to give a summary of the principal events during the rule of each Governor. This summary briefly recounts the more important proceedings of the first Nominee Council, and of the partly elective and partly nominee Council that succeeded it, and affords a synopsis of Administrative and Parliamentary history under Responsible Government.

In addition to these particulars, the book contains the substance of the Speeches delivered by the various Governors at the opening and closing of the Sessions of Parliament, the pith of the Financial Statements made by the different Treasurers, and a succinct record of the most important subjects dealt with at the Intercolonial Conferences. The principal facts relating to Australian exploration are also briefly chronicled. A short chapter is devoted to the history of Norfolk Island, which is under the jurisdiction of the Governor of this Colony; and another to Lord Howe Island, which is a dependency of New South Wales.

The compilation has not been the work of one hand. The laborious task of extracting matter for the epitome from

the official records, and compiling it in its present shape, was entrusted to Mr. Alfred Bourne, of this Department; and the work bears evidence of the great assiduity and care bestowed upon it by him. Acknowledgments are due to the Reverend John Campbell, of Glen Innes, for his valuable assistance in compiling the Introductory Chapter; to Mr. E. W. Foxall, for condensing the Financial Statements; to Mr. J. J. Spruson, for contributing the chapters on Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island; to Mr. Edward Dowling, Secretary to the Board of Technical Education, for the Australasian Statistics; to Mr. Stephen Jones, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. A. P. Clapin, Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council, for the information from which the Lists of the Parliament have been compiled; and to Mr. W. H. Pidcock, for the Index.

It is necessary to explain that the Statistics given at the close of each chapter are taken from published Returns compiled by the Registrar-General.

The Officers of the several Australasian Governments to whom application was made for Statistics most promptly and courteously supplied the information required.

The coloured Map shows the extent of the Railway system and other means of internal communication; and indicates the Pastoral, Agricultural, and Mineral areas, at this date.

The Appendix contains statistical information relating to all the Australian Colonies (except Western Australia) and tabulated returns of local interest.

Although close and careful attention has been given to this work in its progress through the press, I am conscious that it cannot be altogether free from imperfections; but I trust that it may be found sufficiently comprehensive and accurate to be useful to the general reader, and especially so to the legislator, the journalist, and the historian.

T. R.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY AUSTRALIAN DISCOVERY.

PAGE.

What ancient geographers say—Fernandes de Quiros and Torres—Dutch discoverers—Abel Jansz. Tasman—Dampier, the buccaneer—Captain Cook sails in the “Endeavour”—Botany Bay—Phillip and the First Fleet—Port Jackson—Sydney Cove—Foundation of the Colony	1
--	---

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNORS PHILLIP AND HUNTER.—1788-1800.

First Historical Scene—Trouble with Aborigines—La Pérouse—Norfolk Island—Rumours of Gold—Supplies from Home—Departure of Phillip—State of Colony—First Emigrant Ship—Attempts to cross the Mountains—Governor Hunter—Bass and Flinders—Newcastle—Governor Hunter's departure—First Printing Press—Statistics	20
--	----

CHAPTER III.

GOVERNORS KING AND BLIGH.—1800-1808.

Governor King—Macarthur—Cruise of the “Investigator”—The <i>Sydney Gazette</i> —Péron's Narrative—Bligh, of the “Bounty”—Quarrel with Macarthur—Bligh's Arrest and Deposition	26
---	----

CHAPTER IV.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.—1810-1821.

Passage of the Blue Mountains—The Charter of Justice—King's Surveys—Oxley's and Hume's Discoveries—Social Contests—Macquarie's Defence—Statistics	29
---	----

CHAPTER V.

GOVERNOR SIR THOMAS BRISBANE.—1821-1825.

Era of Free Immigration—Various Discoveries—A Legislative Council—Trial by Jury—Liberty of the Press—Australian Agricultural Co.—Brisbane recalled—Statistics	33
---	----

CHAPTER VI.

GOVERNOR DARLING.—1825-1831.

The New Legislative Council—Royal Instructions—Commercial Panic—The “Rogue’s March”—Legislation anent the Press—Mr. Justice Forbes—Discoveries by Captain Sturt—Sydney Water Supply—Separation of Van Diemen’s Land—Statistics	37
--	----

CHAPTER VII.

GOVERNOR SIR RICHARD BOURKE.—1831-1837.

Sir Richard Bourke—Meeting of Legislative Council—The First Appropriation Bill—The <i>Government Gazette</i> —Session of 1833—The Jury Act—Session of 1834—Church and School Lands—Session of 1835—Claims to Grants of Land Bill—Committee on Immigration—Session of 1836—Trial by Jury—Crown Lands Occupation Bill—New Government House—Circular Wharf at Sydney Cove—Darlinghurst Gaol—Session of 1837—The Port Phillip District—Dr. Lang and Immigration—Major Mitchell’s Explorations—Statue to Sir Richard Bourke—Statistics	49
---	----

CHAPTER VIII.

GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GIPPS.—1838-1846.

Sir George Gipps—His Policy—Financial Disaster—Legislative Session of 1838—Proposed Bill for the Government of New South Wales—Session of 1839—Crown Lands Occupation Act Amendment Bill—Minute on Finance—Minute on Education—Despatch from Lord Glenelg <i>re</i> Transportation—Session of 1840—Annexation of New Zealand—Claims to Grants of Land in New Zealand—Mr. Wentworth’s Address—Sir George Gipps’ Reply—Finance—Education—Police and Gaol Expenditure—Royal Instructions—The Council’s Address thereon—Session of 1841—Financial Embarrassments—Education—Despatches from England—Committee on Immigration Debentures—Session of 1842—Commercial Panic—Session of 1843—The Constitutional Act—The Electoral Bill—Dissolution of the Council—Meeting of the New Council—Select Committee on Monetary Confusion—Prorogation—Extraordinary Session of the Council—Session of 1844—District Councils—Differences between the Governor and the Council—Land Grievance Committee—Committee on Education—Select Committee on the Elective Franchise—Police and Gaol Expenditure—General Grievances Committee—Addresses to Her Majesty—Session of 1845—Immigration—Session of 1846—Crown Lands Occupation Continuation Bill—Close of Gipps’ Administration—Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt—Statistics.....	66
---	----

CHAPTER IX.

GOVERNOR SIR CHARLES A. FITZ ROY.—1846-1854.

Opening of Session 1846—Financial Message—Minimum upset price of land—Transportation—Select Committee on Steam Communication—Prorogation—Anti-transportation Committee—Re-assembling of Council—Finance—Squatting Regulations—Select Committee’s Report—Coal monopoly—Resolutions on
--

	PAGE.
Transportation—Immigration—Death of Sir George Gipps—Prorogation—Death of Lady Mary Fitz Roy—Session of 1848—Despatch on Separation of Port Phillip—Finance—Railways—Steam Communication—Dissolution of Council—The Separation question—The new Legislative Council—Despatches on Separation and the Constitution—Despatch on Transportation—Despatch on Crown Lands—Finance—Railways—Select Committee on a Sydney University—Sydney Corporation—Postage Bill—Steam Communication— <i>Re</i> Emigration to California—Prorogation—Opening of Session, 1850—The Transportation question—Finance—Constitutional—Colonial appointments—Select Committees—Grievances—Anti-transportation League—Railways—First Session of 1851—The new Constitution—Separation of Victoria—The Grievance Petition—Prorogation—Gold discovery—Assembling of a new Legislative Council—Fitz Roy Governor-General—Despatches on Crown Lands—On Transportation—Second Grievance Petition—Finance—Immigration—Steam Communication—Mint—Defence—Military—Postage—Prorogation—Opening of Session 1852—Select Committee to prepare a Constitution for New South Wales—Earl Grey's Reply to the Remonstrance—Answer to Earl Grey—Financial Message—Mr. Wentworth's Resolution <i>re</i> Estimates—Second Financial Message—Gold-fields management—Select Committee on Immigration—Police Regulation—Clergymen's Stipends—Steam Communication—Cost of Military—Hon. E. Deas-Thomson—Railways—Close of Session—Legislative Session of 1853—Sir John Pakington's Despatch—Duke of Newcastle's Despatch—Resolutions in reference thereto—Select Committee on Constitution—Constitution Bill—Constitution Committee—Passing of the Constitution Act—Declaratory Resolutions—Finance—Water Supply—Dissolution of the Sydney City Corporation—Paris Universal Exhibition—Prorogation—Meeting of Legislative Council—Governor-General's Opening Speech—The War with Russia—Sydney Railway Company—Mr. Parkes on inferior Immigration—Branch of Royal Mint—Finance—Governor-General's Salary—Dr. Lang <i>re</i> Separation—Correspondence on Constitution—Want of Confidence—Resolutions on Transportation—Darvall's Resolutions adverse to Constitution Act—Select Committee on Immigration—Railway construction—Crown Lands Inquiry—Asiatic Labour—Territorial Revenue—Farewell to Sir Charles Fitz Roy—Prorogation—Kennedy's Discoveries—Statistics.....	128

CHAPTER X.

GOVERNOR SIR WILLIAM DENISON.—1855-1861.

Sir William Denison—He declines to dissolve the Legislative Council—The Opening Speech—Financial Minute—Martin's Resolutions—Custom-houses on the Border—Wentworth's communication—Lord John Russell's Despatch—Steam Postal Communication—Education—Resolutions on the War—Railways—City Commissioners' Department—Bills and Select Committees—Retirement of Sir Charles Nicholson from the Speakership—Final Prorogation of the Legislative Council—Responsible Government—The Donaldson Ministry—The First Parliament—Cowper's Amendment on the Address in Reply—Departmental arrangements—Political position of Judges—Resignation of the Donaldson Ministry—The Cowper Ministry—Treaty of Peace—Defeat of the Cowper Ministry—The Parker Ministry—Constitution Act Amendment—Parkes' Resolutions on Transportation—Donaldson's Financial Statement—Schedule C—Separation of Moreton Bay—Political Pensions—Plunkett President of Legislative Council—Select Committee on City Commissioners—

	PAGE.
Financial Statement—Retirement of Sir James Martin—Departmental—Retirement of Victoria from the Border Duties Convention—Electoral Bill—Telegraph Cable—The Prisoner Gardiner—Prorogation—Opening of Fourth Session—Address in Reply—Financial Statement—The Gardiner question—Minute of Sir Hercules Robinson—Combes' Resolutions—Dissolution of Parliament—The Seventh Parliament—Amendment on the Address in Reply—The Governor's Message—Sir William Manning sent for—The third Robertson Ministry—Death of Mr. Arnold—Mr. George Wigram Allen Speaker—Resignation of Mr. Allen—His re-election—Forster's Financial Statement—Immigration—Electric Cable—Postal—Stamp Duties—Crown Lands Act Amendment Bill—Prorogation—Re-assembling of Parliament—Death of Sir Charles Cowper—Robertson's Financial Statement—Forster Agent-General—Agreements Validating Bill—Education Bill—The Surplus Revenue—Prorogation—Re-assembling of Parliament—Stuart's Financial Statement—Cable Conference—Want of Confidence Motion—Ministerial Statement—Vote of Censure—Political Crisis—The second Parkes Ministry—Piddington's Financial Statement—Queensland Gold-fields Act Amendment Bill—Ministerial Statement—Legal meaning of 31st clause of Land Act—Another Crisis—The fourth Robertson Ministry—The Treasurer's Motion negatived—Mr. Stuart sent for—Mr. S. C. Brown commissioned—Dissolution—The Ninth Parliament—Amendment on Address in Reply—Sir Henry Parkes fails to form a Ministry—The Farnell Ministry—Cohen's Financial Statement—Primary Education—Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company—Mail Service—Duplicate Cable Conference—Prorogation—Re-assembling of Parliament—Cohen's Financial Statement—Crown Lands Bill defeated—Sir John Robertson sent for—Resignation of Sir John Robertson—Vote of Want of Confidence—The Parkes-Robertson Coalition—Watson's Financial Statement—Chinese Immigration Restriction Bill—Parliamentary Privilege Bill—Collision between the two Branches of the Legislature—Lands Acts Further Amendment Bill—Australian Exploration—Departure of Sir Hercules Robinson—Statistics	491

CHAPTER XIV.

GOVERNOR LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.—1879.

Sir Alfred Stephen Administrator—Arrival of Lord Augustus Loftus—Death of Hon. E. Butler—The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council—Prorogation—Intercolonial Meteorological Conference—Re-assembling of Parliament—Church and School Lands—Public Instruction Bill—Financial Statement—Electoral Bill—Church and School Lands Dedication Bill—Stamp Duties Bills—Powers of Legislative Council—Supplementary Financial Statement—Dissolution—Tenth Parliament—Financial Statement—Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company—Prorogation—Re-assembling of Parliament—Chinese Influx Restriction Bill—Military Defences Commission—Licensing Bill—Report of the Royal Commission—Ministerial Statement—Watson's Financial Statement—Death of Mr. Fitzpatrick—Departure of Sir Henry Parkes—Prorogation—Third Session of Tenth Parliament—Destruction of the Garden Palace—Watson's Financial Statement—Land Bill rejected—Dissolution of Parliament—Meeting of the Eleventh Parliament—Mr. Edmund Barton Speaker—the Stuart Ministry—Governor's Opening Speech—Inscribed Stock Bill—Dibbs' Financial Statement—German Immigration—Licensing Act Amendment Act—Loyal Address—Mail Contract—Immigration—Prorogation—Statistics	593
---	-----

CHAPTER XV.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

First Colonization : Captain Phillip, R.N., Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1788—Lieutenant-Governors of Norfolk Island ; Lieutenant King, 1789 ; Mr. Ross, 1790 ; Major Foveaux, 1800 ; Lieutenant Brown, 1803 ; Captain Wilson, 1803—Second Colonization : Lieutenant-General R. Darling, Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1826—Commandants of Norfolk Island : Captain Wakefield ; Lieutenant-Colonel Morissett, 1839 : Major Anderson, 1839 : Captain Maconochie, 1839 ; Major Childs, 1844—Island annexed to Van Diemen's Land : Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1844—Commandant of Norfolk Island : Mr. Price, 1846—Norfolk Island erected into a separate Colony, with Great Seal, to be presided over by the Governor of New South Wales for the time being : Sir William Denison, Governor-General of New South Wales and Governor of Norfolk Island, 1856—Head quarters of Melanesian Mission established at Norfolk Island : Sir John Young, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and Governor of Norfolk Island, 1866. The Pitcairn Islanders... 655

CHAPTER XVI.

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Discovery of the Island : Captain Phillip, R.N., Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1788—First Settlement : Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1833—The Island becomes a contemplated Penal Settlement : Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1850—Official Visit of Water Police Magistrate : Earl Belmore, Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1869—Resident Magistrate ; Official Visit of the Hon. J. Bowie Wilson : Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1879—Visiting Magistrate : Lord Loftus, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1883 669

APPENDICES.

	PAGE.
A.—LEASING OF DEPOSITS OF GUANO	679
B.—STATISTICAL RETURN SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS AND AGGREGATE IMPORTANCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1881	681
C.—AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS :—	
I. NEW SOUTH WALES	683
II. TASMANIA	687
III. SOUTH AUSTRALIA	691
IV. NEW ZEALAND	695
V. VICTORIA	699
VI. QUEENSLAND	703
VII. FIJI	707
D.— I. GOVERNORS	709
II. JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT	710
III. MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1824 TO 1843	712
NON-ELECTIVE MEMBERS OF THE PARTLY ELECTIVE AND PARTLY NON-ELECTIVE COUNCIL, 1843 TO 1856	714
ELECTIVE MEMBERS OF THE PARTLY ELECTIVE AND PARTLY NON- ELECTIVE COUNCIL, 1843 TO 1856	716
MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERN- MENT, 1856 TO 1883	720
MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERN- MENT, 1856 TO 1883	728
IV. PARLIAMENTS	756
V. PRESIDENTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	757
VI. SPEAKERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	757
VII. AGENTS-GENERAL	757
VIII. MINISTRIES	758
IX. MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, SECOND SESSION, 1883 ...	764
X. MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SECOND SESSION, 1883 ...	765
XI. HONORS	767
XII. MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES .....	...

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY AUSTRALIAN DISCOVERY.

Ancient geographers—Fernandez de Quiros and Torres—Dutch discoverers—Abel Jansz. Tasman—Dampier—Captain Cook's voyage—Arrival of Governor Phillip—Foundation of the Colony.

It is not possible to say at what time or by what means the earliest reports of the existence of a great unknown country in the Southern Hemisphere reached European nations; but it is not improbable that they date back to the year 327 B.C., and were conveyed by the scientific and learned men who in that year accompanied the famous expedition of Alexander the Great, whose reign forms so important an epoch in the history of the world. By his conquests not only was the area of civilization enlarged, but facilities for the acquisition of further scientific and commercial knowledge were increased. His famous expedition to the East opened the way to India, and thus Europeans became acquainted with the products of islands and countries lying far beyond those which they had before thought to be the utmost limits of the earth. In connection with Alexander's expedition, there is no distinct mention of the existence of the Great South Land, but from that period allusions to it occur in the works of geographers and other writers. The reason of this is obvious, when it is considered that maritime enterprise in the Indian Seas has never been more active or successful than it was during the three or four centuries which followed the period when the navigators of Alexander's fleet brought to the West a knowledge of Eastern commerce. This being so, it would have been strange indeed if those traditions of a great unknown land which were current

in the remote regions alluded to had not been circulated in their own countries by the traders and crews returning from these places. Passing over several earlier references, those will be noticed chiefly which are quoted in an exhaustive work entitled "*The History of Australian Discovery and Colonization*," by the late MR. SAMUEL BENNETT, published in 1865. Mr. Bennett says:—"Strabo (B.C. 50) mentions a great island which lay about twenty days' sail south-east from India, and which stretched far towards the west. Pliny, in his '*Historia Naturalis*,' which he published about A.D. 77, refers to a great island to the south of the Equator, the central parts of which were said to be occupied by an inland sea. Ptolemy (A.D. 150), after describing the Malay Peninsula, under the name of the Golden Chersonesus, states that to the south-east lay a great bay. At the utmost extremity of this bay, in latitude eight and a half degrees south, he places Catigara, the most remote place to which the navigators of his time had penetrated. From this bay, he says, the land turned to the west, and stretched in that direction to an unknown distance. The latitude given by Ptolemy would indicate a position in the bay, or apparent bay, formed by the south-western shores of New Guinea and the northernmost parts of Australia. The narrow channel dividing the two countries—discovered by Torres, a Spanish navigator, so recently as the early part of the seventeenth century (August 30, 1606)—was of course unknown in the time of Ptolemy, and consequently that part of the Indian Ocean would appear to the navigators of his age to be a very deep and extensive bay. From this great bay Ptolemy states that the coast stretched to the west until, as he believed, it reached the eastern extremity of Africa. This belief became a very general one with ancient geographers, and, in addition to the theory of Ptolemy, was apparently supported by the fact that when the navigators of their times attempted to sail, or were driven by stress of weather, much to the south or south-east of the Golden Chersonesus, or the Spice Islands of the Indian Archipelago, they were met by the shores of a Great Land, whose limits had never been reached, stretching far to the south-west. In conformity with this opinion of the great extent of the Southern Continent, the Arabian geographer, Edrissi, who wrote in the twelfth century, also taught that a continued tract of land stretched eastward from the African coast until it united with the southern part of Eastern India; and in maps framed on Ptolemy's system of geography, this Great South Land formed a prominent

feature. Agathemerus, who wrote later than Ptolemy, and five or six centuries after Alexander's naval expedition, considered the Great South Land, of which so much had been said and of which so little was known, to be the largest island in the world. It seems clear, then, that the existence of Australia was known to the early Greeks and Romans, although its precise position and extent remained uncertain long after their times."

When the glory of the ancient civilization began to wane, in the Middle Ages—a period during which both the literature and the commerce of the West suffered much—the Persians controlled the trade of the Indian Ocean. The next race who wielded the sceptre of trade was the Arabian, whose navigators, as early as the ninth century, if not earlier, had penetrated beyond the Golden Chersonesus, through the straits of the Archipelago, and as far as China. In course of time the language and religion (Mohammedan) of the Arabians became general in the Indian Islands. It is said that to the present day traces of the Arabic tongue may be detected in these islands, and also in nearly every dialect spoken by the Australian aborigines. It therefore seems highly probable, though no written records have been preserved, that within the seven or eight centuries during which the Mohammedan powers held sway in the Malay Peninsula and the Indian Archipelago, the northern coast of Australia must have been visited by their navigators.

"The first faint glimpse which we catch of the shadowy shores of Australia after this period occurs during the reign of the Great Mogul Emperor, Kublai Khan, near the end of the thirteenth century. The great Khan, in the year 1293, dispatched a fleet of fourteen ships, carrying several thousand men, from China to the Persian Gulf. On board one of these ships, in a position of command, was the celebrated Venetian traveller, Marco Polo. He had penetrated by land to China many years before, and joined the fleet of the great Khan, in hopes of being able to return to Europe by an easier and more expeditious route than that by which he had come. During his residence in the East he had made a voyage to the Indian Archipelago, in the service of Kublai Khan, and it was in accordance with his representations, and by his persuasion, that the mission or expedition to Persia was sent by sea instead of overland. On this voyage the ships refitted, and the expedition remained for a period of five months at the

island of Sambawa or Lesser Java." In a description which he gives of the islands and countries in that part of the world, he mentions two large uninhabited islands lying about 700 miles to the S.S.W.; and he states that 50 miles S.E. from these "there existed a country called Lochac, which formed part of a great mainland of a wild and mountainous character, little frequented by strangers, and where gold was abundant to a degree scarcely credible, and whose inhabitants were idolators, having a language peculiar to themselves." It seems probable that this country which he calls Lochac was some part of North-western Australia. During the next 200 years, the only reference made to Australia occurs in the writings of a Christian missionary who visited Java in the 14th century. All that can be gleaned from these writings is that the people of Java had some knowledge of this country.

In 1486 the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by a Portuguese, Bartholomew Diaz, and in less than fifty years his nation had possessed itself of the principal islands of the Indian Archipelago.

The period was now reached when more reliable information might be looked for respecting the Great South Land. The Portuguese did not long remain in undisturbed possession of the rich commerce of the East. The Spanish, Dutch, and afterwards the English, sought to obtain a share of it. Much excitement was caused by their various enterprises, which were attended with brilliant success. Just at this time (1492) America was discovered by Columbus, and this for a time diverted the attention of navigators from the East. This diversion was not, however, of long duration, for the success of Columbus and others inflamed navigators with an ardent desire to discover that other great continent in the Indian Ocean or the South Pacific, in the existence of which so many of them firmly believed. The Spaniards appear to have led the way: "Their attempts were for the most part made from settlements on the western coast of South America. One of the most noteworthy was that made by Alonza Mendaña de Neyva, in 1568. He sailed from Callao, in Peru, and held a course due west for nearly 4,500 miles, when he discovered the cluster of islands called the Solomon Isles. Subsequently he sailed round San Christoval and others. This group is in the latitude of Torres Straits, and not far beyond the longitude of the most easterly part, and within

a few days' sail of the Australian continent. Mendaña carried back to Old Spain glowing accounts of his discoveries, and urged the Government to allow him to proceed on another voyage in the same direction. Such was the ardency of his enthusiasm that, notwithstanding the neglect with which he was treated, he continued to press his request for nearly thirty years. He succeeded at last, and sailed on another voyage in 1595. In this voyage he fell in with the Marquesas Islands, but, owing to the then defective state of the art of navigation, he failed to find his way to the islands he had discovered many years before; and after enduring great hardships in the attempt to achieve the purpose of his life, he died from anxiety and disappointment. His pilot, a Portuguese, named Fernandes de Quiros, who succeeded to the control of the expedition, was, if possible, more enthusiastic than his chief in his passion for the discovery of the Great South Land. On returning to Lima, renewed applications were made on his behalf to the Spanish Government for means of prosecuting the search. Quiros, who expressed his determination to devote the remainder of his life to that object, brought forward very abstruse scientific arguments to prove the truth of the popular belief in the existence of a Great South Land. He expounded his theories so forcibly that Philip the Third supplied funds to build three ships for another expedition, of which the chief command was entrusted to Quiros, while Luis Vaez de Torres, a Spanish navigator of great ability, was appointed to the second place. Quiros sailed from Lima on the 20th of December, 1605, and steered a course west by south. On the 10th of February, 1606, he discovered the island now known as Tahiti; on the 26th April, having kept on in the same course, he sighted land, which he believed to be part of the new continent of which he was in search. He gave it the name of *Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo* (the South Land of the Holy Spirit). It is generally believed, however, that the land so named by Quiros was not in reality part of the Australian continent, but one of the islands of the group afterwards named the New Hebrides. The separation of the vessels forming the expedition, disputes with his officers, and the loss by sickness and accidents of many of his companions, prevented Quiros from ascertaining the extent and character of the land he had found; and soon after the officers and crew of his vessel determined to proceed no further. But two of the ships of the expedition,

under the command of Torres, after being separated from their consort, and not knowing of Quiros' determination to return, continued their course to the westward, and in a few days passed safely through the straits dividing the continent of Australia from New Guinea. Torres sighted the mainland at its most northern point, but took it for a group of small islands. Quiros finally returned to Acapulco, nine months after his departure; and soon afterwards presented a memorial to the King of Spain, in which he enumerated twenty-three islands he had discovered, besides certain parts of a country which he believed was portion of the Australian mainland. He attempted, with the most extraordinary perseverance, to induce the imbecile successor of Philip the Third, his former patron, to grant funds for another expedition, but failing in all his efforts to procure sufficient means to achieve the object of his life-long desires, he sank, like his old master, Mendaña, into his grave, a victim of disappointed hopes and broken fortunes. Although by birth a Portuguese, Quiros was most of his life in the service of Spain, and is generally regarded as the last of the great Spanish navigators—a class of men never surpassed in daring, energy, and seamanship.

“Whilst these efforts were being made by the Spaniards, the Dutch were by no means idle. Repeated and most persevering attempts to discover the Great South Land were made by them at the end of the sixteenth century and the commencement of the seventeenth. These efforts were so successful that the Dutch are able to produce unimpeachable testimony of having landed on the shores of Australia in March, 1606, a few days before Quiros discovered the land which some contend was part of the Australian continent, but which others believe to have been one of the islands of the New Hebrides group. The Dutch Government at Bantam had, in the latter part of 1605, despatched a small vessel named the ‘Duyfhen,’ to explore the coasts of New Guinea. Not knowing of the existence of the straits, shortly afterwards discovered by Torres, this vessel continued her course to the south, along, as her crew considered, the western shores of that country, but in reality along the eastern shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria. She proceeded as far as Cape Turnagain, in latitude $13\frac{3}{4}$ south. Here, having landed, some of her men were killed by the aborigines. So far therefore as now can be ascertained, and even supposing that Quiros did not mistake the New Hebrides for part of

the mainland of Australia, the 'Duyfhen's' crew were the first Europeans to touch Australian ground."

French maps and documents exist in the British Museum, however, in which the date of discovery is placed at 1531—when it is also alleged that Manoel Godinho de Eredia, a Portuguese, discovered Australia; and further confirmation of this is given on a map at the War Office, in Paris, bearing the date of 1555, the name of the author being the renowned Provençal navigator Guillaume le Testu. From these data it would appear that the honour of the discovery is due to the French, and not to the Dutch.

"From this date (1606) repeated attempts were made by the Dutch to ascertain the extent and richness of the Great South Land. One of the most successful of these early discoverers was Theodoric Hertoge, generally known as Dirk Hartog, who in 1616 fell in with the north-west coast, and explored it from the 19th to the 25th degree of south latitude, and named it the Land of Concord. In 1618 Zachen discovered the north-western coast, about the 14th degree of south latitude, and coasted the land from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Cape Talbot. In 1619 Captain Jan Edels coasted the shore in 29 degrees south, and gave his name to a portion of what is now part of the Colony of Swan River or Western Australia. In 1622 the south-western extremity of the continent was discovered by the Captain of a Dutch ship named the 'Leeuwin' or 'Lioness,' from which the country was called Cape Leeuwin."

"The year following (1623) an expedition was despatched from the island of Amboyna, by the Dutch Governor-General, Jan Pieterz. Coen, to follow up the discoveries of the yacht 'Duyfhen,' along the western coast of the peninsula of Cape York. The result of this expedition was the extension of the survey of that peninsula, which was still supposed to be part of New Guinea, to Staten River, in latitude 17 degrees south, where, it was observed, the land stretched to the westward. Four years thereafter (in 1627) the southern coast was discovered by Captain Pieter Nuytz, who bequeathed to it his own mellifluous name. The Dutch account of this interesting discovery is as follows:—"In the year 1627 the south coast of the Great South Land was accidentally discovered by the ship "Gulde Zeepaard," outward bound from Fatherland, for the space of a thousand miles.' Violent westerly gales, which are of frequent occurrence in these regions, had probably driven the brave Dutchman

out of his course; and the passion for geographical discovery, so strongly characteristic of his age and nation, may have induced him to push on so far to the eastward along the unknown coast he had accidentally discovered. Unfortunately, however, he could scarcely have found so large an extent of absolute sterility as that coast presents in any other locality on the face of the earth." (History of New South Wales, Lang, vol. 1.)

In 1628 a considerable part of the Gulf of Carpentaria was explored by General Peter Carpenter, Governor of the Dutch East India Company. He returned to Europe with such a glowing description of the riches of that part of the Great South Land which he had explored, that preparations were immediately made by the Dutch for sending out a powerful expedition to take possession of the country. Bennett says:—"The fleet carrying this expedition, consisting of eleven ships, sailed out of the Texel on the 28th of October, 1628. One of these vessels was the 'Batavia,' frigate, commanded by Captain Francis Pelsart. After touching at the Cape of Good Hope, the ships were scattered by a violent storm; some were lost, and little is now known of what became of the others. The 'Batavia' missed her reckoning, and on the 4th June, 1629, was driven upon a shoal off the western coast of New Holland (the Abrolhos), about 200 miles to the north of Swan River. She had a crew of about 200 men, and soon after the wreck a mutiny broke out, and desperate conflicts ensued, in which numbers of lives were sacrificed. The Captain's party ultimately overcame the mutineers, and executed them all on the spot. The remainder of the crew reached Java in a most deplorable condition; and their unfavourable report of the Great South Land contributed to allay for a time the intense interest with which it had before been regarded."

Thirteen years afterwards, however, an attempt at further exploration, which may be regarded as one of their most successful efforts, was made by the Dutch. Two ships were fitted out, and they sailed on the 14th August, 1642, under the command of Abel Jansz. Tasman, one of the most talented and ambitious of the young Dutch navigators of that day. After discovering Van Diemen's Land, which he so named in honour of his friend and patron, Anthonie Van Diemen, Governor-General of Batavia, who was an enthusiast in the cause of Australian discovery, Tasman steered east, and on 13th December, 1642, discovered New Zealand, to which he gave the name of Staaten Land, in honour of the States General.

In consequence of a boat's crew being massacred at Murderers' Bay he did not land, but merely cruised along the western coast of the North Island, and quitted its shores without taking possession of it in the name of the Government which he served. In 1644 he was commissioned to follow up the discoveries that had already been effected by earlier navigators in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and on the north coast of the vast region which was in that year designated New Holland. This expedition resulted in the discovery, among other places, of the Maatsuycker River, afterwards named the Albert, in honour of the Prince Consort, and furnished material necessary for the preparation of a tolerably complete chart of the coast.

Of English navigators, Dampier, a buccaneer, was the first who visited the shores of Australia. This was in the year 1688. He, however, touched on the north-west coast only, the most barren and uninviting portion of the whole island, and then returned to England. In his journal he says, "We anchored (Jan. 5th, 1688) two miles from the shore, in 29 fathoms, good hard sand and clean ground. New Holland is a very large tract of land. It is not yet determined whether it is an island or a main continent, but I am certain that it joins neither to Asia, Africa, nor America. This part of it that we saw is all low even land, with sandy banks against the sea, only the points are rocky, and so are some of the islands in this bay. The land is of a dry sandy soil, destitute of water, except you make wells, yet producing divers sorts of trees; but the woods are not thick nor the trees very big. Most of the trees that we saw are dragon-trees as we supposed; and these too are the largest trees of any there. They are about the bigness of our large apple-trees, and about the same height, and the rind is blackish and somewhat rough; the leaves are of a dark colour; the gum distils out of the knots or cracks that are in the bodies of the trees. We compared it with some gum-dragon or dragon's blood that was aboard, and it was of the same colour and taste. The other sort of trees were not known by any of us. There was pretty long grass growing under the trees, but it was very thin. We saw no trees that bore fruit or berries. We saw no sort of animal nor any track of beast but once, and that seemed to be the tread of a beast as big as a great mastiff dog. Here are a few small land birds, but none bigger than a blackbird, and but few sea-fowls; neither is the sea very plentifully stored with fish, unless you reckon the manatee and turtle as such; of these creatures there is plenty, but they

are extraordinary shy, though the inhabitants cannot trouble them much, having neither boats nor iron. The inhabitants of this country are the miserablest people in the world. The Hodmadods of Monomatapa, though a nasty people, yet for wealth are gentlemen to these; who have no houses and skin garments, sheep, poultry, and fruits of the earth, ostrich-eggs, &c., as the Hodmadods have; and setting aside their human shape, they differ but little from brutes. They are tall, straight-bodied, and thin, with small long limbs. They have great heads, round foreheads, and great brows. Their eyelids are always half-closed, to keep the flies out of their eyes, they being so troublesome here that no fanning will keep them from coming to one's face, and without the assistance of both hands to keep them off they will creep into one's nostrils and mouth too, if the lips are not shut very close; so that from their infancy being thus annoyed with these insects they do never open their eyes as other people; and therefore they cannot see far unless they hold up their heads as if they were looking at somewhat over them. They have great bottle-noses, pretty full lips, and wide mouths, the two fore-teeth of their upper jaw are wanting in all of them, men and women, old and young; whether they draw them out I know not; neither have they any beards. They are long-visaged, and of a very displeasing aspect, having no one graceful feature in their faces. Their hair is black, short and curled, like that of the negroes, and not long and lank like the common Indians. The colour of their skins, both of their faces and the rest of their body, is coal-black, like that of the negroes of Guinea. They have no sort of clothes, but a piece of the rind of a tree, tied like a girdle about their waists, and a handful of long grass, or three or four small green boughs full of leaves thrust under their girdle to cover their nakedness. They have no houses, but lie in the open air without any covering—the earth being their bed and the heaven their canopy. Whether they cohabit one man to one woman or promiscuously I know not, but they do live in companies, twenty or thirty men, women, and children together. Their only food is a small sort of fish, which they get by making wares of stone across little coves or branches of the sea; every tide bringing in the small fish, and there leaving them for a prey to these people, who constantly attend there to search for them at low-water. This small fry I take to be the top of their fishery. They have no instruments to catch great

fish should they come, and such seldom stay to be left behind at low-water; nor could we catch any fish with our hooks and lines all the while we lay there. In other places at low-water they seek for cockles, mussels, and periwinkles; of these shell-fish there are fewer still, so that their chiefest dependence is upon what the sea leaves in their wares; which be it much or little they gather up, and march to the places of their abode. There the old people that are not able to stir abroad by reason of their age, and the tender infants, wait their return; and what Providence has bestowed on them they presently broil on the coals, and eat it in common. Sometimes they get as many fish as makes them a plentiful banquet, and at other times they scarce get every one a taste; but be it little or much that they get, every one has his part, as well the young and tender, the old and feeble, who are not able to go abroad, as the strong and lusty. When they have eaten they lie down till the next low-water, and then all that are able march out, be it night or day, rain or shine, it is all one, they must attend the wares, or else they must fast, for the earth affords them no food at all. There is neither herb, root, pulse, nor any sort of grain for them to eat, that we saw; nor any sort of bird or beast that they can catch, having no instruments wherewithal to do so. I did not perceive that they did worship anything. These poor creatures have a sort of weapon to defend their ware, or fight with their enemies, if they have any that will interfere with their poor fishery. They did at first endeavour with their weapons to frighten us, who, lying ashore, deterred them from one of their fishing-places. Some of them had wooden swords, others had a sort of lances. The sword is a piece of wood shaped somewhat like a cutlass. The lance is a long straight pole, sharp at one end, and hardened afterwards by heat. I saw no iron nor any other sort of metal; therefore it is probable they use stone hatchets, as some Indians in America do."

The report which Dampier carried back to England threw no light upon the nature of New Holland; and as men's minds were in a state of uncertainty as to whether it was a group of islands or a portion of a great southern continent, the Earl of Pembroke, who was Lord Admiral of England, suggested that Dampier should return with a suitable vessel, to ascertain further particulars. This suggestion was favourably received. Preparation was accordingly made for carrying it into effect, and Dampier sailed from England in the year 1699, during the reign of King William III. He did not,

however, succeed in achieving the object he had in view, and only cruised along the west and north-west coasts, which he had already visited—in the course of his voyage naming a group of islands which lie off the north-west coast, Dampier's Archipelago. It may be interesting to mention here that the first notice of the kangaroo by any navigator occurs in Dampier's journal. Speaking of that portion of the west coast known as Shark's Bay, he says, "The land animals that we saw here were only a sort of racoons, differing from those of the West Indies chiefly as to their legs, for these have very short fore-legs, but go jumping upon them as the others do, and, like them, are very good meat."

Of the achievements of English navigators who visited the Great South Land during the next fifty years after Dampier's time few records remain. The Dutch and French appear to have sent out two or three expeditions, but nothing of importance was revealed; and in the year 1768, as the problem remained to be solved whether the land was a continent or not, the British Admiralty took the matter in hand and dispatched Captain James Cook on a voyage, partly to determine this question, but primarily to observe the transit of Venus. On the 26th of August, he set sail on this duty in the "Endeavour," a small ship of 370 tons burthen.

After having successfully made his astronomical observations at Tahiti, Cook entered upon his geographical enterprise, and spent some months in exploring the coast of New Zealand, after which he sailed westward, and on the 19th of April, 1770, sighted land near the southern extremity of the Australian continent. To this point Cook gave the name of Point Hicks, as Mr. Hicks, the first lieutenant of the ship, had discovered it. The "Endeavour" coasted along the shore, and successively discovered and named Ram Head, Cape Howe, Point Dromedary, Point Upright, Cape George, and finally Botany Bay. Cook's own narrative of this part of the voyage runs thus:—"At daybreak (of the 28th) we discovered a bay (Botany Bay), which seemed to be well sheltered from all winds, and into which, therefore, I determined to go with the ship. The pinnace being repaired, I sent her, with the master, to sound the entrance, while I kept turning up, having the wind right out. At noon the mouth of the bay bore N.N.W., distant about a mile, and seeing a smoke on the shore, we directed our glasses to the spot, and soon discovered ten people, who, upon our nearer approach, left their fire and retired to a little eminence, whence they could

conveniently observe our motions. Soon after, two canoes, each having two men on board, came to the shore just under the eminence, and the men joined the rest on the top of it. The pinnace which had been sent ahead to sound now approached the place, upon which all the Indians retired further up the hill, except one, who hid himself among some rocks near the landing-place. As the pinnace proceeded along the shore most of the people took the same route, and kept abreast of her at a distance. When she came back the master told us that, in a cove a little within the harbour, some of them had come down to the beach, and invited him to land, by many signs and words of which he knew not the meaning, but that all of them were armed with long pikes and a wooden weapon shaped somewhat like a cimeter. The Indians who had not followed the boat, seeing the ship approach, used many threatening gestures, and brandished their weapons; particularly two, who made a very singular appearance, for their faces seemed to have been dusted with a white powder, and their bodies painted with broad streaks of the same colour, which, passing obliquely over their breasts and backs, looked not unlike the cross-belts worn by our soldiers; the same kind of streaks were also drawn round their legs and thighs, like broad garters. Each of these men held in his hand the weapon that had been described to us as like a cimeter, which appeared to be about two feet and a half long, and they seemed to talk to each other with great earnestness. We continued to stand into the bay, and early in the afternoon anchored under the south shore, about 2 miles within the entrance, in 6-fathom water, the south point bearing S.E., and the north point E. * * *

The place where the ship had anchored was abreast of a small village, consisting of about six or eight huts; and while we were preparing to hoist out the boat we saw an old woman, followed by three children, come out of the wood. She was loaded with firewood, and each of the children had also its little burden. When she came to the huts, three more children, younger than the others, came out to meet her. She often looked at the ship, but expressed neither fear nor surprise. In a short time she kindled a fire, and the four canoes came in from fishing. The men landed, and having hauled up their boats, began to dress their dinner, to all appearance wholly unconcerned about us, though we were within half a mile of them. We thought it remarkable that of all the people we had yet seen, not one had the

least appearance of clothing, the old woman herself being destitute even of a fig-leaf. * * * * After dinner the boats were manned, and we set out from the ship, having Tupia of our party. We intended to land where we saw the people, and began to hope that as they had so little regarded the ship's coming into the bay, they would as little regard our coming on shore. In this, however, we were disappointed, for, as soon as we approached the rocks two of the men came down upon them to dispute our landing, and the rest ran away. Each of the two champions was armed with a lance about 10 feet long, and a short stick, which he seemed to handle as if it was a machine to assist him in managing or throwing the lance. They called to us in a very loud tone, and in a harsh dissonant language, of which neither we nor Tupia understood a single word; they brandished their weapons, and seemed resolved to defend their coast to the utmost, though they were but two, and we were forty. I could not but admire their courage, and being very unwilling that hostilities should commence with such inequality of force between us, I ordered the boat to lie upon her oars; we then parleyed by signs for about a quarter of an hour, and, to bespeak their good-will, I threw them nails, beads, and other trifles, which they took up and seemed to be well pleased with. I then made signs that I wanted water, and by all the means that I could devise endeavoured to convince them that we would do them no harm. They now waved to us, and I was willing to interpret it as an invitation; but upon our putting the boat in they came again to oppose us. One appeared to be a youth about nineteen or twenty, and the other a man of middle age. As I had now no other resource I fired a musket between them. Upon the report, the youngest dropped a bundle of lances upon the rock, but recollecting himself in an instant, he snatched them up again with great haste. A stone was then thrown at us, upon which I ordered a musket to be fired with small shot, which struck the eldest upon the legs, and he immediately ran to one of the huts, which was distant about a hundred yards. I now hoped that our contest was over, and we immediately landed; but we had scarcely left the boat when he returned, and we then perceived that he had left the rock only to fetch a shield or target for his defence. As soon as he came up he threw a lance at us, and his comrade another; they fell where we stood thickest, but happily hurt nobody. A third musket with small shot was

then fired at them, upon which one of them threw another lance, and both immediately ran away. If we had pursued, we might probably have taken one of them; but Mr. Banks suggesting that the lances might be poisoned, I thought it not prudent to venture into the woods. We repaired immediately to the huts, in one of which we found the children, who had hidden themselves behind a shield and some bark. We peeped at them, but left them in their retreat, without their knowing that they had been discovered, and we threw into the house, when we went away, some beads, ribbons, pieces of cloth, and other presents, which we hoped would procure us the goodwill of the inhabitants when they should return; but the lances which we found lying about we took away with us, to the number of about fifty. They were from about 6 to 15 feet long, and all of them had four prongs in the manner of a fess-gig, each of which was pointed with fish-bone and very sharp. We observed that they were smeared with a viscous substance of a green colour, which favoured the opinion of their being poisoned, though we afterwards discovered that it was a mistake. They appeared, by the sea-weed that we found sticking to them, to have been used in striking fish. Upon examining the canoes that lay upon the beach, we found them to be the worst we had ever seen. They were between 12 and 14 feet long, and made of the bark of a tree in one piece, which was drawn together and tied up at each end, the middle being kept open by sticks, which were placed across them from gunwale to gunwale as thwarts. We then searched for fresh water, but found none, except in a small hole which had been dug in the sand. Having re-embarked in our boat, we deposited our lances on board the ship, and then went over to the north point of the bay, where we had seen several of the inhabitants when we were entering it, but which we now found totally deserted. Here, however, we found fresh water, which trickled down from the top of the rocks, and stood in pools among the hollows at the bottom; but it was situated so as not to be procured for our use without difficulty. In the morning, therefore, I sent a party of men to that part of the shore where we first landed, with orders to dig holes in the sand where water might gather; but going ashore myself with the gentlemen soon afterwards, we found, upon a more diligent search, a small stream, more than sufficient for our purpose. Upon visiting the hut where we had seen the children, we were greatly mortified to find that the beads and

ribbons which we had left there the night before had not been moved from their places, and that not an Indian was to be seen. Having sent some empty water-casks on shore, and left a party of men to cut wood, I went myself in the pinnace to sound and examine the bay. During my excursion I saw several of the natives, but they all fled at my approach. In one of the places where I landed I found several small fires and fresh mussels broiling upon them. Here also I found some of the largest oyster-shells I had ever seen."

During their stay at this spot repeated attempts were made to establish some intercourse with the natives, but always without success. Cook says—"All the inhabitants that we saw were stark naked; they did not appear to be numerous nor to live in societies, but, like other animals, were scattered about along the coast and in the woods. Of their manner of life, however, we could know but little, as we were never able to form the least connection with them. After the first contest at our landing they would never come near enough to parley, nor did they touch a single article of all that we had left at their huts and the places they frequented, on purpose for them to take away."

The great quantity of plants which Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, the naturalists, collected in this place induced Cook to give it the name of Botany Bay. During his stay he caused the English colours to be displayed on shore every day, and the ship's name and the date of the year to be inscribed upon one of the trees near the watering-place.

The "Endeavour" sailed from Botany Bay on the 6th May, and at noon, says Cook, "we were abreast the entrance of a bay or harbour, in which there appeared to be good anchorage, and which I called Port Jackson." With reference to the discovery and naming of Port Jackson, the common belief has been that as the "Endeavour" was sailing past, a seaman, named Jackson, who was on the foretopmast at the time, saw the gap and the water stretching inland beyond it, and reported the discovery to Captain Cook, who called the place Port Jackson, after the discoverer, but thinking the inlet was only a small boat harbour, merely marked it on his chart and passed on without entering. This, however, is not correct, for the Admiralty records show that there was no seaman on board the "Endeavour" named Jackson. It seems more probable that Cook gave the harbour the name it bears in recognition of the friendship that existed between himself and his zealous patron, Sir George Jackson, who was for many years joint

Secretary to the Admiralty, and afterwards Judge-advocate of the Fleet. By passing the port without entering it, Cook missed the opportunity of seeing the natural advantages possessed by Sydney Harbour, and of identifying his name more intimately with its discovery. Sailing along the coast, Cook gave to the various conspicuous headlands and bays the names by which they are still distinguished. When off the north-eastern coast, at a place where shoals and rocks abound, the "Endeavour" suddenly struck on a coral reef, and was with difficulty kept from foundering. By an ingenious contrivance the leak was sufficiently stopped to enable the water to be kept under by the use of a single pump, till a suitable place was found on which to run the vessel ashore and effect the necessary repairs. To this place Cook gave the name Endeavour River, and here he first saw the kangaroo. Cook, writing in his journal concerning this circumstance, says: "With the first dawn they set out in search of game, and in a walk of many miles they saw four animals of the same kind, two of which Mr. Banks' greyhound chased, but they threw him out at a great distance by leaping over the long thick grass, which prevented his running. This animal was observed not to run upon four legs, but to bound or hop forward upon two. It is called by the natives 'kangaroo.'"

Cook concludes his account of this voyage along the seaboard of Australia as follows:—"As I was now about to quit the eastern coast of New Holland, which I had coasted from latitude 38° S. to this place (10½° S.), and which I am confident no European had ever seen before, I once more hoisted English colours at Cape York; and although I had already taken possession of several particular parts, I now took possession of the whole of the eastern coast, in right of His Majesty King George the Third, by the name of New South Wales, with all the bays, harbours, rivers, and islands situated upon it; we then fired three volleys of small arms, which were answered by the same number from the ship." This was on the 21st August.

On his second voyage to the South Seas, in 1773, Cook was furnished with two vessels, viz., the "Resolution" and his old ship, the "Endeavour," which was now commanded by Captain Furneaux. Cook did not visit any part of Australia on this occasion, but Captain Furneaux, whose ship had separated from her consort, proceeded to Tasmania and explored the eastern coast of that country.

On his third voyage, in 1777, however, Cook anchored in Adventure Bay, on the south-eastern coast of Tasmania, and, remaining there several days, had excellent opportunities of making himself acquainted with the inhabitants and the natural productions of the country. Cook, in his first voyage, in 1770, had seen some grounds for suspecting that Van Diemen's Land might possibly be a separate island; but as Captain Furneaux, in his visit in 1773, did not confirm this opinion, the great navigator appears when making his last voyage to have arrived at the conclusion that it was part of the Australian continent; and this continued to be the opinion of geographers till 1798, when Mr. Bass discovered the straits which bear his name.

The next recorded expedition to the shores of Australia is indeed a memorable one—the dispatch of a British Colony to Botany Bay in 1788; and although the account of this event belongs rather to the history of Early Colonization than to that of Early Australian Discovery, yet it is introduced here as forming an appropriate conclusion to this chapter. It was the privilege of Captain Phillip, when he found Botany Bay an unsuitable spot on which to plant his little Colony, to discover within a few hours' sail a haven which Captain Cook had passed without exploring—Port Jackson—the most beautiful, capacious, and convenient harbour in the whole world.

Before describing the arrival of the expedition under Captain Phillip, a few explanatory remarks are necessary.

Whilst America was subject to England, British offenders, political or otherwise, were transported to the Southern Colonies of that continent, or to the West Indies, where they were in the first instance employed chiefly in the production of tobacco. The consumption of tobacco was large, and the revenue derived therefrom considerable, Virginia and Maryland being the principal producers. The American Colonies having revolted against British rule in 1776, and after a long and severe struggle gained their independence, England sought a new field for colonization, and first tried the coast of Africa, but found it unsuitable and unhealthy. Her attention was then turned to Australia, the eligibility of which for the purpose had been spreading since Cook's famous voyage thither in 1768. Accordingly, a fleet of eleven sail, carrying more than 1,000 souls, was assembled at Portsmouth, in the month of March, 1787, to proceed to Australia. The expedition was under the command of Captain Phillip. It

sailed on 13th May, 1787, arrived safely at Botany Bay, after a voyage of eight months, and the disembarkation took place on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of January, 1788. Captain Phillip soon perceived that Botany Bay was in many respects unsuitable for a settlement, and he therefore determined to seek another situation, and accordingly, on the 22nd of January, he set out upon an expedition to examine Port Jackson, and arriving there early in the afternoon was gratified "to find one of the finest harbours in the world, in which a thousand sail of the line might ride in perfect security. The different coves of the harbour were examined with all possible expedition, and the preference was given to one which had the finest spring of water, and in which ships can anchor so close to the shore that at a very small expense quays can be constructed at which the largest vessels can unload." This cove, into which flowed "a fine run of fresh water, stealing silently through a thick wood," Governor Phillip called Sydney Cove, in honour of Viscount Sydney, who was then at the head of the Colonial Office, and had taken great interest in the welfare of the expedition. On this spot it was determined to form the settlement, and on the 26th of January the fleet was brought round from Botany Bay. As soon as the vessels arrived some men were sent on shore to prepare the place for the formal landing, and on the same day, the 26th January, 1788, a small patch of ground having been cleared at the head of Sydney Cove, a flagstaff was erected, and the British flag hoisted thereon. Having thus taken formal possession of the Country, the Governor delivered a suitable speech eloquently prophetic of the future of Australia, and he and his officers, standing around the flagstaff, drank the health of King George III.

A peculiar incident occurred the day before leaving Botany Bay. The new settlers were surprised to see two French war-ships in the offing. These proved to be the "Boussole" and "Astrolabe," on a voyage of exploration in the Southern Seas, under the command of M. de la Pérouse. The most amicable relations were established between the people of the two fleets who had thus strangely met at the Antipodes.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNORS PHILLIP AND HUNTER.—1788-1800.

First Historical Scene—Trouble with Aborigines—La Pérouse—Norfolk Island—Rumours of Gold—Supplies from Home—Departure of Phillip—State of Colony—First Emigrant Ship—Attempts to cross the Mountains—Governor Hunter—Bass and Flinders—Newcastle—Governor Hunter's Departure—First Printing Press—Statistics.

THE history of New South Wales, till within a comparatively recent period, is the history of Australia; for by the King's Commission, which was read to the whole of the colonists, assembled at Dawes' Point, on 7th February, 1788, the Colony was declared to extend from the northern extremity of the coast called Cape York in latitude $10^{\circ} 37'$, to the southern extremity of South Cape in the latitude of $43^{\circ} 29'$, including all adjacent islands within those latitudes, and inland to the westward as far as the 135th degree of east longitude. This important document, and the Act of Parliament authorizing the establishment of Courts of Judicature, were read by the Judge-Advocate (Captain David Collins). Governor Phillip delivered on the occasion an eloquent and encouraging address, sanguinely depicting the future of the Colony.

The subsequent career of the infant settlement was for some time monotonous and uneventful. The natives, deeming the colonists visitors, at first submitted peacefully to their encroachments; but on discovering the true state of affairs they became distrustful, shy, and treacherous. Their hostility increased as the scarcity of food became greater, owing to the disturbance of the wild animals on which they relied for sustenance. Governor Phillip's humane endeavours to conciliate them practically resulted in failure, owing, it was supposed, to the unfortunate circumstance of M. de la Pérouse, during his scientific explorations, having fired upon them.

The ships of the French expedition under La Pérouse sailed from Botany Bay on 10 March, 1788. During their stay Father Le Receveur, who had come out in the "Astrolabe" as a naturalist, died. His death was occasioned by wounds which he received in an unfortunate encounter at

the Navigators' Islands. A monument was erected to his memory, with the following inscription :—

Hic jacet LE RECEVEUR,
E. F. F. Minimis Galliæ Sacerdos,
Physicus in circumnavigatione
Mundi,
Duce DE LA PÉROUSE,
Ob. 17 Feb. 1788.

This monument having been soon after destroyed by the natives, Governor Phillip caused the inscription to be engraved on copper and affixed to a neighbouring tree. La Pérouse and his ships were never again seen. After forty years had elapsed—during which an expedition had been undertaken to ascertain their fate—Captain Dillon, in command of the East India Company's ship "Research," ascertained that the "Astrolabe" had been wrecked on a coral reef, and that most of the crew had perished. Those who survived, being cast on the Mallicolo Islands, had died years before Captain Dillon visited the island. A monument bearing the following inscription has been erected to the memory of M. de la Pérouse at Botany Bay, where it still stands :—

"A la mémoire de Monsieur de la Pérouse. Cette terre, qu'il visita en 1788, est la dernière d'où il a fait parvenir de soi nouvelles. Erigé au nom de la France par les soins de MM. Bougainville et Ducampier, commandant la frégate 'La Thetis' et la corvette 'l'Espérance,' en relâche au Port Jackson en 1825.

Le fondement posé en 1825 ;
Elévé 1828."

On 14th February, 1788, Lieutenant P. G. King was sent on an expedition to colonize Norfolk Island. The vessel, having landed a small party of deportés with their tools and provisions, returned to Sydney in the following month. In 1790, the numbers resident on the island having been augmented by the arrival there of various deportations, Major Ross was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

In August, 1788, a convict named James Daley declared that he had discovered gold, and produced a piece of stone apparently impregnated with gold. He at first refused, even under coercion, to say where he had found it; but the Governor, who had been absent, having returned, "made Daley walk before him, and threatened him with instant death if he attempted to run away or deceive him. Under these circumstances he confessed that he had filed down part of a yellow metal buckle, had mixed with it some particles of gold filed off a guinea, and had blended the whole with

clay, which he managed to render very hard." Notwithstanding this statement some historians credit the original story of Daley, on the hypothesis that his confession, extorted from him through fear of the lash, was not true.

In the next year the Hawkesbury River was discovered and explored by Governor Phillip. This discovery was a singularly happy one, inasmuch as it led to the opening up of a large agricultural district of rich alluvial soil, which was speedily brought under cultivation by the early settlers.

Provisions having become scarce, the "Sirius" was sent to the Cape of Good Hope for supplies in January, 1789. She made a successful voyage, and returned to Sydney in May following.

In 1790, however, the provisions again became scarce, and the people had to be put on short allowance. The "Sirius" had been wrecked at Norfolk Island, and no intelligence had been received from England since the foundation of the Colony; painful uncertainty and intense anxiety prevailed. "On the one side was an unknown shore and a shipless sea, on the other an apparently limitless country, inhabited by savages, in which not a step could be taken without danger of being totally lost; a country which produced no wild fruit or root fit for the sustenance of man, and, with the exception of a wandering kangaroo or a shy, swift emu, no game of any size fit for food." This dread suspense was ended on the 3rd June, 1790, by the arrival of the "Lady Juliana," from London, with provisions and live stock. She was followed by the "Justinian"; and shortly after by the "Surprise," "Neptune," and "Scarborough," transports. These latter brought out what was afterwards embodied as the 102nd Regiment, or New South Wales Corps.

Governor Phillip sailed for England on the 11th December, 1792, after a five years' rule, during which his many excellencies of character had gained him the esteem of those whom he had governed. It is recorded of him that during a period of general distress he made personal sacrifices, declaring that he was willing to share with others the hardships of the time. He is commonly acknowledged to have possessed a combination of qualities which eminently fitted him for the exercise of the large powers necessarily entrusted to him. "Powers equal to those of the first Governor of New South Wales," says a historian, "if held, have never been exercised by any other official in the British dominions. He could fine £500, regulate customs and trade, fix prices and wages, remit capital

as well as other sentences, bestow grants of land, and create a monopoly of any article of necessity. All the labour in the Colony was at his disposal; all the land, all the stores, all the places of honour and profit, and virtually all the justice." The same authority gives us the following dreary picture of the New South Wales of that day, which appears all the more striking by contrast with the present time:—"Under the absolute government described, the settlers were crowded together on a narrow space—a promontory cleared of dense forest. The soil was a barren sand; every yard required for cultivation had to be gained by removing enormous trees of a hardness that tried the temper of the best axes, wielded in skilled hands." And then the mass of the community were described as being under legal bondage; having been born in a free country they could not learn to submit and be happy, even if they had been well provided instead of being burned with heat, perished with cold, and always half-starved. Yet—and notwithstanding the gloomy conditions surrounding him—Governor Phillip is said to have never wavered in his sanguine expectations and firm belief in Australia's great future.

At the close of 1792 the quantity of live stock in the Colony was 182; of land in cultivation, 1,703 acres; and the population could scarcely have exceeded 3,500 souls, exclusive of Norfolk Island.

During the interregnum between the departure of Governor Phillip in 1792 and the arrival of Governor Hunter in 1795, the government devolved upon Major Francis Grose, and afterwards Captain Paterson, both officers of the New South Wales Corps.

On the 16th January, 1793, the first emigrant ship—the "Bellona"—arrived with a number of free settlers. They were furnished with agricultural implements by the Government, were to have two years' provisions, and free grants of land; also the labour of a number of assigned servants. They settled down at a place 8 or 10 miles to the westward of Sydney, hence known as Liberty Plains; which, however, they soon abandoned, and migrated to the Hawkesbury River.

Attempts were made by Captain Paterson, Lieutenant Dawes, Quarter-master Hacking, and others, in this and following years, to cross the coast range known as the Blue Mountains, but they were not successful.

In 1793 another period of great privation was experienced. In this year the first place of public worship was built; the Scotch martyrs arrived; cattle which had strayed when the Colony was founded were discovered 50 miles from Sydney, beyond the Nepean River, in a well-grassed district. This district, because of the circumstance from which its discovery was due, was afterwards known as the Cowpastures.

On the 7th September, 1795, Governor Hunter arrived, and entered upon his duties. During Governor Hunter's rule great progress was made both in maritime and inland discovery. First in importance come the adventurous explorations of Bass and Flinders in 1796 and following years. Matthew Flinders, midshipman, and George Bass, surgeon—who had arrived in the colony in the “*Reliance*,”—made a perilous voyage in a boat 8 feet long, called the “*Tom Thumb*,” to explore a large river said to fall into the sea some miles south of Botany Bay. They were absent eight days, explored Port Hacking in the course of their expedition, and experienced great danger from the sea, and on land from the aborigines. This was in the month of March, 1796. In December, 1797, in the absence of Flinders, who had been sent to Norfolk Island, the intrepid Bass obtained permission from the Governor to make an exploration to the southward. He was provided with seamen and six weeks' provisions; and in spite of tempestuous winds and a stormy sea, with an open boat he explored 600 miles of coast, discovered Western Port on the 4th January, 1798, and established the fact that Van Diemen's Land was an island, by the discovery of the straits that now bear his name. He returned to Sydney on the 24th March, and in September following he and Flinders proceeded to Van Diemen's Land, exploring part of the coast, and gaining such information as led to the founding of a settlement there in 1803–4.

The discovery by Lieutenant Shortland of a commodious harbour for small vessels on the eastern coast, about 60 miles to the northward of Port Jackson, is the next in importance. “The locality around the harbour was subsequently called Newcastle, from the abundance of excellent pit-coal in its vicinity; the main river was named the Hunter, in honour of the Governor, and the two other rivers (the William and the Paterson) in honour of Lieutenant-Colonel William Paterson, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony.”

In 1799 it was reported that a convict named Wilson had found a route across the Blue Mountains. As several attempts had been made before—notably one by Lieutenant Bass in 1796,—and as the inaccessibility of the mountains had been presumably proved, the statements of Wilson (who had been living with the blacks, and was somewhat acquainted with their language) were disbelieved by all but the Governor, but they were afterwards found to be perfectly correct. Bennett says, “That he penetrated as far as the Lachlan River hardly admits of doubt.”

The history of the Press in New South Wales dates back to the time of Governor Hunter. Governor Phillip had brought out a small printing press and types, which had not been used for want of a printer. One was at last found; and one of Captain Hunter's first acts was the establishment of a small printing office, which, at first used for printing official notices only, became eventually the office of the *Sydney Gazette*, for upwards of thirty years the Government organ.

Notwithstanding that several floods and droughts occurred, and the desultory war with the natives continued throughout the period of his administration, the Colony made material progress under Governor Hunter, as may be judged by a comparison of the following figures with the statistics of 1792 before given: At the date of the Governor's departure (September, 1800) there were 203 horses, 1,044 cattle, 6,124 sheep, and 2,182 goats; the land under cultivation amounted to 7,677 acres; and the population numbered 5,547 persons (not including 961 in Norfolk Island).

CHAPTER III.

GOVERNORS KING AND BLIGH.—1800-1808.

Governor King—Macarthur—Cruise of the “Investigator”—The *Sydney Gazette*—Péron’s Narrative—Bligh, of the “Bounty”—Quarrel with Macarthur—Bligh’s Arrest and Deposition.

GOVERNOR KING, the third Governor of New South Wales, assumed office in September, 1800. He had served under Captain Phillip in Australia before, and assisted in establishing the subordinate settlement of Norfolk Island in 1788—the colonization of which, in preference to New South Wales, was a scheme always greatly favoured by him.

It was at this time that Captain John Macarthur introduced the industry which has become the staple of New South Wales—that of wool-growing. This gentleman, formerly an officer in the New South Wales Corps, being struck with the pastoral capabilities of the country, retired from the service, became a settler, and laid the foundation of the great pastoral interest.

In the beginning of 1799, Messrs. Flinders and Bass returned from the circumnavigation of Van Diemen’s Land. Bass was sent to England; Flinders, accompanied by his brother, was despatched on an expedition to examine Moreton Bay and Hervey’s Bay—which proved unsuccessful. On his return to England, he obtained a commission for the purpose of following up his Australian discoveries. The narrative of his “Voyage to *Terra Australis* in the years 1801-3, in H.M.S. ‘Investigator,’” published in 1814, is of great interest. Captain Flinders discovered Spencer’s and St. Vincent’s Gulfs, Port Lincoln, Kangaroo Island, and Cape Jervis; and surveyed Port Phillip; on the north-east coast of Australia surveyed and examined Hervey’s Bay, Bustard Bay, Port Curtis, Keppel Bay, Port Bowen, and Broadsound; and afterwards the eastern, southern, and western coasts of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The *Sydney Gazette*, a weekly newspaper, and till 1832 the official organ, was established in the year 1803.

M. Péron, who accompanied Captain Baudin, the French navigator, and who visited the Colony at this time, says, "In the port we saw several vessels recently arrived from different quarters of the world. This assemblage of grand operations, this constant movement of the shipping, impressed on these shores a character of importance and activity which we were far from expecting in a country so lately known to Europe, and the interest it excited increased our admiration."

The population of the Colony in 1806 was about 9,000, of which 7,200 were in New South Wales. The quantity of land located was 48,855 acres, of which 12,860 acres were under crop; and the live stock consisted of 438 horses, 3,264 head of horned cattle, 16,501 sheep, 14,300 pigs, and 2,900 goats.

Captain William Bligh—whose previous career in command of the "Bounty" is known to all acquainted with the history of the memorable mutiny—succeeded King in the Governorship of New South Wales. His career was short, but eventful.

The circumstances attending his arrest appear to have absorbed the attention of most Australian historians, and to have diverted their thoughts from industrial and commercial topics. From an address presented to Governor Bligh, signed by 833 settlers and landholders—dated January 1, 1808, a few days before his arrest—the Colony is represented as in a plenteous and flourishing state, rapidly growing in population and opulence. On the other hand Bligh painted the condition of the settlement in the darkest colours.

At the commencement of 1808 there arose a circumstance which was fruitful of serious results. A succession of quarrels with the head of the Executive about commercial matters had resulted in Mr. John Macarthur (late of the New South Wales Corps) being committed for trial for high misdemeanours before a Criminal Court, consisting of the Judge-Advocate and six officers of the New South Wales Corps, on the 25th January, 1808. After a stormy scene—owing to the conduct of the officers, who had resolved on defending Mr. Macarthur—the Judge-Advocate left the room and procured a warrant for the latter's arrest; while the officers sent a memorial to the Governor requesting the appointment of a new Judge-Advocate. Various complications ensued; the Governor repeatedly in this crisis sent for Major Johnston, the officer commanding the New South Wales Corps,

who replied that he was too unwell to attend. On Anniversary Day, when it was found that the officers were to be summoned before the Governor and a Bench of magistrates, the situation culminated in a riot, and Major Johnston, riding up about this time, was persuaded by a number of the excited populace congregated around the barracks to place the Governor under arrest. He accordingly addressed the following letter to Governor Bligh:—

“ Sir,

Head Quarters, January 26, 1808.

“ I am called upon to execute a most painful duty. You are charged by the respectable inhabitants of crimes that render you unfit to exercise the supreme authority another moment in this Colony ; and in that charge all the officers serving under my command have joined.

“ I therefore require you, in His Majesty’s sacred name, to resign your authority, and to submit to the arrest which I hereby place you under, by the advice of all my officers, and by the advice of every respectable inhabitant of the town of Sydney.

“ I am, sir,

“ Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

“ GEORGE JOHNSTON,

“ Acting Lieutenant-Governor, and Major commanding

“ New South Wales Corps.”

“ To William Bligh, Esq., F.R.S., &c., &c.”

This was followed by the order to march on Government House. The Governor was found and placed under arrest ; whereupon Major Johnston assumed the government of the Colony. On the following day a proclamation was issued, also a general order superseding Governor Bligh’s nominees, and appointing others in their stead. Mr. Macarthur shortly afterwards assumed office as Colonial Secretary, after a trial resulting in unanimous acquittal. To prevent a re-action among the free emigrants and better part of the Emancipists—among whom the deposed Governor was popular—all public meetings (save for addressing existing authorities) were strictly prohibited. Governor Bligh was kept under restraint for twelve months, when, after much negotiation, he was allowed to resume command of the “ Porpoise,” on condition of his proceeding to England. He, however, sailed for Van Diemen’s Land ; where, owing to despatches from Sydney, an attempt was made to seize his person. He re-embarked, however, and remained on the coast till the arrival of Governor Macquarie in December, 1809, whom he followed to Sydney a few weeks after, and finally left for England on the 12th May, 1810. Major Johnston was tried in England by court-martial for his action in the business on the charge of mutiny in May, 1811, and cashiered from the service ; Mr. Macarthur was prohibited from returning to the Colony for eight years.

CHAPTER IV.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.—1810-1821.

Passage of the Blue Mountains—The Charter of Justice—King's Surveys—Oxley's and Hume's Discoveries—Social Contests—Macquarie's Defence—Statistics.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE arrived in the Colony in December 1809, and entered upon his administration on 1st January, 1810.

In 1813 the Blue Mountains were crossed by Messrs. Wentworth, Blaxland, and Lawson; and Bathurst Plains were discovered by them. Repeated droughts, and the unsuitableness of the country around Sydney for agricultural or pastoral purposes, had forced upon the colonists the necessity of again searching for a passage across the mountain barrier. With incredible toil and hardships, these intrepid men, some of whom were destined to play an important part in colonial history, effected a passage "across a chain of mountains clothed with dense timber and brushwood, and intersected by a succession of ravines, which presented extraordinary difficulties—not so much from their height as from their precipitous character. At the foot of the opposite side of the mountains, an easy journey led to Bathurst Plains—the finest country the colonists had yet seen, far exceeding even the famous Cowpastures on the Nepean."

Within fifteen months from this discovery Governor Macquarie, with characteristic promptitude, caused a road to be made; and many settlers quickly transferred their flocks and herds to the newly-discovered country.

In 1812 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the state of New South Wales. The circumstances connected with the deposition of the late Governor, and the many complaints received in England regarding the hardships caused by the monopoly of the favoured class, led the British Parliament to this action. A new Charter of Justice was conferred on the Colony as the result of these investigations. By this Charter two Courts—the Governor's Court and the Supreme Court—were created. The former

Court was a modification of the previously existing tribunal ; the latter consisted of a Judge, appointed under the King's sign manual, with two assistant magistrates, appointed by the Governor. The first Judge of the Supreme Court—Mr. Jeffrey Hart Bent—arrived in the Colony in July, 1814. When the new Judge was about to open his Court, in May, 1815, a letter from the Governor was read, transmitting petitions from two persons who had been transported for perjury and forgery respectively, praying for permission to practise as solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court. Although the Governor recommended the prayer of these petitions, the Judge refused to admit the petitioners as attorneys of the Court, or to administer the oaths to them, averring that it would be contrary to law, and that no circumstances and no necessity could exist so strong as to induce him to do so. This led to a collision between the Judge and the Governor ; and the upshot of the dispute was the recall of Judge Bent by Earl Bathurst. He was succeeded by Mr. Barron Field, an English barrister, who arrived in the Colony in 1817 ; and whose career was not a more fortunate one (owing to certain disputes with the Emancipists), than that of Judge Bent.

In the year 1817 Captain Phillip Parker King, R.N. (son of Governor King), sailed from Sydney on a voyage of discovery, and reached the north-west Cape on 1st January, 1818. Here he transferred his party from the "Mermaid" to the Government surveying ship "Bathurst." His explorations consisted of a survey of the east coast for 900 miles, to Cape York ; of the north and north-west coasts, from Cape Wessel to Cape Villaret, 1,100 miles ; and of the west coast from Cape Leeuwin to Depuch Island.

In 1817, Mr. John Oxley (Surveyor-General) explored the Lachlan River, tracing it downwards for more than 400 miles, to $144\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east longitude, where it terminated in extensive morasses. In returning, however, he crossed a fine tract of pastoral country, now called Wellington Valley, and at length reached the Macquarie River, which was silently pursuing its north-westerly course to its unknown termination. In the following year Mr. Oxley made a journey down the Macquarie, but was completely baffled by arriving at a dead level where the river spread itself far and wide all over the country. Striking across towards the coast, the party crossed the well-watered country of Liverpool Plains ; and before returning to Sydney discovered the Hastings and Manning Rivers. In the same year Mr.

Hamilton Hume discovered and explored the large agricultural and pastoral district of which Goulburn is now the centre. This discovery, which at first embraced only the district of Argyle, was in 1819 pushed as far as the banks of the Murrumbidgee River, a large and rapid stream, which was left pursuing its solitary and mysterious course to the south-westward. The important discoveries which were made in Macquarie's era increased the known area of the Colony to perhaps twenty times its former extent; and new sources of wealth, of incalculable amount, were thrown open to the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants.

One of the most remarkable features of Governor Macquarie's time was the number of public buildings erected, the total reaching 250.

Representations regarding the elevation of certain Emancipists to the magistracy by Governor Macquarie, and the favour with which he regarded that class generally, were, towards the close of his administration, made to the Home Government. They accordingly despatched a Commissioner (Mr. John Thomas Bigge) to "examine into all the laws, regulations, and usages of the territory and its dependencies, and into every other matter or thing in any way connected with the administration of the civil government, the state of the judicial, civil, and ecclesiastical establishments, revenue, trade, and resources." Mr. Bigge's inquiries extended over two years, and his report was printed in 1822, by order of the House of Commons.

Governor Macquarie returned to England in the middle of the year 1822. In defence of his policy, which had been vigorously attacked principally on account of the favour with which he regarded the Emancipist class, he wrote to Earl Bathurst on his arrival, as follows:—"I found the Colony barely emerging from infantile imbecility, and suffering from various privations and disabilities; the country impenetrable beyond 40 miles from Sydney; agriculture in a yet languishing state; commerce in its early dawn; revenue unknown; threatened with famine; distracted by faction; the public buildings in a state of dilapidation and mouldering to decay; the population in general depressed by poverty; no public credit nor private confidence; the morals of the great mass of the population in the lowest state of debasement, and religious worship almost totally neglected. Such was the state of New South Wales when I took charge of its administration on 1st January, 1810. I left it in February last, reaping incalculable

advantages from my extensive and important discoveries in all directions, including the supposed insurmountable barrier called the Blue Mountains, to the westward of which are situated the fertile plains of Bathurst; and in all respects enjoying a state of private comfort and public prosperity.”

STATEMENT OF POPULATION, &c.

	March, 1810.		October, 1821.	
*Population (including Military)...	11,590	...	38,778	
Horned Cattle	12,442	...	102,939	
Sheep	25,888	...	290,158	
Hogs	9,544	...	33,906	
Horses	1,134	...	4,564	
Acres cleared and in tillage ...	7,615	...	32,267	

* Including the population of Van Diemen's Land as part of New South Wales.

CHAPTER V.

GOVERNOR SIR THOMAS BRISBANE.—1821-1825.

Era of Free Immigration—Various Discoveries—A Legislative Council—Trial by Jury—Liberty of the Press—A. A. Co.—Brisbane recalled—Statistics.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS BRISBANE, K.C.B., entered upon his duties on 1st December, 1821.

Prior to the close of Governor Macquarie's administration, a few families had emigrated to the Colony, receiving grants of land on arrival, and rations for a certain time thereafter. The capabilities of the Colony, however, becoming better known in England, a larger immigration set in and gradually increased in volume. The immigrants were encouraged by grants of land selected in localities chosen by themselves.

Commissioner Bigge, in his report on the condition of the Colony, had recommended that penal settlements should be formed to the northward of Port Jackson; the first place fixed upon was Port Macquarie, and an establishment was formed there. It was afterwards considered desirable to remove it to a more northerly position; and with this object in view Mr. Oxley was directed to proceed to Port Bowen in 1823, and to examine Moreton Bay on his way thither. He did so, and discovered the Brisbane River, one of the largest rivers on the eastern coast, where a penal settlement was accordingly formed.

In the year 1823, Captains Stirling and Currie, in the course of an expedition southward, discovered a tract of extensive and undulating country, free from timber, and well watered by the Murrumbidgee, which they named Brisbane Downs, but which is now known as Maneroo, or Manaro Plains.

In the following year, Messrs. Hovell and Hume undertook an overland journey from Lake George, in the County of Argyle, to Bass' Straits, during which they discovered the Hume, the Ovens, and the Goulburn Rivers, traversed a beautiful pastoral country, and reached the north-eastern arm of Port Phillip on the 16th December, 1824.

Mr. Allan Cunningham, the celebrated botanist, also about this time discovered the Cudgegong River, and a practicable pass from the Upper Hunter district into the extensive pastoral country to the northward, previously discovered by Mr. Oxley, and known as Liverpool Plains.

On the 11th August, 1824, a proclamation appeared in the *Sydney Gazette* announcing that His Majesty had been pleased to institute a Legislative Council for New South Wales. The following Despatch was received by the Governor from the Secretary of State, transmitting a warrant appointing a Legislative Council in the Colony of New South Wales :—

“ Downing-street, 19th January, 1824.

“ Sir,

“ It being provided by the Act of the 4th George IV., cap. 96, that His Majesty may, by warrant under His Royal sign manual, constitute and appoint a Council for the Colony of New South Wales, and that the Governor, with the advice of such Council, shall have power and authority to make laws and ordinances for the peace, welfare, and good government of the said Colony, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you His Majesty’s mandamus nominating the five principal officers in the Colony to seats in the Council.

“ I am to desire that you will particularly explain to the gentlemen selected, that the nomination of the present Council is only intended to be *pro tempore*, and that the warrant will be revoked as soon as I shall have received from you the names of ten of the principal merchants and landholders whom you may consider eligible to form the Council, from which His Majesty will select as many as may be deemed proper. I however reserve to myself the power of submitting the names of any of the Members of the present Council for re-appointment, should I consider it to be advisable.

“ I have the honor to be,

“ Sir,

“ Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

“ BATHURST.”

“ Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.”

The names of the “ five principal officers” who held seats in the first Legislative Council were these :—William Stewart, Lieutenant - Governor; Francis Forbes, Chief Justice; Frederick Goulburn, Colonial Secretary; James Bowman, Principal Colonial Surgeon; and John Oxley, Surveyor General.

At the first meeting of the Council the Royal warrant appointing these gentlemen to be members of Council for New South Wales and its dependencies was read. His Excellency administered the oath to all the gentlemen appointed except Mr. William Stewart, Lieutenant-Governor, who was absent from the Colony.

On the 10th May, 1825, a warrant, revoking all the previous appointments to the Council and making new ones, was read

by the Governor. The same gentlemen were appointed, with the exception of Mr. Oxley, who was succeeded by Archdeacon Scott.

This Council continued its sittings at short intervals till the close of November, 1825. Laws were passed for the regulation of the granting of licenses for the sale of spirits, ale, beer, and other liquors in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, respectively; for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt; for the regulation of shipping; to regulate the collection of Customs and duties, and to prevent smuggling; also to regulate the postage of letters in New South Wales; and for the naturalization of certain aliens.

Trial by jury was conceded in 1824, by the Act 4 Geo. IV cap. 96. The Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 96 (repealed by 9 G. IV., c 83, s. 39), empowered His Majesty to erect and establish, by Charters or Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, Courts of Judicature in New South Wales, &c., to be styled the Supreme Court of New South Wales. The new Charter of Justice, establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature, and appointing Mr. Francis Forbes to be its first Chief Justice, was formally promulgated in Sydney on 17th May, at Government House, the Court-house, and in the Market-place, and Judge Forbes took his seat on the Bench on the same day. The Court, in its criminal jurisdiction, sat for the first time on the 10th June following. A legal technicality in the Act, as to whether civil or military juries should be empanelled, gave rise to a controversial correspondence between the magistrates and the Chief Justice. The matter ultimately came on for argument in the Supreme Court; the decision went against the magistrates, and the first civil jury were empanelled on 1st November, 1824.

In 1824 the formal concession of the liberty of the Press was made. Mr. Howe, the proprietor of the *Sydney Gazette*, was formally apprised by a letter from the Colonial Secretary that, in response to a memorial which had been considered by the Governor, instructions had been issued to remove the censorship exercised over the Press. The salutary effect of this was shown by the establishment within a year or two of two new private journals in Sydney—the *Australian*, edited by Dr. Wardell and Mr. W. C. Wentworth; and the *Monitor*, by Mr. E. S. Hall.

The formation of the Australian Agricultural Company, with a capital of a million sterling, dates from the year 1825.

Operations on a large scale were commenced towards the close of that year; and the local government transferred to the Company on very easy terms, the coal mines at Newcastle, together with all the appliances and machinery. The directors, by obtaining from Earl Bathurst the exclusive right of raising and dealing in coal, became possessed of a very lucrative monopoly. Port Stephens was the head-quarters of their agricultural enterprise.

Sir Thomas Brisbane established a colonial currency which raised the pound sterling 25 per cent. The discontent caused by the commercial embarrassment which followed this action led to his recall; and on 1st Dec., 1825, he retired from the Government.

The following statistics are taken from the records of the Registrar General, and illustrate the progress made during the administration of Sir Thomas Brisbane :—

	Population.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1821	29,783	£36,231	
1822	30,756	45,210	£46,429
1823	31,729	...	...
1824	32,702	49,471	...
1825	33,675	71,682	93,020

CHAPTER VI.

GOVERNOR DARLING.—1825-1831.

The New Legislative Council—Royal Instructions—Commercial Panic—The “Rogue’s March”—Legislation anent the Press—Mr. Justice Forbes—Discoveries by Captain Sturt—Sydney Water Supply—Separation of Van Diemen’s Land—Statistics.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RALPH DARLING, the seventh Governor of New South Wales, entered office on December 19, 1825, Colonel Stewart having administered the affairs of the Colony for eighteen days previous to his arrival.

One of the first official acts of Governor Darling was the appointment of a new Legislative Council as follows:—President: the Governor. Official members: Colonel Stewart (Lieutenant-Governor), Chief Justice Forbes, Archdeacon Scott, and Alexander Macleay (Colonial Secretary). Non-official: Messrs. John Macarthur, Robert Campbell, sen., and Charles Throsby. The Executive Council consisted of the official members only. On the 20th December, the warrant appointing the Legislative Council having been read, the members were sworn in.

On the 17th February, 1826, His Excellency laid before the Council an extract from the King’s Instructions, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes. These instructions laid down rules for observance in the enactment of laws. The chief points were: No perpetual clause should be part of any temporary law. No law was to be re-enacted to which the Royal assent had once been refused, without express leave for that purpose having first been obtained through the Home Government; nor was the enactment of any law repealing any law passed by the Legislative Council to be proposed, whether the same had or had not received Royal approbation, unless a clause was inserted therein suspending and deferring the execution thereof until the King’s pleasure should be known concerning the same. No laws whatsoever—except upon some unforeseen emergency—were to be made to continue for less than two years; neither was any Act to be passed whereby the Revenue might be lessened or impaired

without special leave or commands therein. No law or ordinance was to be proposed for the naturalization of aliens, nor for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony, nor for establishing a title in any persons to lands, tenements, and real estates in the territory or its dependencies, originally granted to, or purchased by, aliens antecedent to naturalization. No law or ordinance of an unusual and extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Crown's prerogative or the property of the subject might be prejudiced; nor any law whereby the trade or shipping of the kingdom should be in any way affected, was to be proposed until the draft of such laws or ordinances had been transmitted through the Secretary of State for the Royal pleasure. The laying of these instructions before the members was the only circumstance of importance chronicled in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council from December, 1825, to August, 1826.

An Act for vesting the Orphan School Estates in the Trustees of the Clergy and School Lands in the Colony of New South Wales was passed in August, 1826.

The Australian Agricultural Company about this time commenced operations on an extensive scale, and by their rapid purchases caused a remarkable rise in the price of live stock. The result was a rapid accumulation of wealth by the pastoralists; and a mania for the possession of flocks and herds possessed all classes of the community in consequence. "Barristers and attorneys; military officers of every rank, and civilians of every department; clergymen and medical men; merchants, settlers, and dealers in general, were seen promiscuously mingled together every Thursday"—at the cattle market, each striving clamorously to outbid the other. In the midst of this great speculative excitement a severe drought of nearly three years' continuance visited the Colony, the result of which was that many fortunes were sunk, and many families ruined. This financial crash was of the most disastrous character. Everybody had bought, extravagantly, at the same time; the majority of purchasers had given long-dated bills in payment; these bills falling due simultaneously, everybody wanted to sell concurrently in order to meet their liabilities. Consequently the market was glutted; the prices continued to fall until the value of a beast was measured by shillings instead of pounds; and widespread distress was the result. This was intensified by the fact that large sums of money had to be sent out of the colony—to Van Diemen's

Land and elsewhere—for breadstuffs; owing to the pursuit of agriculture being almost abandoned during the pastoral mania, and also to the drought destroying most of what wheat and maize was planted.

A circumstance that occurred a year after Darling arrived caused considerable commotion. A soldier named Thompson, conceiving that the condition of a convict was preferable to his own, persuaded a comrade named Sudds to join him in the commission of a felony. They were detected, delivered over to the civil power, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for seven years to one of the northern settlements. The Governor interposed, determining to punish the culprits in a manner calculated to prevent the spread of such dangerous notions among the military as led to the offence of these men, and to deter others from similar deeds. This idea he carried out by issuing a General Order, as Commander of the Forces, directing the men to be taken from the custody of the gaoler and brought to the Barrack-square in Sydney, where, in presence of the assembled military, their sentence was changed to seven years' hard labour in irons on the roads. They were then stripped of their uniform and dressed in prison clothes, iron collars with long projecting spikes were affixed to their necks, and fetters and chains to their legs; and they were marched off to gaol, the band playing the Rogues' March. Sudds succumbed to this treatment shortly after. Mr. Wentworth took up the case of Sudds and Thomson, drew up a formal impeachment against His Excellency, and endeavoured to bring the matter before the House of Commons. In 1835 the case was investigated by a committee of the House of Commons, when General Darling was exonerated.

On the 24th April, 1827, the Governor laid before the Legislative Council two Acts. They were intituled, respectively, "An Act for preventing the mischiefs arising from the Printing and Publishing Newspapers, and Papers of a like nature, by persons not known, and for regulating the Printing and Publication of such papers in other respects, and also for restraining the abuses arising out of the Publication of Blasphemous and Seditious Libels" and "An Act for imposing a duty upon all Newspapers, and Papers of a like nature printed to be dispersed and made public." The Council proceeded to take the clauses of the first-mentioned Bill into consideration *seriatim*. After several amendments had

been made, the Bill was passed on 25th April. It provided that after 1st May, 1827, no newspaper was to be printed or published until after the delivery of an affidavit or affirmation setting forth the name and residence of the editor or publisher of such newspaper—under a penalty of £100. Persons convicted of blasphemous or seditious libels were either to suffer such punishment as might by law be inflicted in cases of high misdemeanors, or to be banished from the Colony and its dependencies for such term of years as the Court should order.

The Act for imposing a duty on Newspapers was then considered. On the 2nd May, the Colonial Secretary moved that the blank in the first clause of the Act be filled up with the sum of “four” pence. An amendment by the Archdeacon—that “six” pence be inserted in lieu of “four” pence—was negatived, and the original motion was carried. On the 3rd May—the Chief Justice being absent—the Council passed the Act; also an “Act for preventing the publishing of Books and Papers by persons not known.”

But the Chief Justice refused to certify the Newspapers Duty Bill, and, when the Legislative Council met, on the 31st May, the Clerk was directed to enter the following Memorandum in the Council Book:—

“It having been communicated to the Council, that His Honor the Chief Justice has refused to re-certify the Bill No. 3, for imposing a duty on Newspapers, which passed the Council with the blank filled up with the duty of ‘four’-pence, on the 3rd day of May, judge it expedient to record the following facts relative to the progress of that Bill through the Council. First—That when the Bill was laid before the Council by the Governor, on the 24th day of April, the Chief Justice being present, the Clerk read the Bill, stating that the sum of four-pence was marked on the margin in pencil, to which no objection was made by the Chief Justice. Secondly—That on the 2nd day of May, the Bill was read a second time, and the clauses were read *seriatim*; upon the introduction of a clause for the preventing the forgery of Stamps, the Clerk was desired to wait on the Chief Justice at the Court-house, where he was presiding at a trial, and request to know if he saw any objection to the insertion of that clause, which the Chief Justice said he could certify. The Clerk was desired to summon the Chief Justice and Mr. Campbell, to attend the next day. On the 3rd day of May, the Colonial Secretary, upon taking his place in Council, said, ‘the Chief Justice was obliged to go to Court, but that he was happy to say he had seen the Chief Justice, who stated to him, he had no objection to the Bill.’”

On the same day the following Government notice was published in the *Sydney Gazette*:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, May 31st, 1827.

WHEREAS a certain Bill purporting to be an Act intituled “An Act for imposing a Duty upon all Newspapers and Papers of a like nature printed to be dispersed and made public” hath been published in the *Sydney*

Gazette bearing date the fourth instant, and the said publication being premature: Notice is hereby given to such effect and further that all matters and things in the said Bill contained will be suspended until full and effectual provision shall be made in respect of the same in due course of law and the same shall be published accordingly

By command of His Excellency the Governor

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

On the 24th December, His Excellency the Governor submitted to the Council His Majesty's Warrant, dated 7th April, 1827, revoking the former Warrant, dated 17th July, 1825; and appointing a Legislative Council consisting of the same gentlemen as before, save that Colonel Patrick Lindsay was substituted for Colonel Stewart.

The Governor, after this, directed the existing libel law to be put in force with great rigour, and the proprietors of both the *Monitor* and *The Australian*, newspapers, were prosecuted civilly and criminally, and both were heavily fined and imprisoned.

On the 30th June, 1828, the Hon. Alexander Berry, who had been appointed in the room of Mr. Charles Throsby, deceased, took his seat at the Council. Of the Acts passed in 1828, may be specified the Census Act; and an Act for enabling the Governor to grant Letters of Denization to Foreigners on the recommendation of the Secretary of State.

The sittings of the Council for 1829 opened on 16th February (Mr. E. Deas Thomson being appointed Clerk of the Council.) On the 21st August, 1829, the number of members was somewhat augmented. His Excellency the Governor laid before the Council a Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual appointing the following gentlemen members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales:—His Honor Justice Forbes; the Ven. Archdeacon Scott; Alexander McLeay, Colonial Secretary; Alexander Macduff Baxter, Attorney General; Michael Cullen Cotton, Collector of Customs; William Lithgow, Auditor General; Lieutenant-Colonel Lindesay, Commander of the Forces; John Macarthur, Robert Campbell, Alexander Berry, Richard Jones, John Blaxland, Captain Phillip Parker King, and Edward Charles Close. His Excellency's Proclamation was then read, notifying the appointment of members of the Legislative Council, and announcing that, Captain Phillip Parker King being absent from the Colony, he had appointed Mr. John Thomas Campbell, to the vacant seat in the Council. The several members, with the exception of Mr. John Macarthur, (absent from illness), took their seats at the Council.

An Act for the more effectual Resumption of Crown and Church and School Lands was passed and assented to on 29th September.

On the 2nd September, 1829, the Governor laid before the Council, "An Act for regulating the Trial by Jury of actions at Law brought in the Supreme Court," and called attention to the circumstance that several blanks had been left in the Bill in respect to the qualification of Jurors, and the number to be fixed to try actions. The Bill was read a second time on the 11th September. In Committee, on 15th, the Chief Justice moved that the following be the qualification of jurors, viz. :—

"Every man (except such as shall hereafter be excepted) between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, who shall reside within the Colony of New South Wales, and shall have in his own name or in trust for him, a clear yearly income arising out of lands, houses, or other real estate, within the said Colony, of at least fifty pounds."

This was agreed to. The Chief Justice then moved,—“That two hundred pounds of personal estate be likewise a qualification for Jurors.” The Archdeacon moved an amendment, that five hundred pounds be the minimum. The original motion was carried by 10 to 3. The Chief Justice then moved that the following clause be adopted in the Bill, which motion was agreed to, viz. :—

“Provided also, and be it further enacted and declared, that no man, not being a natural born subject of the King, is or shall be qualified to serve on Juries or Inquests; and no man who hath been or shall be attainted of any treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous, unless he shall have obtained a free pardon, nor any man who is under outlawry or excommunication, shall be qualified to serve on Juries or Inquests in any Court, or on any occasion whatsoever.”

The next day the Venerable William Grant Broughton, Archdeacon of New South Wales (successor to Archdeacon Scott), took his seat at the Council.

On the 24th the Council resumed, in Committee, the discussion on the Jury Bill. The Chief Justice moved, that transported convicts who had also been convicted in the Colony of Felony or Treason should be disqualified from serving as Jurors, which was agreed to. After various suggestions and proposals had been made by different members, it was ordered, on the motion of the Chief Justice, that the Bill be referred to a sub-committee, which was instructed to prepare a Bill upon certain general principles.

On the 29th September, the Chief Justice brought up the amended Jury Bill, which had been prepared by the sub-

committee upon the general principles laid down by the Council. During its consideration, Mr. John Thomas Campbell moved that the clause disqualifying persons twice convicted should be confined to persons subsequently convicted in the Colony, which was seconded by the Colonial Secretary, and agreed to.

On the 5th October, the Governor informed the Council that he had approved of the amendments they had proposed on the Jury Bill, and now laid it again before them in order to its being passed into law. The Bill was then read a third time. On the 9th October the Bill, intituled—"An Act for regulating the constitution of Juries for the trial of Civil Issues in the Supreme Court of New South Wales"—was passed. The Act conferred a discretionary power upon the Judges of the Supreme Court, enabling them to order a trial by a jury of twelve civilians in any civil case in which either of the parties to the suit should claim to have it so tried. The clause enacting that no man should be qualified to serve on a civil jury who had been or should be attainted of crime, unless he had received a pardon, was interpreted as excluding the great bulk of the Emancipists, and gave rise to much subsequent social conflict.

On 18th January, 1830, Mr. Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor to the vacancy in the Council occasioned by the death of Mr. John Thomas Campbell, took his seat at the Council.

The Governor, on 27th January, then laid before the Council a Bill to amend the Act for regulating the publication of Newspapers, which had been passed in 1827. This was, on 29th January, passed and assented to. Certain provisions of the Blasphemous and Seditious Libels Act were repealed, the most notable of which was that referring to the punishment for said libels. In lieu of the former provision, one was inserted providing that persons *twice* convicted should be banished from the Colony for a term not less than two nor more than seven years, as the Court might order.

The Governor then presented to the Council a Bill for the amendment of an Act lately passed for regulating Trials by Jury in Civil Cases. He desired the Clerk to read an extract from the despatch received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, relative to the establishment of Juries, which having been read accordingly, the Governor observed, that understanding it was the intention of some of the inhabitants to petition Parliament on the subject of extending

trial by Jury to this Colony, he was desirous of drawing the attention of the Council to the circumstance of the Secretary of State having directed in the despatch which had just been read, that the members should be called on to state their opinion, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, as to the expediency of introducing generally Trial by Jury. He said he had adverted to this circumstance to show that His Majesty's Government was not opposed to the measure, should it appear that the Colony was in a state to profit by it; and he assured the Council, should this prove to be the fact, that the Local Government would be found in no way inimical to it. The Governor then pointed out how unadvisable it appeared, considering the disposition which Government had evinced to adopt the measure in question, to attempt to force it prematurely to do so, conceiving, as he did, that it was impossible for the Secretary of State to accede to any application which might be made from the colony, until he should be put in possession of the sentiments of the Council as required by the despatch. He further observed that although persons outside the Council, in ignorance of the instructions he had received from home, might naturally feel anxious to urge on the matter, this anxiety would not attach to the members of the Council. They knew the nature of those instructions, and the readiness the Government had already evinced to introduce Trial by Jury. With that knowledge, they would not press the Government to adopt that measure until satisfactory information had been received that it could be adopted advantageously. The Governor then explained the reason why he had not yet called on the Council for their opinion, and stated it to be from a desire that the members should have an opportunity of ascertaining how the juries in civil cases, according to the arrangements now in progress, answered the object intended. The Governor repeated, in conclusion, that there was no disposition whatever on the part of the local Government to interfere with the introduction of Trial by Jury, but he begged again to point out that whatever steps gentlemen out of doors might take, being unacquainted with the Secretary of State's instructions, it might be as well that the members of Council should abstain from interfering or appearing to force the Government, by subscribing to any petition for such purpose.

The Bill was on the 3rd February passed and assented to. It enacted that nothing contained in the Juries for Civil Issues Act of 1829 should be construed to the qualifying

“ of any person who, either while serving under a sentence passed upon him in any part of the British dominions, or after the expiration or remission of such sentence, shall have been convicted in New South Wales of any treason, felony, or other infamous offence.”

A Licensing Act and a Customs Act were also passed in 1830.

On 20th September, 1831, the Council, after a lapse of sixteen months, resumed its sittings. His Excellency laid before the Council a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the last year, together with a Comparative Statement of the same for 1829 and 1830.

A Bill to repeal so much of the amended Libel Act of 1830 as related to the sentence of banishment for the second offence, was also laid before the Council, and on 27th September passed.

A second expedition under Captain Sturt, to proceed down the Murrumbidgee, and thus penetrate the south-west interior, was fitted out in November, 1829. Along the upper course of that river—N.W. by W.—a succession of flats was discovered, which, according to Captain Sturt, for richness of soil and for abundance of pasture could nowhere be excelled. Farther to the westward an inferior, and approaching its junction with the Lachlan a still inferior, country was opened up. About 50 miles to the westward of the latter the Murrumbidgee, taking a south-westerly course, emptied into a noble river flowing from the east, which Captain Sturt named the Murray. “ Its reaches,” the discoverer wrote, “ were from half to three-quarters of a mile in length, and the views upon it were splendid ; its transparent waters were running over a sandy bed at the rate of two and a half knots an hour, and its banks, although averaging 18 feet in height, were evidently subject to floods.” Pursuing their journey in spite of many obstacles and dangers the brave band of explorers discovered in longitude 142° E. the junction of the Darling with the Murray. Still onward pursuing the course of this grand stream, which in longitude $139^{\circ} 40'$, latitude 40° , altered its course to the southward, they reached Lake Alexandrina, and discovered the future province of South Australia. In the course of another journey to the northward in 1827 Mr. Allan Cunningham crossed four considerable streams forming the upper waters

of the Darling, two of which he named the Gwydir and the Dumaresq. He also discovered, in the latitude of Moreton Bay, a splendid tract of pastoral country, which he named the Darling Downs. These Downs, which are nearly 2,000 feet above sea-level, are now all occupied by pastoralists and agriculturists.

Australian geographical discovery made considerable progress under Governor Darling. The outcome of the drought of 1812 was the discovery of the fertile plains beyond the Blue Mountains; the outcome of the drought of 1826 was the discovery of the Darling by Captain Sturt, and subsequently of the future province of South Australia. With the view of solving the problem to which Oxley's former expeditions to the Macquarie had given rise, Captain Charles Sturt, an enthusiast in the cause of discovery, accompanied by Mr. Hamilton Hume, set out on the 10th September, 1828, on an expedition commissioned by the Governor. On the 26th December they reached the great marshes whence Oxley had been forced to retreat. To the northward, however, a chain of ponds was discovered communicating with the dry bed of a torrent which Captain Sturt regarded as the re-appearance of the Macquarie. This torrent was traced further north, and found to communicate with a large salt-water river, which the explorer named the Darling. Having traced this river for 90 miles, first in a north-westerly and afterwards in a westerly course, Captain Sturt reluctantly returned. "In the lower part of its ascertained course, it was 60 yards in width at the extremity of the drought, and was flowing to the south in majestic loneliness."

The influx of free immigrants had received a check from the financial reverses that occurred in 1827 and 1828, in consequence of the sheep and cattle mania. But Dr. Lang, who had been refused assistance by the Governor in establishing the Australian College, visited England, and having appealed with success to the Home authorities, returned to the Colony in 1831, bringing with him in the "Stirling Castle" about sixty Scotch mechanics, with their wives and families. A vessel also arrived from Ireland about the same time, bringing fifty young women, trained in an orphan school in Cork.

The Sydney Water Supply was commenced during Darling's administration. Up to this time the inhabitants of Sydney

were wholly dependent upon a small watercourse, then known as the "Tank Stream," which ran about midway between George and Pitt streets. "To Mr. James Busby, mineral surveyor, was entrusted in 1827 the task of ascertaining the best means of procuring a supply of water for the rapidly increasing town. He recommended, as the cheapest and most available plan, that the swamps between Sydney and Botany should be tapped by a tunnel; and his proposal having been assented to, he was commissioned to carry out the undertaking." This he did shortly after, chiefly by the employment of prison labour; and the supply of water proved to be excellent in quality, and sufficient in quantity to meet the citizens' requirements for many years after.

In this year, also, the first regular system for the conveyance of mails by contract was brought into operation. The first Colonial-built steamer was launched in 1831; and the first Colonial steam company—the Australian Steam Conveyance Company—was formed.

On 2nd August, 1831, it was officially notified in the *Sydney Gazette* that in future Crown Lands would be disposed of by auction sale only, and at a minimum price of 5s. per acre. A deposit of 10 per cent, and the balance in one month, were the conditions to be observed by the purchaser; failing which the deposit was to be forfeited, and the land re-submitted for sale. No land within 100 feet of high-water mark (except for purposes of commerce or navigation) was to be open for purchase. Crown Lands would be leased by auction in acre lots, at the rate of 20s. per year. Lands so leased would be open to purchase; and in the event of their being sold must be surrendered by the lessee upon a month's notice.

The separation of Van Diemen's Land from New South Wales took place in 1825. General Darling, on his way to New South Wales, proclaimed the independence of the Island; Executive and Legislative Councils were appointed; and the powers and machinery of the Government made to correspond with those of New South Wales.

On 14th October, 1831, the Legislative Council adopted a valedictory address to the Governor (General Darling), who had received his recall. On 22nd October, he embarked for England; and, till the arrival of his successor, Colonel Lindesay acted as Administrator of the Government.

The following figures, showing the state of the Colony during the successive years of Governor Darling's administration, are taken from the Registrar-General's Returns :—

		Population.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
1826	.....	34,649	£ 72,221	£ 97,866	£360,000	£106,600
1827	.....	35,623	79,310	114,510	362,324	76,314
1828	.....	36,598*	96,713	97,952	570,000	90,050
1829	.....	41,450	102,785	110,126	601,004	161,716
1830	.....	46,302	104,729	102,125	420,480	141,461
1831	.....	51,155	121,066	103,228	490,152	324,168

* Census taken.

CHAPTER VII.

GOVERNOR SIR RICHARD BOURKE.—1831-1837.

Sir Richard Bourke—Meeting of Legislative Council—The First Appropriation Bill—The *Government Gazette*—Session of 1833—The Jury Act—Session of 1834—Church and School Lands—Session of 1835—Claims to Grants of Land Bill—Committee on Immigration—Session of 1836—Trial by Jury—Crown Lands Occupation Bill—New Government House—Circular Wharf at Sydney Cove—Darlinghurst Gaol—Session of 1837—The Port Phillip District—Dr. Lang and Immigration—Major Mitchell's Explorations—Statue to Sir Richard Bourke—Statistics.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD BOURKE, K.C.B., arrived in the Colony on December 2, 1831.

On 19th January, 1832, the Legislative Council met, pursuant to summons. His Excellency the Governor delivered an Opening Speech. Several Bills would be laid before the Council, some of which required immediate attention. Among these was a Bill for regulating the Constitution of Juries, which in the previous year had been brought before the Council, but not finally passed. The Jury Act of 1829 had expired at the close of 1831; there was therefore no law in force whereby a jury could be empanelled, so that it was necessary, without delay, to pass the Bill. The Governor hoped, early in the next year, to lay before the Council a Bill for the further extension of the Jury system, and to announce that His Majesty had been pleased to institute Circuit Courts within the Colony. An Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure would be submitted, as also Estimates of the Probable Expenditure of the current year and of the Supplies by which the expenditure was to be defrayed. The Revenue of the last year had been unusually productive, and a considerable balance remained in the Treasury after discharging all demands against it. After the Estimates had been discussed an Act of Appropriation would be submitted. Provision for the support of public schools and places of religious worship, the formation of roads, and the repairs and erection of public buildings required particular attention. In the Estimates for the current year was placed the probable amount of the sales and rents of the Crown Lands. The Act of Parliament did not require that these revenues should be

appropriated with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. They were, however, made part of the Ways and Means; and it was recommended that a considerable portion should be devoted to the introduction of free labourers from the United Kingdom, under the direction of the Emigration Commissioners sitting in London. No great progress had yet been made in the disposal of Crown Lands under the late Royal Instructions. The new system would be strictly adhered to, and it would tend to the improvement of the Colony in the most essential respects. Certain Bills—for the relief of debtors, for the regulation of the Savings Banks, and for remedying the injury sustained by the use of fraudulent weights and measures, would be submitted.

The Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure referred to in the Speech showed that for 1831 the total amount of Receipts (including a balance from the previous year of £12,427 3s. 3½d.) was £135,281 16s. 3½d.; of Disbursements, £98,696 19s. 11¼d., leaving a balance of £36,584 16s. 4¼d. The total Estimated Expenditure for 1832 was £127,476 14s. 7d.

On 3rd February the Act for Regulating the Constitution of Juries was passed. Jurors were required to have an income of £30 per annum, or a personal estate of at least £300. Every man who had been attainted of any treason or felony, or convicted of any infamous crime (unless he had received for such crime a pardon, or the full term should have expired for which he had been sentenced to be transported), and every man of bad fame or immoral character, was disqualified from serving on a Jury.

The Estimates for 1832 passed through the Committee in February; and on 16th March the Governor laid upon the Table “A Bill for applying certain sums arising from the Revenue receivable in New South Wales to the service of the said Colony for 1832, and for further appropriating the said Revenue.” This—the first Appropriation Bill—passed and was assented to on 21st March. One of the items appropriated was a sum not exceeding £6,400 to defray the expense of bringing out female farm-servants from the agricultural Counties of England, at the rate of £8 per head, under the direction of the Commissioners of Emigration sitting in London.

On 5th March it was notified in the *Sydney Gazette* that “on 7th instant and on every succeeding Wednesday an official paper intituled the *New South Wales Government Gazette* would be issued, consisting wholly of the following

particulars, viz. :—1. All official notifications connected with the public service ; where the charge would be defrayed by the Government. 2. All such advertisements as might be sent to the printer respecting insolvents, sheriff's sales and executions, poundkeeper's notices, and all other notices and advertisements from public departments ; where the cost fell upon the parties concerned."

On 25th September, Mr. Archibald Bell, of Belmont, took his seat as a member of the Council.

On 27th September, His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke laid before the Legislative Council an extract from a despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 4th March. It notified His Majesty's desire that before the expiration of June in each year an Estimate of Expenditure for the ensuing year should be submitted by the Governor to the Legislative Council. If the Estimate should be concurred in by a majority of the Council, it was to be passed in the form of an Ordinance and transmitted at once for the King's approval and confirmation. Should the Estimate be rejected, the Governor was to request to be furnished by the dissentients with such an Estimate as they proposed to substitute. Both Estimates were then to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, together with the reasons which the Governor and those of the Councillors agreeing with him might allege in support of their Estimates ; as also the reasons stated by the majority of the Council opposed thereto.

A minute of the Governor " explanatory of the several heads of Expenditure, and of Ways and Means, as estimated for the year 1833," was also submitted. The concluding paragraph stated that the Revenue for 1833 being taken at £119,515 5s. 8d., and the Expenditure at £110,252 7s. 9d., there resulted a surplus of £9,262 17s. 11d., which it was expected would be much more than sufficient to cover any failure of Revenue, or unlooked for expense, during 1833.

In the first week of October the Estimates were passed ; protests against several items, by Mr. John Blaxland, being forwarded to the Secretary of State. The Appropriation Bill was introduced on 11th, and passed and assented to on 13th October, on which latter date the Council adjourned *sine die*.

The Session of 1833 was opened on 27th May, by the Governor (Sir Richard Bourke), whose address stated that he had called the Council together to lay before them, in obedience to the King's commands, the Estimates for 1834 ; and to propose for consideration such legislative enactments as the

Colony appeared to require. A law for applying the form of proceeding in criminal issues by petty juries composed of the inhabitants of the Colony would be proposed. A Bill for granting certain powers to Commissioners for determining the claims to deeds of grant of Crown Lands occupied by permission of former Governors, but without the regular title by deed under the Seal of the Colony, would be submitted. A Bill would also be presented for vesting in the Government the property in the tunnel for conducting water to Sydney, for preventing nuisances thereto, and for appropriating any land or water which might thereafter be required in furtherance of the tunnel. Bills for facilitating the extension of public and private roads, for establishing a more efficient police within the town of Sydney, rapidly increasing both in population and extent ; for taking the census ; and for the application of certain late English Statutes, would require careful consideration. An Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1832, together with a statement of payments made from the balance in the Colonial Treasury at the close of 1831, also the Estimates for 1834, would be laid before the Council. The improving state of the public Revenue would be noted with satisfaction ; the Customs Duties had reached a sum to which they had never before amounted ; nor were there wanting other indications of the growing prosperity of the Colony. Buildings were rising rapidly in Sydney and other towns ; cultivation was extending ; in many branches of agriculture the rate of profit had advanced ; and capital, prudently invested, obtained here a return unknown in other countries. This fact would not long escape the attention of wealthy capitalists in Europe ; whilst the great increase in number of free and unassisted emigrants of the middle class who had lately arrived showed that the advantages which the Colony possessed over most of the known countries in the world were beginning to be generally felt. The great roads lately designed by the Surveyor-General (Major Mitchell) were in course of construction, upon principles such as to admit the future application of steam, whenever the contemplated improvements in that impelling power, and the increased wealth and intercourse of the country, should render such a mode of inland carriage available.

The Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure showed that in 1832 the total Receipts amounted to £135,909 15s. 6½d. ; the total Disbursements to £126,909 15s. 6½d. ; leaving a balance of £9,000 available for future disposal. In his minute

explanatory of the Estimates for 1834 the Governor stated that the whole estimated charge for 1834 amounted to £114,208 14s. 6d., and the Ways and Means for defraying it to £134,250; there resulted, therefore, a surplus in favour of the Colony amounting to £20,041 5s. 6d., to which would be added whatever balance of revenue over expenditure remained in the Treasury at the close of that year (1833).

A return was also laid before the Council showing that during the years from 1829 to 1832 inclusive, 2,544 emigrants, without bounty or advance, had arrived in the Colony; and that under the arrangements sanctioned by His Majesty's Government 792 emigrants had arrived in 1832, at a cost of £5,256 6s. 9d.

On 4th July the Council passed a Bill for protecting from encroachment and damage, and for facilitating the formation of the tunnel for supplying Sydney with water. On 9th July a Census Bill was passed.

The Estimates were considered in Committee on the 25th June, and for several sessions thereafter Mr. Blaxland protested (as before) against the Estimate for a Resident at New Zealand, and against that for the Colonial Secretary for services performed in England. On 11th July, the Estimates having been passed, the Appropriation Bill was laid by the Governor before the Council; and on the 19th July it was read a third time and passed.

On 17th July the Governor laid upon the table a Bill to continue for a limited time the Jury Act; together with a minute explaining that the measure then introduced was of necessity incomplete, and that on the arrival of an order of the King in Council for the establishment of Circuit Courts, further instructions were hoped for, which would enable the Governor to introduce a more general and comprehensive Bill. During the consideration of the Bill in Committee a resolution was passed that the Governor be requested to apply to the Judges of the Supreme Court for their opinions as to whether a person who had been convicted of a felony or transportable offence, and whose sentence had expired, or been remitted by an absolute or conditional pardon, was legally qualified to sit upon a jury in England. On 9th August His Excellency laid upon the table the opinion of the Judges. This was to the effect that all persons who, having been convicted of any transportable offence not being felony or such crime as was accounted in law infamous, had received an absolute

pardon or a conditional pardon, and had performed the condition or endured the punishment for the same, would be holden qualified. In the Bill a provision was inserted embodying the principle affirmed by the Judges, and thus admitting the Emancipists to serve on civil and criminal juries. On 28th August the Bill was read a third time, and, by a majority of 7 to 6, passed.

An "Act for appointing and empowering Commissioners to hear and determine upon claims to grants of land under the great seal of the Colony of New South Wales" was passed on 28th August. Also, on the same day, "An Act for protecting the Crown Lands of this Colony from encroachment, intrusion, and trespass."

On 28th August a committee which had been appointed on 12th July, "to examine certain plans and report relating to the construction of a quay at the head of Sydney Cove," brought up their report. They had examined several witnesses (including the Surveyor-General), but had not been able to arrive at a final determination as to the practicability of the undertaking. They, therefore, submitted a provisional report; and requested permission to sit during the recess, so as to be enabled to make their final report at the next assembling of the Council.

On the same day the Committee appointed on 18th June to report the means by which the progress of the tunnel for conducting water to Sydney might be accelerated, and the supply rendered more generally useful by leading it to public fountains, or to private houses, upon payment of a regulated rate,—brought up their report in favour of the completion of the work.

The Council then (28th August) adjourned *sine die*.

The Session of 1834 opened on 13th March. The Governor said that he had summoned the Council thus early, in order to remedy by a Legislative enactment an omission by the magistrates in the preparation of the jury lists. It was also necessary to call their attention to the expediency of continuing the Robbers and Housebreakers Act, which would shortly expire. Although very stringent in its provisions, this measure was absolutely necessary for the security of the lives and property of the Colonists.

The Bill extending the time for preparing the jury lists was then passed through its several stages. On the 8th April the Bill to continue the Robbers and Housebreakers Act also passed through all its stages.

A return of the number of free emigrants who had arrived during the years 1829 to 1833 inclusive—laid on the table on 13th March—showed that 1,432 unassisted emigrants had arrived during 1833, and under the bounty system, 1,253 in the same year. The total number for the years specified was 6,021, of which 3,976 were unassisted, and 2,045 assisted.

On 30th May—Mr. John George Nathaniel Gibbes, Collector of Customs—was sworn in as a member of the Council.

His Excellency the Governor then read an Address, in which he stated that the period of the year had arrived at which he was commanded by His Majesty to lay before the Council the Estimates of Expenditure for the next year. He proposed also to bring before them such legislative enactments as the circumstances of the Colony appeared to require. A Usury Bill; Bills for the regulation of the Marriage Law; for suppressing robbery and bushranging; and for the amendment of the Quarter Sessions—were to be introduced. The Church and School Lands Corporation had since the last Session of Council been dissolved; and the lands, which had been granted by the Crown under seal to the Corporation, had reverted to His Majesty, subject to mortgages and contracts for sale, to be held and applied in such manner as should be most conducive to the maintenance and promotion of religion, and the education of youth in the Colony. The lands would in time produce a considerable revenue, and at no distant period might contribute largely to the purposes for which they had been resumed by the Crown. Whilst a more comprehensive arrangement was pending, it was hoped that the Government would keep up all those schools established by the Corporation. The support of the Clergy and Churches would have to be provided, as heretofore, from the revenues of the Colony. In taking possession of the chattels of the late Corporation a Bill would be laid before the Council to empower the Agent for the Crown to act in the collection of sums due. The public roads of the Colony had been extended in the north, south, and west, and local improvements had also been effected. The Estimates for 1835 would be laid before the Council; also an Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1834. The prosperity of the Colony was unprecedented, and the Revenue had been productive beyond any former experience, whilst the arrival of free emigrants from Great Britain in great numbers strongly indicated the rising importance of New South Wales.

By the Abstract for 1833, referred to in the Speech, it was shown that the receipts for that year, exclusive of the revenue arising from Crown Lands, amounted to £138,719 4s. 1d.; a balance of £9,000, from 1832, increased this to £147,719 4s. 1d. The disbursements amounted to £131,184 14s., leaving a balance of £16,534 10s. 1d. The total estimated expenditure for 1835 was £132,790 16s. 5d; the Ways and Means to meet this charge were £147,344 14s. 1s., leaving a balance of £14,553 17s. 8d.

During the month of July the Estimates were considered and the Appropriation Bill was passed through the Council; protests against certain sums being reiterated by Mr. John Blaxland; a protest was also made against the payment of £2,000 as salary to the Archdeacon.

On 18th July His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table a Bill for regulating the affairs of the late Church and School Lands Corporation. The Bill, having passed its intermediate stages, was read a third time and passed on 5th August. By this Act (5 Gul. IV. No. 11.) all lands and other property belonging to the late Corporation were declared to be vested in His Majesty; and an agent (with certain specific powers) was to be appointed by the Governor.

The questions dealt with during the rest of the Session, which closed on 29th October, were mainly of a local character.

The Session of 1835 was opened by the Governor on 18th May. The Speech stated that a Bill had been prepared to renew, in a simpler form than at present, the enactment of 1833, which would shortly expire, appointing Commissioners to investigate and report upon claims to grants of land alienated by the Crown. A Bill for the better regulation of the Post Office would be presented. The reduction of postage rates was proposed; this, in conjunction with a safe and expeditious conveyance of the mails, would tend rather to increase than diminish the revenue of the department. The charge on colonial newspapers was proposed to be removed. It would be necessary, in the absence of an expected communication from the Home Government, to renew for a short time the present Jury Act. Abstracts of the Revenue and Expenditure for 1834 would be laid before the Council, the Estimates for 1836, and a Supplementary Estimate for 1835. To provide for the maintenance of the police and gaol establishments of the Colony, the surplus of the land revenue and of the other casual Crown

revenues had been placed at the disposal of the Council. It was proposed to appoint a Committee to report upon the best means of promoting the introduction from Great Britain of persons of good moral character and industrious habits. Public works had during the year been advanced as much as the want of suitable workmen would admit. The continued prosperity of the Colony exceeded the most sanguine anticipations; the revenue arising from the duties of Customs and the sale of land had reached an unexampled amount; and the crowded state of the harbour, and general increase of commodious buildings, afforded indications of wealth and comfort not to be surpassed in much older colonies.

The Revenue for 1834 (exclusive of that arising from the sale of Crown Lands) amounted to £186,960 14s. 4½d.; this, with an unappropriated balance of £16,534 10s. 1d. from 1833, made a total of £203,495 4s. 5½d. The total disbursements (including an appropriated amount of £20,807 16s. 6½d. remaining to be expended and charged) were £172,719 19s. 5½d. A balance of £30,775 5s. therefore remained at the close of 1834.

The Abstract of the Revenue arising from Crown Lands (laid before the Council concurrently with the former abstract, 18th May) showed that for the years 1833 and 1834 the receipts, including arrears of previous years, amounted to £69,826 3s. 7d.; the disbursements (chiefly for purposes of immigration) to £27,304 7s. 1½d., leaving a balance at close of 1834 of £42,521 16s. 5½d.

A Bill empowering Commissioners to report on claims to grants of land, and limiting the proceedings of such Commissioners to those cases only which should be directed to them by the Governor for report, was passed on 2nd June. A Bill to continue for a limited time the Jury Act was passed on 23rd June.

His Excellency the Governor laid before the Legislative Council, on 24th June, the Estimates of Expenditure for 1836, and a Supplementary Estimate of £10,201 17s. 10¾d. for 1835, together with an explanatory Minute. This latter stated that the Revenue for 1834 (as shown by the Abstract of that year) had exceeded the Estimate by £38,000, whilst several of the Estimates of Expenditure were taken too low. The whole charge for the year 1836 might be taken at £239,564 10s. 11d.; the Ways and Means to meet which amounted to £199,300. To this was to be added the balance of Revenue over Expenditure at the end of 1835, which might

be taken at £60,000 over and above the sums advanced on loan to the Commissariat. The Ways and Means for 1836 would thus be augmented to £259,300, to meet a charge of £239,564 10s. 11d.

During July and August the Estimates and the Appropriation Bill were passed; protests against the defraying of the whole charge of the Police and gaol establishments, and against a certain sum for the Colonial Secretary, signed by several gentlemen, being forwarded to the Secretary of State. A Bill authorizing a temporary loan to the Commissariat was passed on 14th August.

On 18th September the Committee on Immigration brought up their final Report. The opinion of the Committee was expressed that the funds arising from the sale of lands should be appropriated exclusively for the purpose of introducing a moral and industrious population; that they considered this appropriation alike indispensable to the present interests, and the future prosperity and character of the Colony; and that they regarded the opinion expressed by the Secretary of State, and approved by the Lords of the Treasury, in the light of a pledge by His Majesty's Government that the Crown Lands of the Colony should be held sacred to the promotion of Immigration.

The usual Immigration Return showed that in 1834 a total of 1,564 immigrants had arrived, of which 1,080 were unassisted, and 484 assisted.

The Session of 1835 closed on 30th October.

On Thursday, 2nd June, the Council was summoned for the Session of 1836, when His Honor James Dowling, acting Chief Justice, and Mr. John Hubert Plunkett, acting Attorney-General, were sworn as members.

The Speech announced the increasing prosperity of the Colony. In no former year had the Revenue equalled the amount of the last, nor had the exports and imports been so large. The influx of foreign capital had been considerable. Collegiate and Educational institutions had been established; and a taste for the Fine Arts was beginning to show itself. To extend the blessings of wholesome education to the poorer classes, it was necessary to introduce a system of general instruction; and an important communication from the Secretary of State would now be laid before the Council intimating the desire of the Home Government that such provision should be made. Considerable progress had been made in the

improvement and completion of the great lines of road throughout the Colony. The Bills to be laid before the Council were chiefly to renew former Acts of the Governor and Council which would expire in that year; amongst them was a Bill to renew the Jury Act. A Bill would be presented for taking a census in September; as would also a Bill for restraining the unauthorized occupation of Crown Lands—a measure which had been recommended to the Government in a memorial signed by a very respectable and numerous body of colonists. The Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure for 1835, also the Estimates for the next year, would be presented in the course of the month.

A despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of the Church and School Establishments was then laid before the Council. It dealt at length upon a proposed non-sectarian system of general education for the Colony, which was recommended. Various documents relating to the system of National Education in Ireland, also a report of the British and Foreign School Society, would be sent for the information and assistance of the Governor and the Legislative Council in framing a measure on kindred principles.

A despatch containing the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court on the subject of trial by jury (to the effect that the administration of justice would be greatly benefited by the permanent and most unqualified adoption of the system) was laid before the Council on 2nd June; also, a despatch from the Secretary of State declaring the validity of all grants of land theretofore issued by any Governor or Officer administering the Government of New South Wales.

The Abstract of Revenue for 1835 showed the Receipts for that year to have been £184,268 0s. 1½d.; the amount of Treasury Bills (£55,000) as security for loans to the Commissariat augmented this to £239,268 0s. 1½d.; and an unappropriated balance from 1834 of £30,775 5s. further increased the Revenue to £270,043 5s. 1½d. The total disbursements (including a sum of £36,978 19s. 3½d. remaining to be expended and charged) amounted to £251,198 2s. 6¼d. So that a balance remained of £18,845 2s. 7¼d.

The Receipts arising from the sale of Crown Lands during 1835 amounted to £89,380 9s. 4d.; repayments by immigrants to £96 4s. 6d.; and an unappropriated balance from 1834 to £42,521 16s. 5½d.; making a total Revenue of £131,998 10s. 3½d. Of this, £11,139 15s. 3½d. had been expended for the purposes of immigration, leaving a balance in the Treasury of £120,858 15s.

The total number of immigrants who arrived during 1835 was 1,428—of these 883 were unassisted, and 545 assisted.

Bills to continue the Jury Act and the Bushranging Act were passed on the 9th June; as was also, on the same date, a Bill to remove doubts concerning the validity of grants of land in New South Wales. On the 5th July a Census Bill was passed.

On 28th June the Governor presented a Bill to restrain the unauthorized occupation of Crown Lands. He remarked that the interference of Government had lately been sought by a number of respectable colonists, who represented that the commission of various offences was occasioned and promoted by the indiscriminate occupation of these lands. It was, therefore, proposed to permit their occupation under the following regulations: The Waste Lands situated within the limits of location would still be accessible under the regulations of 1st August, 1831. Permission to occupy those beyond the limits of location might be obtained by application to Government; licenses, renewable annually, would be granted to persons of good repute to depasture sheep and cattle beyond the limits of location, which licenses would protect the holders from any proceeding against them under the proposed Act. A certain sum would be charged upon the issue of each license and its annual renewal, to defray the charge for commissioners and other expenses necessary to effect the purposes of the Act. These expenses, at first considerable, would be charged on the revenue derived from Crown Lands. Sufficient time would be given, previously to the operation of the Act, to allow of applications for licenses being received and considered, and of leases being obtained for land within the limits of location in the usual way. No expectation was held out that any increased protection would be afforded to those persons placing themselves beyond the limits of location. The Bill passed through all its stages, and, as amended, was read a third time, on 29th July, and passed.

On 5th July the Governor laid before the Council his Financial Minute, explanatory of the Estimates, and of the Ways and Means for 1837. The whole Charge for 1837 was estimated at £240,673 11s. 8½d. The Ways and Means to meet this (including an unexpended balance of £18,845 2s. 7d.) amounted to £284,545 2s. 7d.; to which was to be added the value of Treasury Bills amounting to £80,000; making in the whole the sum of £364,545 2s. 7d. to meet a charge of £240,673 11s. 8½d. The charge on the Supplemen-

tary Estimates for 1836 (£24,086 7s. 5½d.) would be fully met by the excess of Revenue over Expenditure in that year.

The Estimates passed through the Council during July, and on 5th August the Appropriation Bill was passed. A protest was signed by Robert Campbell, Richard Jones, E. C. Close, and H. H. Macarthur, against the appropriation of £3,000 for establishing schools on the Irish system; protests were also signed severally by Robert Campbell and Richard Jones against the appropriation of £600 towards the establishment of an orphan school for destitute Roman Catholic children. Mr. Blaxland also reiterated his former protests against the proposed salaries of the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Colonial Agent-General, and the British Resident at New Zealand.

A Committee, appointed to report on the plan and estimate for a new Government House, brought up their report on 12th August. They recommended a site on an elevated spot of land near Bennelong's Point, equi-distant between the Government Stables and Fort Macquarie. The committee on the proposed Circular Quay brought up their report on the same day, which was to the effect that the plan proposed for forming a Circular Wharf from shore to shore at the head of the Sydney Cove had been approved of by the Committee. On 26th August the Committee appointed to report on the plan and estimate for the Gaol at Darlinghurst recommended that the gaol best adapted for this part of the Colony was one framed on the principle of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, U.S.A.

On 12th August the Legislative Council terminated its sittings for 1836.

The Session of 1837 was opened on 30th May, when Mr. Edward Deas-Thomson (Colonial Secretary) and Sir John Jamison were sworn as members. The Governor (Sir Richard Bourke) then read the opening Speech. This adverted to the devising of measures, then in progress, to procure or aid the introduction into the Colony of useful labourers of various descriptions. Notwithstanding the lack of labour, considerable progress had been made in some of the most important public works. Since the last Session His Majesty's permission to open for location the country adjacent to the waters of Port Phillip, and in the vicinity of Twofold Bay, had been obtained. The Port Phillip district already contained a population of more than 500, whilst more than 100,000 sheep might be found graz-

ing on its ample pastures. The expenses attending this occupation had been hitherto defrayed from the Revenues of Crown Lands, to which the sale of such lands within the district would hereafter largely contribute. It had been notified in the *Government Gazette* that an Act renewing for one year the Act which instituted and upheld the Legislature of New South Wales had passed the Imperial Parliament in the previous Session. It had been the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to propose to Parliament in that Session a new Bill for the future Government of New South Wales, but circumstances which had not been anticipated induced them to postpone it for another year. In announcing this delay the Secretary of State had assured the Governor of his intention to introduce at an early period of the current Session a Bill framed upon such principles as should appear best calculated to promote the important interests involved in the question. A Bill continuing the Jury Act of the last year would be submitted. The Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for 1836, also the Estimates for 1838, would shortly be laid before the Council. The Colony was again to be congratulated upon uniform tranquillity and rapidly-increasing prosperity. Great as was the Revenue of 1835, it had been surpassed by that of 1836; the exports and imports for the latter period had also considerably increased upon the former; and there was every indication of the continuance of such success.

Despatches on the subject of settlement at the Port Phillip and Twofold Bay districts were then laid before the Council. The first of these was a communication dated 10th October, 1836, from Sir Richard Bourke to Lord Glenelg (Secretary of State for the Colonies). The Governor stated that "being informed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land that several British subjects connected with that Colony have taken possession of a tract of land on the south Coast of New Holland, in virtue of a treaty with a tribe of aboriginal natives, it becomes my duty to report to your Lordship this intrusion upon part of the territory described in the Commission which I have the honour to hold from His Majesty." Sir Richard Bourke stated that he had considered it incumbent on him immediately to protest against any consequences derogatory to the rights of the British Crown that might be imagined to flow from the alleged treaty; he had accordingly proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* of 2nd September, 1835, "that every such treaty, bargain, and contract, with the

aboriginal natives as aforesaid for the possession, title, or claim of any lands lying or being within the limits of the Government of the Colony of New South Wales as the same are laid down in His Majesty's Commission * * * is void and of no effect against the rights of the Crown; and that all persons who shall be found in possession of any such lands as aforesaid without the license or authority of His Majesty's Government for such purpose first had and obtained, will be considered as trespassers and liable to be dealt with in like manner as other intruders upon the vacant lands of the Crown within the said Colony." He had not seen cause to take any other steps in the matter until he had received further advices from His Lordship on the subject. The settlement at Twofold Bay was then adverted to, and a proposal was made for the establishment of a township there, and the declaration of a portion of the adjoining lands as being open to location. In consideration of the capital expended in the Port Phillip district, an early occupation of that territory was recommended.

The despatch in reply to Sir Richard Bourke approved of the course which had been pursued, especially of the proclamation maintaining the right of the Crown to the soil on which those new settlements had been effected. Lord Glenelg expressed his general concurrence with the views of the colonial Governor, and sanctioned his acting on them in the manner he proposed.

The Revenue for 1836 amounted to £198,136 9s. 5d.; an unappropriated balance from the previous year, of £120,858 15s., augmented this to £318,995 4s. 5d; a further amount from the Commissariat, of £50,000 on account of Treasury Bills, increased the Revenue to £368,995 4s. 5d.; and a balance from 1835 of £18,845 2s. 7½d. brought the total up to £387,840 7s. 0½d. The Disbursements amounted to £248,663 9s. 9½d., and an amount of £72,350 8s. 9¼d. remaining to be expended and charged, increased these to £321,013 18s. 6¾d. A balance, therefore, of £66,826 8s. 5½d. remained available for future disposal. The Abstract of the Revenue arising from Crown Lands showed an amount from that source for 1836 of £132,396 19s. 9d.; repayment of a loan of £10,000, and an unappropriated Balance of £120,858 15s., made a total of £263,255 14s. 9d. The expenditure amounted to £16,362 12s. 1d.; an unappropriated Balance from 1835 of £120,858 15s. had been transferred in aid of the General Revenue of the Colony. This left a Balance in the Treasury, on 31st December, 1836, of £126,034 7s. 8d.

A Bill to continue the Jury Act was passed on 2nd June, and a Bill to adopt certain English Acts in the administration of Justice was passed on 13th July.

On 4th July the Governor laid before the Legislative Council his Financial Minute explanatory of the Expenditure and Ways and Means for 1838. The whole Charge for 1838 was estimated at £266,060 8s. 11d.; the Ways and Means to meet which were £346,526 8s. 5½d. There resulted therefore, a Balance in favour of the Treasury of £80,465 19s. 6½d.

The Estimates passed the Council in July, and on 4th August the Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed. A protest was made by Mr. John Blaxland against the continuance of the salary to the Colonial Agent-General, and to the British Resident in New Zealand.

A Private Bill was passed during this Session for lighting the town of Sydney with gas; investing the Australian Gaslight Company with the necessary powers for carrying out the work.

The total number of immigrants arriving during 1836 was 1,621—unassisted, 813; assisted, 808.

The Session of 1837 closed on the 13th September.

The efforts of Dr. Lang at this period to induce the local Government to set apart the land revenue of the Colony for the purposes of free immigration proving ineffectual, he appealed with success to the Home Government. As the result of his representations, in 1837, the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, organized an agency for the promotion of voluntary emigration, from which the Colony derived much benefit.

The knowledge of Australian geography was greatly extended during Sir Richard Bourke's term by the efforts of Major Mitchell, the Surveyor-General. This officer, having conceived the idea that an outlet existed for the waters of the north-western interior, fitted up an expedition. Although this was partly unsuccessful, owing to the hostility of the natives, who speared some of his men and obliged him to return prematurely, Major Mitchell ascertained that the Darling was the receptacle for the various streams rising on the western declivity of the Dividing Range, which had been previously discovered.

In 1835 Major Mitchell was commissioned by Sir Richard Bourke to trace the Darling River from the point whence it had been left by Captain Sturt, and to solve the problem as to whether the outlet of a river discovered by the latter gentleman when subsequently sailing down the Murray was

really that of the Darling. Major Mitchell took a westerly course from Boree, near Bathurst, along the Bogan River—or New Year's Creek, so-called by Captain Sturt—till it emptied itself into the Darling. This latter river he succeeded in tracing for 300 miles to the southward, leaving only 130 miles of its further course unexplored, and discovering thirty-two new varieties of grass in his travels, thus proving the suitableness of the land for pastoral purposes.

In 1836 Major Mitchell was again directed to follow up his former discoveries by tracing the Darling for the remainder of its course, and, on his return, to explore the Murray River. This great task he successfully accomplished, not only verifying the conjecture of Captain Sturt, but, in tracing back the Murray to its source, discovered a splendid tract of country which he named Australia Felix—"which now constitutes the Colony of Victoria, or Port Phillip, equal in extent to the whole island of Great Britain, fascinating in its general aspect, traversed by numerous perennial streams, and equally adapted to agricultural and pastoral pursuits." Major Mitchell was knighted for this service.

Certain adventurers from Van Diemen's Land having set up claims to the Port Phillip land under pretence of having purchased it from the natives, it was deemed advisable to take possession of that district as a dependency of New South Wales, which was formally done by Sir Richard Bourke in October, 1836, and a regular Government establishment was formed there.

A statue of Sir Richard Bourke was erected by private subscription of the people, to commemorate their appreciation of the important services rendered by him during his Administration. It stands at the Macquarie-street entrance to the Domain, and bears an appropriate inscription.

Sir Richard Bourke left the colony on 5th December, 1837.

The following statistical information is from the Registrar-General's Returns, and serves to demonstrate the progress of New South Wales under Sir Richard Bourke:—

Year.	Population.	Land under cultivation.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
1832...	53,524	..... acs.	£135,847	£115,004	£604,620	£384,344
1833...	60,794*	60,520 „	164,741	126,693	713,972	394,801
1834...	66,212	74,811 „	205,443	138,660	991,990	587,640
1835...	71,592	79,256 „	274,591	171,044	1,114,805	682,193
1836...	77,096*	87,432 „	330,579	217,877	1,237,406	748,624
1837...	85,267	92,125 „	354,802	305,388	1,297,491	760,054

* Census taken.

CHAPTER VIII.

GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GIPPS.—1838–1846.

Sir George Gipps—His Policy—Financial Disaster—Legislative Session of 1838—Proposed Bill for the Government of New South Wales—Session of 1839—Crown Lands Occupation Act Amendment Bill—Minute on Finance—Minute on Education—Despatch from Lord Glenelg *re* Transportation—Session of 1840—Annexation of New Zealand—Claims to Grants of Land in New Zealand—Mr. Wentworth's Address—Sir George Gipps' Reply—Finance—Education—Police and Gaol Expenditure—Royal Instructions—The Council's Address thereon—Session of 1841—Financial Embarrassments—Education—Despatches from England—Committee on Immigration Debentures—Session of 1842—Commercial Panic—Session of 1843—The Constitutional Act—The Electoral Bill—Dissolution of the Council—Meeting of the New Council—Select Committee on Monetary Confusion—Prorogation—Extraordinary Session of the Council—Session of 1844—District Councils—Differences between the Governor and the Council—Land Grievance Committee—Committee on Education—Select Committee on the Elective Franchise—Police and Gaol Expenditure—General Grievances Committee—Addresses to Her Majesty—Session of 1845—Immigration—Session of 1846—Crown Lands Occupation Continuation Bill—Close of Gipps' Administration—Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt—Statistics.

SIR GEORGE GIPPS, the ninth Governor of New South Wales, entered upon office on the 24th February, 1838; Colonel Snodgrass having been Administrator of the Government from Sir Richard Bourke's departure on 5th December, 1837.

The recent occupation of the splendid tract of available country known as the Port Phillip district had attracted thither a large number of immigrants, to settle as stockholders, agriculturists, and merchants. With regard to the disposal of land to these people, Sir George Gipps, anxious to fill the Public Treasury, adopted the policy of throwing into the market only a small quantity in proportion to the demand. Consequently, the price of land in the Port Phillip district became enormously high, and the settlers were therefore heavily handicapped by having to part with so much of their capital in purchasing the land.

The extensive immigration which took place was attended by a large influx of British capital. There were two Banks then in existence—the Bank of New South Wales and the

Bank of Australia. Two Mammoth Banks, as they were called—the Bank of Australasia and the Union Bank of Australia; two other Colonial Banks—the Sydney Bank and the Commercial Bank; and three other monetary institutions—the Loan Company, the Trust Company, and the Aberdeen Loan Company—were established. The Government was in the habit of depositing large amounts, the proceeds of land sales, in the different Banks, at 4 per cent. interest; but Governor Gipps insisted on having either 7 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This he obtained; and in order to pay this high interest concurrently with transacting their ordinary business and meeting their usual liabilities the Banks had to enlarge their discounts, and to take security for their advances, in doing which they crossed the line of safety. The rage for speculation now seized the Colonial public with even greater vehemence than during the sheep and cattle mania of Darling's time; the most unbounded extravagance of living was indulged in; everybody bought land and live stock at enormous prices, till at last, the obligations to the Banks and Loan Companies coming due, land and stock, costly equipages, and property of all kinds, were forced upon a falling market, and the inevitable crash came. The Bank of Australia was involved in the ruin, and fell.

Sir George Gipps, in 1844—as will appear from the legislative review which follows—issued a proclamation establishing certain regulations, in virtue of which squatters were required, over and above their license-fee and the assessment on stock, to make certain compulsory periodical purchases of land, for and in consideration of the privilege of squatting. A great outcry followed this action; meetings were held; inflammatory speeches were delivered; petitions were signed largely; and to secure the due protection of the pastoral interests, a society called “The Pastoral Association of New South Wales” was formed.

The Session of 1838 was opened by His Excellency Sir George Gipps on 29th May. In meeting the Legislative Council for the first time the Governor expressed his happiness at being able to congratulate the Colony on its general tranquillity and upon its industrial success. A communication would at once be laid before the Council, informing them of the reasons which had led to a further delay in bringing before Parliament the Bill for regulating the Constitution of the Colony, and of the consequent necessity

of renewing for a short time the Act under which it had been governed for the last nine years; a Bill for renewing for two years the Jury Act; also Bills dealing with the Insolvent and Licensing Laws, would be shortly submitted. The expediency of renewing the Act for regulating the Occupation of Crown Lands, which expired on 31st December, would be taken into consideration. Some important communications from the Home Government on the subject of Immigration would be laid before the Council. The state of the Revenue continued most favourable; the progress of Public Works was marked, and would be continued with equal vigour; and a general desire to supply moral and religious instruction to the people was being manifested.

The Despatch referred to in the Speech stated that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to propose a new Bill for the Government of the Colony; but that pending the inquiries of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Colony, it was desirable that the subject should not be too early pressed on the consideration of Parliament, the Session having been suddenly terminated by the demise of the Crown.

The Abstract of Revenue for the year 1837 showed the total amount of ordinary and extraordinary Revenue for that year to be £225,919 5s. 9d. Treasury Bills, drawn as security for a loan to the Commissariat, amounting to £20,000, and an unappropriated balance from 1836 of £66,826 8s. 5½d., made a total from revenue and receipts of £312,745 14s. 2½d. The total disbursements (with an amount of £104,005 4s. 3½d. remaining to be expended and charged) were £360,941 6s. 5¾d.; there remained, therefore, a debit balance of £48,195 12s. 3¼d.

The total receipts for 1837, arising from the sale of Crown Lands, amounted to £127,866 1s. 10d.; and an unappropriated balance from 1836 of £126,034 7s. 8d., increased the total to £253,900 9s. 6d. This was augmented by a sum of £981 9s. 2¾d., the proceeds of the sale of Emigrant Stores—to £254,881 18s. 8¾d. The expenditure (chiefly for purposes of Immigration) amounted to £57,555 7s. 0¼d., so that there remained a balance in the Colonial Treasury of £197,326 11s. 8½d. A statement of the expenses of the Government Establishments at Port Phillip, in 1837, showed the total amount to be £5,879 2s. 4d.

On 7th August the Estimates for 1839, together with the usual Financial Minute, were laid before the Council. In bringing before the Council the accounts of the past and the Estimates for the ensuing year, the Governor stated that the Revenues of 1837 greatly exceeded the amount which had been anticipated. But it would be observed by the published accounts for the half year ended 30th June, that there was a considerable falling off in the Revenue derived from the sale of Crown Lands. It would be perceived that though under some heads the Estimates had been exceeded no additional vote of money would be required, as the surplus on other items would cover the deficiency. A Supplementary Estimate, amounting to £34,769 5s. 4½d., was presented for the service of the current year. The Estimates for 1839 amounted to £321,911 1s. 4d., an excess upon those of 1838 of £53,864 4s. 6d. (exclusive of the sum of £20,681 5s. for Port Phillip). The charges for Port Phillip had been made on a separate Estimate, not only because it seemed desirable that an account of the expenditure incidental to the opening up of that extensive country should be kept distinct from the general expenditure, but because (in conformity with the recommendation of Sir Richard Bourke) the expenses connected with Port Phillip were defrayed, in the first instance, out of the Land Revenue. The Ways and Means to meet the charge for 1839 were £246,120, leaving a deficiency to be supplied out of the savings of former years of £75,791 1s. 4d. This circumstance rendered it desirable that the Council should consider the general state of the finances.

On the 20th September, the Estimates having passed through Committee in the meantime, the Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed. A protest against certain of the items therein contained, signed by Mr. John Blaxland, was transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Bills to continue the Jury Act, to continue and amend the Act for restraining the Occupation of Crown Lands, and to amend the Newspaper Restriction Act, were passed during the Session of 1838, which terminated on 26th October.

The Legislative Council met, on 14th February, 1839, pursuant to summons. His Excellency Major-General Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, K.C.H., Commander of the Forces, and Captain Philip Parker King, R.N., were sworn as new members.

The Governor (Sir George Gipps) in his Speech stated that he had called the Council together thus early in order to propose a measure for the establishment of a police force beyond the settled districts—a measure which was rendered urgent by recent depredations. The Bill which would be submitted proposed to accomplish its objects by giving to the Crown Commissioners in those districts far more ample powers than they possessed; and by providing that each Commissioner should be accompanied by a moving police force sufficient to repress the predatory attacks of the natives, and to keep order amongst all classes. In proposing a new tax it was not sufficient to show that it fell on persons who might properly bear it; it was further necessary to prove that the tax itself could not be dispensed with. The attention of the Council was therefore requested to the state of the finances of the Colony. The total revenue of the year 1838, exclusive of Crown Lands, was £202,960 7s. 5d., being nearly £27,000 less than was estimated by Sir Richard Bourke. The total expenses for the same year could not yet be exactly ascertained; but might be taken at about £295,000, being an excess of upwards of £92,000 over the Revenue. The excess of expenditure over income for 1839 must be taken at a still higher sum—much greater than was considered probable in August. Economy, therefore, was necessary—an economy which would tend rather to call forth the energies of the people than to repress them.

The Governor then laid upon the table a Bill to amend and continue the Crown Lands Occupation Act. The Bill was read a first time, and afterwards referred to a sub-committee, who on 5th March brought up a Report. This was favourable to the introduction of such a Bill, making provision therein for the establishment of a Border police by means of a tax, which was to be raised by a rent on land. The Bill was, on the 22nd March, finally passed. It imposed penalties for the unauthorized occupation of Crown Lands, or for occupying Crown Lands beyond the limits of location without a lease or license. Licensed persons were to report stock, proprietors, and brands half-yearly under a penalty. For the districts beyond the limits of location a Commissioner and policemen were to be appointed; the Commissioner was armed with certain powers to keep the peace in those districts. In order to defray the expenses incurred, a yearly assessment on stock depastured beyond the limits of location was to be levied, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each for

sheep, 1½d. each for cattle, and 3d. each for horses. The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

In meeting the Council on June 11th, for the despatch of the ordinary business of the year, the Governor congratulated the Colony on the improved prospects opened up by the termination of the late drought. A Despatch had been received from the Secretary of State announcing the early intention of Her Majesty's Government to appoint an officer who would be vested with the powers and assume the character of British Consul at New Zealand. Upon this appointment being made the office of British Resident would be discontinued. Immigration Returns were in course of preparation, and would be speedily presented. It was proposed to refer the whole subject of Police establishments to a Committee. On the question of Education a proposition would shortly be brought forward. The schools under the immediate control of the Government, or of a Board of Education, would be established on the principle of the British and Foreign School Society, leaving to every religious community the option of continuing their own schools, or of founding new ones, on the understanding that they would still receive from the Government pecuniary assistance towards the support of them equal in amount to that derived from private contributions. The rise in the price of provisions had caused all the public contracts to greatly exceed in cost those of the past year. Had it not been for this circumstance the expenditure of the current year would have been within the Estimates sanctioned by the Council. The public accounts would without delay be laid before the Council, as well as the Estimates for 1840. The revenue continued to improve, and though the gross amount would be exceeded by the expenditure, by wise and economical measures pecuniary embarrassment would be avoided.

On 25th June a report from the Agent for Immigration was laid upon the table, together with a Return by which it was shown that in 1838 the number of immigrants who arrived in ships chartered by Government was 4,480; on bounty, 1,622; unassisted, 1,478; making a general total of 7,580.

On 23rd July the Governor laid upon the table an Abstract of the Revenue and of its appropriation for 1838. The amount of ordinary revenue and incidental receipts reached £202,579 18s. 7d.; the revenue derived from the sale of Crown Lands was £131,499 13s. 4½d.; the Treasury Bills on loan to the Commissariat Department amounted to

£25,000; sums reserved amounted to £265,309 12s. 11d.; the balance of unexpended Land Revenue at close of 1837, (£197,326 11s. 8½d.) less the debit balance on the same date, was £149,130 19s. 5¼d. The total revenue for 1838 amounted to £773,520. The disbursements amounted to £332,048 15s. 11¾d.; an amount of £131,113 1s. 1½d. chargeable on the Crown Lands Revenue, and the loan of £25,000 to the Commissariat, made the total disbursements £488,161 17s. 1¼d. A credit balance of £285,358 7s. 2¼d. remained, which was chargeable with extra expenses and arrears.

His Excellency the Governor then read a Minute relative to the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1840 (laid before the Council). For the first time in New South Wales the Governor had to announce a movement in a retrograde direction, the revenue of 1838 being less by £24,320 than that of the year which immediately preceded it. The items on which there had been the greatest falling off were the duties on imported spirits and tobacco. The decrease in the produce of the duties on tobacco was to be ascribed either to the increase in the cultivation of that plant in the colony, or to smuggling. The diminution in the revenue derived from imported spirits was to be attributed to smuggling and illicit distillation. In neither case, therefore, could the decrease be taken to indicate a falling-off in the commercial activity or productive energies of the Colony. In those items which formed a surer test of general prosperity there was a small increase. These items were the *ad valorem* duties and the wharfage, harbour, and lighthouse dues. The ordinary revenue for 1838 reached only £202,579 18s. 7d.; the receipts from Crown Lands—£131,499 13s. 4d.—making the gross revenue £334,079 11s. 11d.; while the gross expenditure in the same year reached £463,161 17s. 1d. One of the chief reasons for this large expenditure was that Government here discharged a vast variety of functions, which in other Anglo-Saxon countries were discharged by local authorities, municipal corporations, or by other bodies or persons who were not the immediate agents of the Government. The only security against the occurrence of such evils would be found in the timely raising up of such institutions as those alluded to. The first step towards such a condition of things might immediately be taken by requiring each country district to raise within itself a portion, at least, of the money to be spent in it for purposes of a local nature. The Esti-

mates of Expenditure for 1840, exclusive of any charge for Immigration, and exclusive of Port Phillip, amounted to £344,225 17s. 9d.—from which, if the expenses of collecting the Crown Revenue were deducted, and the excess of expenditure over ordinary revenue at Port Phillip were charged on it, the remainder would still be above £300,000; whilst the revenue—exclusive of Crown Lands and Port Phillip—could not, with certainty, be reckoned at much more than £200,000. In order, therefore, to spend the net proceeds of the Crown Revenue on Immigration, there ought to be a reduction of nearly £100,000 in the Estimates; and such a reduction would be forced upon the Colony in future years—if not in the ensuing one—by the exhaustion of the Treasury. The circumstances under which the settlement at Port Phillip had been opened, and the great distance at which it was placed from the other located parts of the colony, seemed to justify the policy of Sir Richard Bourke, of defraying the first cost of its settlement from the revenue derived from the sale of Crown Lands, a policy which—having no instructions from England to the contrary—he (Sir George Gipps) would still pursue. Since the opening of the settlement in 1836 the expenditure on Port Phillip had amounted to £21,771 10s. 8d.; the revenue (exclusive of Crown Lands) to £4,597 15s. 10d. The difference between these sums (£17,173 14s. 10d.) had been taken from the General Land Fund of the Colony. The revenue at Port Phillip had greatly increased that year (1839); but still it was probable that the excess of expenditure over ordinary income would not be less than £10,000. The sum, therefore, taken from the Land Fund to aid the opening of Port Phillip would, probably, by the end of 1839, amount to about £27,000; whilst the proceeds of land sold there up to the 30th June amounted to £67,558 14s. 9d. The Estimates for Port Phillip for 1840 amounted to £39,289 1s. 1d. The ordinary income could not with any degree of certainty be calculated; but it might be reckoned at £20,000. Greatly as the country had suffered, and was still suffering, from the failure of crops, and urgent as might be the necessity for a change in some parts of the financial system of the colony, its condition was one of unexampled prosperity; and measures of common prudence only were required to ensure the long continuance of the many advantages the colonists enjoyed.

On the same day the Governor read a Minute explanatory of the system of education, for the establishment of which

he had caused a sum of £3,000 to be inserted in the estimate for Education. Schools, in which the system of the British and Foreign Society was to be introduced, were to be erected, the salaries of the masters and mistresses were to be defrayed by the Government; and the whole management was to be entrusted to a Board of Education. A sum of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per diem was to be paid for every child educated in these schools, and subscriptions would be set on foot to defray this charge for parents who might be unable to bear it. The assistance of Government to Denominational Schools would still be continued, on the principle of making the contribution from Government equal to that raised from private sources. This principle would be acted on within the following limits:—No school should be entitled to assistance unless a certain sum (say £100) should be subscribed in aid of its first establishment; Government aid should be discontinued whenever the average attendance fell below a certain number (say 40); no aid whatever should be allowed to schools not provided with competent teachers; and no two schools of the same denomination should receive Government aid, unless separated by a distance of 5 miles, or unless the population of the place should exceed 3,000. Support to the schools established prior to 1836 would be discontinued gradually. As it was not anticipated that Roman Catholics would resort generally to schools established on the principles of the British and Foreign Society, £1,000 was inserted for the maintenance of their schools under the Church Act of 1836. The Board would have entire control over the Government Schools, without being allowed to vary the nature of the religious instruction afforded therein.

On 30th July the Governor laid on the table a despatch from Lord Glenelg, expressing the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government in the expediency of discontinuing the assignment of male convicts, as a step towards the entire discontinuance of assignment throughout the colony, at as early a period as practicable.

The Estimates and the Appropriation Bill having been passed, on 19th November the Council terminated its sittings for the year.

On 28th May the session of 1840 began. The Governor congratulated the Council on the general state and prospects of the Colony. The revenue in the past year had exhibited a considerable increase upon that of the one which preceded it; and an addition of 10,000 souls had been made to

the population by immigration. The establishment of Her Majesty's authority in the islands of New Zealand was a matter of the highest importance to British interests in that quarter of the globe. The annexation to the Government of New South Wales of Her Majesty's possessions in those islands would impose additional labours on the Council; but these would be cheerfully performed until the colonists of New Zealand should be in a position themselves to undertake the business of legislation. A Bill to authorize inquiries into the claims advanced by many of Her Majesty's subjects to tracts of land by virtue of purchase or cession from the chiefs or native tribes of those islands, would be at once submitted. Though these claims could have no foundation in law or the usage of colonizing Powers, Her Majesty had expressed her intention to allow and confirm such of them as might be founded on equitable principles, and which were not in extent or otherwise prejudicial to the interests of Her Majesty's subjects in New Zealand. Commissioners, furnished with powers similar to those by which claims to grants of land were investigated in New South Wales, would be appointed to inquire into the validity of these claims. An advance (only, however, in the nature of a loan to be repaid to New South Wales) from the Crown Revenue had been authorized to defray the first expense incident on the establishment of Her Majesty's sovereignty in New Zealand. The means by which the net revenue derived from the sale of the wild lands of the Crown might be applied to the purposes of immigration would be brought under consideration. The best course to be pursued would be to cause the police and the Public Works within the limits of each district to be defrayed out of funds raised in each district by local assessments. A Bill with this purport would be submitted. The land revenue was in a very flourishing condition. A Bill on the subject of Corporations would be presented. The Annual Estimates and the usual financial papers were being prepared, and would shortly be laid before the Council.

The Return of the number of immigrants arriving in 1839 showed that during that year the total number who emigrated to the colony from England was 11,368. Of these 2,802 came on their own resources; the remainder were assisted by Government.

On 4th June the Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure for 1839 was laid before the Legislative Council. The amount of ordinary revenue and incidental receipts was

£240,429 1s. 11d.; the revenue arising from Crown Lands amounted in all to £186,939 6s. 11d.; and a balance from 1838 of £285,358 7s. 2¼d., increased the total revenue to £712,726 16s. 0¼d. The total expenditure (including that chargeable on the revenue arising from Crown Lands) amounted to £533,742 16s. 1½d.; advances made from the Colonial Treasury for encouraging the importation of grain for general consumption, and providing seed for poor settlers during the drought, made the total disbursements £567,966 17s. 8½d. A balance at the close of 1839 remained of £144,759 18s. 3¾d. This was chargeable with certain sums appropriated but not yet applied, and with the unadjusted arrears of 1839.

A Bill to declare and extend the laws of New South Wales to Her Majesty's dominions in New Zealand was passed on 16th June.

A Bill to empower the Governor of New South Wales to appoint Commissioners to examine and report on claims to grants of land in New Zealand was presented and read a first time on 28th May. On 25th June a petition was presented by Mr. H. H. Macarthur from certain British subjects, landholders in New South Wales and New Zealand. It represented that the petitioners, having perused certain proclamations in the New South Wales *Government Gazette* of 22nd January, and also the Bill before the Council, submitted that their rights and privileges as British subjects and as landowners in New Zealand would be unjustly and unconstitutionally invaded by the provisions of the said Bill. The petition ended by asking to be heard by counsel in opposition to the Bill. On the 30th June Mr. Busby and Mr. William Charles Wentworth, and also Mr. à Beckett and Mr. Darvall, Barristers-at-law, were introduced; and on that and subsequent days successively addressed the Council in opposition to the Bill.

It was contended by Mr. Busby that the Council would be assuming a power at variance with the principles of the British Constitution were they to proceed with the confiscation of property at New Zealand, which seemed to be contemplated by the proposed Bill. No doubt there were many claims that would not bear investigating, still there were many worthy possessors of land on the banks of the various harbours and rivers who would suffer greatly were the proposed Bill to become law. No attempt had been made by the Government to prevent British subjects acquiring

property in New Zealand, as was the case with those settlers from Van Diemen's Land who originated the colony of Port Phillip; for no sooner was it known that the Port Phillip speculators had purchased large tracks of land from the natives than a Proclamation declared the illegality of their proceedings. But in this case this had not been done. Up to the time that New Zealand was taken under the protection of the British Crown, the sovereignty of the chiefs as ruling over an independent people had been admitted, and their flag acknowledged in such ports as their vessels had visited; the declaration of independence by the confederated chiefs had been approved, and ordered to be printed as a State Paper by the Home Government. In a recent treaty between Captain Hobson and the New Zealand chiefs the latter agreed to forego their right of selling land to any but the British Government, thus giving to Her Majesty the right of pre-emption; but if the chiefs had never had that right, why were they called upon by that treaty to relinquish that which they never possessed?

Mr. Wentworth, in the course of a long address to the Council, argued that for a Proclamation to be binding, it must be founded upon some law previously existent; and if the Proclamations in question were founded upon law it was for those who had issued them to show what that law was. The principle contained in the preamble of the Bill—that no chiefs, or other individuals of tribes of uncivilized savages, had any right to dispose of the lands occupied by them—was one at variance with British law and the Law of Nations. He quoted various authorities in support of this view, and stated that whether the New Zealanders were only an independent nation or only a few tribes or families scattered over the country, they still possessed the demesne or soil of that country; and those who had bought it from them only acted in accordance with the natural rights of the Natives and the Law of Nations. According to Vattel, individuals landing in an uninhabited country might not only establish colonies but also erect a Government and an Empire; and if that might be done in an uninhabited country it resulted *à fortiori* that it might be done in a country that was peopled, if the natives of that country gave their consent thereto. In support of this position he instanced the first settlement of New England in 1620, under Davenport and others, which was conclusive that British subjects without the pale of a Royal Charter might

form colonies and erect Governments as had been done in Connecticut, where the Government so established had lasted for two centuries. It was assumed that the Queen had a right to the island by virtue of discovery, but that assumption he denied; discovery gave no right to the occupation of an inhabited country; nor would the Law of Nations acknowledge the property and sovereignty of any nation, unless it had really taken actual possession, and had formed actual settlements, or made actual use of the country. The Bill rested upon one proposition, which he thought he had disproved—the incompetency of the New Zealanders to sell, and of British subjects to buy, their land. The Bill itself was neither more nor less than a Bill of confiscation; its object being to take away property, annul grants, and to do away with all property acquired by British subjects in the islands of New Zealand. He objected to the Bill *in toto*, for he had proved by indisputable authorities the right of British subjects to buy from the New Zealanders, which could not be restrained until the Council passed an Act for that purpose. Therefore, he argued that any Act to divest parties of their land in New Zealand without a compensatory clause, such as was contained in Acts passed in England to deprive parties of property required for public purposes, would be illegal; the compensation to be awarded must be decided by a jury, and therefore the proposed Bill was clearly repugnant to the laws of England. Only a few days ago the Council passed a law making all the laws of England and the Colony applicable to New Zealand; among these was the right of trial by jury, of which the proposed Bill was completely suicidal; it took away the right of trial by jury, and the Council could not pass the Bill, or, if they did, the Judges could not certify it.

Mr. à Beckett and Mr. Darvall recapitulated some of the leading arguments of the gentlemen who preceded them.

On the 9th July, on the Order of the Day for the Claims to Grants of Land in New Zealand Bill being called, His Excellency the Governor (Sir George Gipps) addressed the Council at great length in refutation of the positions maintained by the gentlemen who had been heard in opposition to the Bill, and read a number of passages from works of standard authority to prove that by the law and practice, not only of England but of all the colonizing powers of Europe, as well as of the United States of America, the uncivilized aboriginal inhabitants of any country had always been held

to have but a qualified dominion over it, or a right of occupancy only; and that until they established among themselves a settled form of government, and subjugated the ground to their own uses, by the cultivation of it, they could not grant to individuals, not of their own tribe, any portion of it, for the simple reason that they had not themselves any individual property in it. Secondly—That if a settlement be made in any such country by a civilized power, the right of pre-emption of the soil, or in other words, the right of extinguishing the Native title, was exclusively in the government of that power, and could not be enjoyed by individuals without the consent of that Government. Thirdly—That neither individuals, nor bodies of men belonging to any nation, could form colonies except with the consent and under the direction and control of their own Government; and that from any settlement which they might form without the consent of their Government they might be ousted; that was simply to say that, in so far as Englishmen were concerned, colonies could not be formed without the consent of the Crown. In the course of his speech, Sir George Gipps observed that a suggestion had been thrown out by the Committee of the House of Commons which was appointed in 1837 to inquire into the condition of aborigines in British colonies to the following effect:—So far as the lands of the aborigines were within any territories over which the dominion of the Crown extended, the acquisition of any of them by Her Majesty's subjects from their present proprietors should be declared illegal and void. The prohibition might also be extended to lands situate within territories which were in immediate contiguity to the Queen's dominions; but there was no power to prevent transactions of the countries which were neither within the Queen's allegiance nor affected by any of those intimate relations which grew out of neighbourhood. His Excellency added that New Zealand, though not immediately in contiguity with New South Wales, had certainly relations with it growing out of neighbourhood, and therefore came within the recommendation of the Committee. After an elaborate explanation of the real objects of the Bill, and the substantial justice of its various enactments, His Excellency concluded by stating that he would commit it to the hands of the Council, who would, he felt assured, deal with it according to their consciences, and with that independence which they ought ever to exercise, having always before them a due regard for the honour of the Crown, and the interests of the subject.

On 4th August the Bill, having gone through its intermediate stages, was passed. It enacted that all titles to land in New Zealand were to be absolutely null and void, except such as were or might be allowed by Her Majesty. The Governor was to appoint Commissioners to examine and report on all claims to grants of land which might be referred to them by him. They were to be guided by the real justice and good conscience of the case. Certain lands—those required for the site for a town or village, for purposes of defence, for reserves, or for any other purpose of public utility, were not to be recommended by the Commissioners for grants; but compensation in the shape of other lands might be awarded.

On 29th July the Governor laid before the Council certain financial papers, among which were the Supplementary Estimates for 1840, and the Estimates of Expenditure for 1841. After reviewing the revenue and expenditure for the past year (1839), the Governor stated that the Estimates for 1841, presented to the Council, would show that the gross expenditure of the Colony for all purposes except immigration was estimated at £347,837 0s. 6d.; and the same for Port Phillip at £50,063 2s. 9d., making together £397,900 3s. 3d. This estimate only exceeded that framed for 1840 by £11,501 5s. 3d., and the excess was almost entirely on account of Port Phillip. It was proposed under the permission which had been given by the Lords of the Treasury, to apply to the ordinary expenses of the Colony those portions of Crown Revenue which were derived from quit rents, and leases, or licenses to use Crown Lands, and which formed no portion of the funds applicable to immigration. Further, it was proposed to charge the land fund with expense of survey, and to enforce payment of a portion of the arrears of quit rents; and in order to cover a portion of the expense incurred in the erection of churches and school-houses, it was proposed to sell from time to time some portions of the estates of the late Church and School Corporation, under the general instructions which had been received from Her Majesty's Government. But there would still remain a deficiency of about £32,000; and this would be met by an increase in the *ad valorem* duties of Customs, and in the import duties on spirits. The duty on rum would be raised to 9s. per gallon, that on other spirits to 12s.; and the *ad valorem* duties would be thus fixed: On wine, 15 per cent.; on other goods, except tea and sugar, 10 per cent.; and on tea and sugar (as at present), 5 per cent. The ordinary revenue of Port Phillip,

though rapidly increasing, was still insufficient to meet its expenditure ; but this must always be the case during the early years of any new settlement; on the other hand, the revenue derived from the sale of Crown lands had been wonderfully productive, and had contributed very largely to the means of keeping up immigration. The probable necessity of setting a limit to the increase of the charge for ecclesiastical establishments, adverted to last year, had been perceived by the Secretary of State, and a communication on the subject would be submitted. The estimate for schools was framed upon the system which had been followed since 1836, notwithstanding that it was considered faulty by him (Sir Geo. Gipps).

The Governor's views on the subject of education were submitted in a separate minute, wherein he stated that the prevailing system was, though apparently based on the principle of equality, very unequal in practice. The rule was that the assistance given to any school should be measured by the sum raised for its support by private contribution ; but this principle had been departed from in favour of certain schools, because of their longer establishment. Under this rule, too, every religious sect was anxious to have its own separate schools ; and as a consequence many more schools were established than were in a thinly-scattered population required, or could be efficiently supported. The Governor declared his readiness to introduce a better system, whenever it might be called for by the advancing progress of public opinion ; and affirmed his belief that the only way in which education could be extensively advanced in the Colony would be by instituting Government Schools, from which no persons should necessarily be excluded by reason of their religious persuasion, and by giving to no other schools whatever any assistance from Government.

A Custom Duties Bill and a Colonial Spirit Duties Bill, giving effect to the tariff propositions contained in the Opening Speech, were passed on the 15th and 29th September respectively.

On 24th September, the Council adopted an Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen, and the Prince Consort, upon the occasion of the Royal Marriage.

The Appropriation Bill was passed on the 16th October. A protest against the Colony being charged with the whole expense of the Police and Gaol Establishments, signed by Sir John Jamison and Mr. Blaxland, was transmitted to the Secretary of State.

A resolution by Mr. James Macarthur relative to the expenditure of the Police and Gaol Establishments was, on 8th October, considered in Committee. It was to the effect that free labour, if introduced to the extent required to meet the wants of the Colony, would be less expensive, and infinitely more productive than convict labour, to say nothing of the moral evils of one system or advantages of the other. The Council divided equally on the resolutions—6 to 6. The resolution was negatived by His Excellency's casting vote.

On the 7th October, resolutions by Mr. Macarthur were severally adopted to the effect: That the parent State ought in justice to bear at least one-half of the expenses attendant on the Police and Gaol Establishments, which were raised to their present large amount chiefly through the introduction of a convict population into the Colony; that the Council had reluctantly consented to so large an expenditure for the support of those establishments since 1835, solely from a conviction that it would not be justified in declining to make provision for the maintenance of the public tranquillity and safety, and that by the appropriation of so large an amount (about £597,000) of the Colonial Revenue for the before-named period, every branch of the productive industry in the Colony was in danger of falling into decay, to the great loss and injury both of the Colony and of the parent state.

On the same day a series of resolutions by Mr. Macarthur came on for discussion. The first of these—to the effect that the period had now arrived when the true interests of the Colony would be most effectually promoted by the discontinuance of transportation—was withdrawn. The remainder set forth that the effect of introducing expirees from Norfolk Island, or other penal settlements, inflicted moral injury on the Colony, and represented to the Secretary of State the desire of the Council that strict prohibitory measures should be enforced; and were adopted without division.

An Address to Her Majesty the Queen, on her late escape from assassination, expressing congratulation at the aversion of the threatened national calamity was adopted on 23rd October by the Council.

A Census Bill was, on the 23rd October, read a third time, and passed.

On the 16th July the question of Immigration was referred to a Committee for report. They brought up their report on

2nd September. On 23rd October resolutions, founded on the Report, moved by Mr. Jones, were adopted. They were to the effect that the Council concurred in the recommendation of the Committee; that there was throughout the Colony ample employment for immigrants at remunerative rates; and that the wide extent of unoccupied fertile lands in the Colony, embracing every variety of soil and climate, afforded a most advantageous outlet for the superabundant population and capital of the mother country, and was capable, under careful management and a judicious application of the proceeds, of greatly assisting to provide that supply of labour upon which essentially depended the progressive and complete development of the dormant resources of the Colony.

On the 14th December an Address to Her Majesty was adopted in reference to the Royal instructions of 22nd May, published in the *Government Gazette* of 9th December. [These instructions defined the territory of New South Wales—for all purposes connected with the disposal of land—into three Districts, to be called the Northern, Middle, and Southern Districts. The Northern District comprised the lands lying north of the Manning River. The Southern, or Port Phillip District, comprised all lands south of the Murray; while the Middle or Sydney District comprised the intermediate lands.] The Address stated “That the present instructions of Your Majesty may lead to the separation from the Central division of this Colony of several extensive and important districts, the retention of which we are persuaded is essential to its prosperity and future greatness.” In addition to those objections of a public nature which existed, any proposal to detach from the existing Government those districts, and to place them under a totally different system of management, could not be carried into effect without seriously disturbing the establishments and deteriorating the properties of a numerous class of colonists who leased the lands in question, the granting of which had been regulated and sanctioned by Acts of the Colonial Legislature. No dissatisfaction was entertained with the presumed intention of Her Majesty to establish other Colonies on the shores of Australia; the sole anxiety of the petitioners, and the object of the Address, was that the establishment of the contemplated settlements might be so conducted as not to encroach upon those boundaries to which it was the unanimous opinion of the Council the inhabitants of the

Colony could advance a natural claim, and which it was desirable permanently to establish. They therefore requested that Her Majesty appoint that the southern boundary of the Central Colony of New South Wales might be a line drawn from near Cape Howe to the source of the River Hume or Murray, and from thence the course of that river itself until it reached the 141st degree of east longitude; and that the northern boundary might be the 28th parallel of south latitude from the sea-coast to the same 141st degree of east longitude.

On the 16th December the Council adjourned *sine die*.

The Session of 1841 opened on 8th June. Mr. Roger Therry, acting Attorney-General of New South Wales, was sworn as a member.

The Governor, in his Speech, stated that the New South Wales Act having been renewed for another year, they were again called on to provide for the Legislative wants of the Colony. Her Majesty had erected the islands of New Zealand into a separate Government; and documents respecting the separation of the two colonies would shortly be laid before the Council. A Court of superior jurisdiction had been established at Port Phillip; Circuit Courts at Bathurst, Berri-ma, and Maitland; and Courts of Requests in a considerable number of the minor towns of the Colony. A Census had been taken of the population, the results of which would, as soon as possible, be laid before the Council. The Colony continued to advance in a gratifying and encouraging manner. Steam navigation had greatly increased, immigration had been continued in a copious stream, and the streets of Sydney were lighted by gas. But, notwithstanding, the past few months had been anxious ones for the colony, and the exercise of patience, industry, mutual forbearance, and economy, were required of all; with these, however, the difficulties would easily be surmounted. The commercial embarrassments which first showed themselves in Sydney in October or November last did not affect the public income of 1840; the revenue of that year was, indeed, the largest ever collected in the colony—the gross receipts having exceeded the gross expenditure by £120,000, notwithstanding that in the expenditure was included very nearly £150,000 for Immigration. The ordinary revenue of the Port Phillip district was more than double that of the preceding year, it having increased from £14,008 in 1839 to

£29,799 in 1840, whilst the sale of Crown Lands in that district brought to the general Land Fund the large amount of £217,127. The pecuniary difficulties under which many interests in the Colony were still suffering might naturally be expected to affect the revenue of that year (1841); the falling off, however, was as yet only sensibly felt in that branch of it derived from the sale of public land. The difficulties might safely be said to have arisen from excessive speculation, and an undue extension of credit; they seemed to be of the nature of those which periodically occurred in all places where commercial adventure was eager; and a remedy for them was to be looked for in the natural course of events rather than by legislative enactment. A few of the circumstances contributing to bring about the existing commercial embarrassments might be pointed out: The scarcity of 1838 and 1839 caused a great drain from the colony, and produced excessive fluctuations in the price of grain; the decline in price of wool lessened the value of Colonial exports in the Home market; the excessive consignment of goods to the Colony by speculative mercantile houses in England produced a depreciation in the value of nearly every species of merchandise; the necessity for disposing of these goods contributed to the undue extension of credit, whilst the rapid influx of capital into the colony might have had a tendency to encourage hazardous speculations, and the employment of money in investments not yielding any immediate return. A more abundant supply of labour was still required in the colony; and the Committee on Immigration would at once be reappointed. The Financial Papers for the year would shortly be submitted.

The Returns furnished by the Agent for Immigration showed that in 1840 the number of persons who had arrived in the territory was 8,536. Of these 543 were unassisted; the remainder arrived in ships chartered by the Government, or were brought out on bounty. There was an increase of 1,250 persons in immigration to Port Phillip, a decrease of 4,082 to Port Jackson, and a total decrease to the Colony of 2,832.

On the 22nd June the Abstract of Revenue for 1840 was laid before the Council by the Governor. The Ordinary Revenue amounted to £310,468 9s. 9d.; that arising from Crown Lands to £340,658 6s. 8d.; special receipts to £31,346 15s. 3d.; total receipts, £682,473 11s. 8d. A balance from 1839 of £144,759 18s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. increased the Revenue to £827,233 9s

11½d. The disbursements (ordinary) amounted to £360,733 19s. 10¼d.; that chargeable on the Revenue arising from Crown Lands to £156,760 1s. 10¼d.; special payments to £43,529 8s. 3d.; total disbursements to £561,023 9s. 11½d. A balance therefore remained at the close of 1840 of £266,210 0s. 0¼d.

On 6th July the Governor read a minute explanatory of the Finances of the Colony and of the Estimates for 1842. The Council was congratulated on the marked increase which occurred in the Revenue during 1840. The ordinary Revenue of that year showed an increase of 31 per cent. on the Revenue of 1839; while the Crown Revenue showed an increase of more than 100 per cent. Before passing to the consideration of the Estimates for 1842 it was deemed necessary to remind the Council that the year 1840 was one in which speculation of every sort was pushed to an extent which failed not to bring after it a re-action under which the Colony was then labouring. That re-action had already affected the land revenue, and would probably affect, also, the ordinary revenue in a greater degree in 1842 than it had yet done in 1841. The Estimates for 1842 (exclusive of Port Phillip) were £334,453 17s. 10d.; being nearly £14,000 less than those for the current year. Though the Revenue would probably be less productive in 1842 than it was in 1840 it was hoped that the deficiency would be made good by the produce of the increased duties imposed by the Customs Acts of last Session, which did not come into operation till the close of 1840.

On the same day Sir George Gipps read a minute on the subject of Education. He said that last year he had presented a minute showing that the Government was by no means bound to adhere to a system which it considered faulty, and which had been forced upon it only by a concourse of adverse circumstances. The principal object of the present minute would be to expose still more clearly the disadvantages and abuses of the present system, and to show that the time had arrived when either a new system should be adopted or some effectual corrections applied to the existing one. The Council were aware that the Primary Schools were established upon two distinct principles. In those established prior to 1836 the teachers' salaries were paid and the school buildings were provided for by the Government; further aid was also afforded, under the name of head money, at the rate of ½d. per diem for every child whose parents were supposed to

be unable to contribute towards its education. The schools established since 1836 were formed on what was familiarly called the half-and-half principle—that was, the Government paid towards the support of each school a sum equal to that raised by the contributions of individuals. The condition of the educational institutions of the Colony was then reviewed at length. The Governor then stated that it was not his intention in the present state of the Colony to bring forward any new proposal for a general system of education; a comprehensive system could only be rendered efficient by being made an administration of the Government, and a measure of that nature he was not at present prepared to recommend. All the Government could at present attempt was to check the abuses of the present systems, and to equalise the assistance given to different schools by fixing a maximum head per diem, beyond which no aid should be given.

On 3rd August the Governor laid before the Council the Estimates for 1842 for the district of Port Phillip, and read a minute explanatory thereof. The Estimates for 1842 amounted to £89,974 19s. 8d.; of this £19,125 12s. 1d. was chargeable on the land fund, leaving £70,849 7s. 7d. to be provided for out of ordinary Revenue. Large as was the proposed outlay of above £70,000 for so small a population (barely 12,000), the Superintendent of Port Phillip (Mr. La Trobe) considered that his revenue would be adequate to meet it. His estimate was £68,200, leaving a sum to be taken from the Land Fund of only £2,649 7s. 7d. A Supplementary Estimate for the present year, on account of Port Phillip, to the amount of £12,935 8s. 11d., was submitted.

The Estimates having passed through committee, the Appropriation Bill was introduced on 25th August, and passed on 8th September. A protest against the Police and Gaol expenditure, signed by Sir John Jamison and Mr. Blaxland, was transmitted to the Secretary of State.

The Governor, on 28th September, laid several important Despatches before the Council. The first of these acknowledged the receipt of the congratulatory address of His Excellency and Council to Prince Albert on his nuptials with Her Majesty the Queen. Also the receipt of the Address of Council congratulating Her Majesty on her recent escape from assassination. A Despatch was also submitted from Lord John Russell, relative to the resolutions deprecatory of the admission into the Colony of expirers from Norfolk Island,

and stating that if it had been known in the Colony at the period when they were passed that Her Majesty's Government intended that all convicts transported from Norfolk Island should be sent from thence to Van Diemen's Land immediately before the expiration of their sentences, it would have dispelled the apprehensions entertained by the colonists. Despatches were also laid before the Council notifying the disallowance of the "Claims to Grants of Land in New Zealand Act," in consequence of the erection of New Zealand into a separate Government; and directing that a new law should be framed on the model of the former, except where the altered circumstances of New Zealand rendered any deviation from the form of the Act necessary.

On 30th November a proposed Bill to secure on the ordinary Revenues of New South Wales the payment of debentures to be issued in support of Immigration, was referred to a committee. The committee brought up its report on 14th December. On 21st December, on motion of Mr. James Macarthur, a series of resolutions concurring in the recommendations therein made were adopted. They averred that the Colony had a just claim to the immediate reimbursement of about £40,000, advanced from the Land Fund of New South Wales to establish British authority in New Zealand; and requested the Governor to draw for the amount on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with a full reliance that, under the existing circumstances of the Colonial finances, such a course would meet with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government. The issue of Debentures to the amount of not more than £160,000, to meet the payment of immigration bounties, secured on the Land fund, and bearing interest at 8 per cent, and with liberty to the holder to use them at any time in payment for land, was recommended. Further, that the Governor be requested to open for auction sale land in the Moreton Bay and Clarence River districts, or in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, Williams Town, Geelong, and Portland, as might seem most advisable, under a full assurance that such a measure would not only be the means of raising a large amount of revenue, but be conducive also to the general welfare of the Colony. Also, that the Council concurred in the recommendation of the Immigration Committees, which sat in 1838 and 1839, that it was highly expedient to adopt the measure for a loan to be raised in England for the purposes of Immigration.

A Bill to repeal so much of the "Blasphemous and Seditious Libels Act" as related to the sentence of banishment for the second offence, was passed on 3rd January.

On 3rd January, 1842, the Council adjourned *sine die*.

The Council again met on 10th May following. Mr. Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether was sworn as clerk.

The Governor in his Opening Speech informed the Council that he had called them together at an earlier period than usual in order to lay before them, in an amended form, several Bills which had been withdrawn in the previous session. One of these was the Bill to incorporate the principal towns of the Colony by means of charters or letters patent. Instead of one Bill, as originally proposed, two Bills had been prepared, by one of which, if passed into a law, the town of Sydney, and by another the town of Melbourne, would be incorporated without the issue of a charter. A Bill to authorize the election of directors of police and public works would also be submitted. In dealing with this latter measure the Governor desired to press upon the Council these considerations: So long as the expense of police, public buildings, roads, bridges, and other similar works continued to be defrayed out of a general fund there was a desire on the part of each district to get for itself as large a share of that fund as possible; each had consequently a tendency to be extravagant, and it required the utmost firmness on the part of the central authority to prevent extravagance throughout the whole. When, on the contrary, each town or district defrayed its own expenses, it became the evident interest of each to avoid extravagance, and to spend no more of its own money than was absolutely necessary. It was not proposed at once to throw on each district the whole expense of maintaining police, or of constructing public works within it; but it seemed to be most essential that assistance from the Government should be proportioned to the sum locally raised, in order to create an economical expenditure. The ordinary Revenue of the Colony was in 1841 the largest ever collected in New South Wales; the Land fund had, on the contrary, dwindled away in a remarkable degree. In the year 1840 it produced £316,000; in the year 1841 only £90,000; and during the first quarter of 1842 it had yielded no more than £4,000. The reduced state of the Land fund had caused the Governor in December last to seek the advice of the Council as to the best way the engagements could be met which the Government had entered into for the importation of immi-

grants. The advice then tendered had been followed. The Lords of the Treasury had been drawn upon for the amount advanced out of the Crown revenue for the service of New Zealand; and debentures, the redemption of which had to be provided for, had been issued to the amount of about £65,000. The rise in the bounties on immigration had given a great impetus to the introduction of labourers into the Colony; 26,546 souls had in less than eighteen months been added to the population at an expense of about £468,000, the whole of which amount had been paid out of the revenues of the Colony, with the exception of the sum due on debentures, and a further one of perhaps £10,000 still to be paid in England. An apprehension, happily unfounded, had been created in England that the large emigration going on from the United Kingdom would occasion a heavy demand from the Colony on the mother country for assistance. The chief exciting cause of the late mania for speculation was that for several years preceding 1840 capital was poured into the Colony faster than, for want of labour, it could be safely employed; consequently it passed into the hands of persons willing to engage in hazardous speculations. This facility of obtaining borrowed money was greatly increased by the establishment of new banking companies with large capitals (some of them furnished from England) which could only be employed in the discounting of bills. The abundance of money thus created caused a rapid rise to take place in almost every species of Colonial property; and in the delusive hope that this rise would continue to be a progressive one numbers were led to their ruin. These speculations were at their height during 1839 and 1840. They were first checked by the discussions of Council in 1840 on the proposed insolvent law; and the revulsion which had since so grievously shaken the colony commenced before a single emigrant ship arrived under the new bounty regulations. So that the idea which seemed to have prevailed in England that an over issue of bounty orders led to the late commercial depression was clearly an unfounded one. The Immigration Committee of the Council—now almost a standing one—would be revived; and the financial papers, as soon as complete, would be submitted.

The Council on the 17th May adopted a congratulatory address to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert on the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the Throne.

The Abstract of Revenue for 1841 showed the total receipts (including those from Port Phillip) to be £373,655 1s. 6½d.; Revenue derived from Crown Lands, £120,325 3s. 6d.; special receipts, £3,322 11s. 10d.—total revenue (inclusive of a balance from 1840 of £266,210 0s. 0¼d.), £763,512 16s. 11d. The ordinary disbursements amounted to £390,065 8s. 7¼d.; those chargeable on the Crown Lands Revenue to £342,232 6s. 7½d.; special payments, £24,283 1s. 2d.—total disbursements, £756,550 16s. 4¾d.; leaving a credit balance of £6,932 0s. 6¼d.

On 17th May, the Immigration Report was laid by the Governor before the Legislative Council. From this it appeared that, during 1841, a total number of 23,200 immigrants arrived in the Colony, 8,548 of whom were landed at Port Phillip, the remainder at Sydney. Unassisted immigrants numbered 3,677; those brought out on bounty, 19,523.

The Estimates for 1843 were laid before the Council by the Governor on 26th July, when the usual financial minute was read. After reviewing the state of the Revenue in 1841, the Governor said that, in the address delivered to the Council on the first day of the session, he had stated that the great expenditure on account of immigration had not only exhausted the Colonial Treasury, but that in order to meet the deficiency it was in contemplation to issue debentures to the amount of £65,000. He had now, however, the satisfaction of stating that the amount of debentures in circulation was only £49,500, and that the outstanding balance against the Colony on account of immigration was supposed to be under £10,000; consequently the whole deficiency of the Land fund was less than £60,000. On the other hand, the Government had balances in its favour which amounted to £39,000, and the expenditure of Government, immigration being suspended, was now well within its income. The Estimates for 1843 amounted to £370,858 14s. 3d., being less by £47,278 14s. 3d. than those which were voted by the Council for 1842. Assuming the Revenue of 1843 to be equal only to that of 1841, viz., £403,592 8s. 2d., and the expenditure to be as estimated, there would be a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure in 1843 of £32,733 13s. 11d.

The consideration of the Estimates in Committee having been completed, the Governor on 18th August introduced the Appropriation Bill. This was passed on 30th August. With it were transmitted to the Secretary of State protests

by Sir John Jamison and Mr. John Blaxland against the Estimate for police and gaol establishments.

On the 9th September, the Report of the Committee on Immigration having been brought up and considered, a series of resolutions founded thereon was adopted. The resolutions set forth that it was expedient to negotiate a loan on the security of the unsold Crown Lands of the Colony for the purposes of immigration. Though the Land fund had for the time declined, the vast tracts of land must form a fully adequate basis of security for any loan of reasonable amount. On grounds fully detailed in the resolutions the Council relied on the assistance of Her Majesty's Government in raising a loan on the most advantageous terms to the Colony. These resolutions were to be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Acts incorporating and declaring the town of Sydney to be a city, and incorporating the town of Melbourne, were passed during July and August of this Session.

The Council on 9th September adjourned *sine die*.

The Session of 1843 commenced on 24th January. The Governor announced in his Opening Speech that an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the last session for the better government of New South Wales, had been officially received on the 1st, and proclaimed in the colony on the 5th, day of January. This Act directed that all necessary provisions should be made by the Council for giving effect to the Imperial enactments under which a new legislative body was to be constituted in the colony; and the Council had been summoned as early as convenient to the performance of the duties thus confided to them. The passing, therefore, of the Bill to be submitted would be the last duty which, as members of that Council, they would have to perform for the Colony of New South Wales; in doing it they would in fact bring their own political functions to a close. Yet it was a subject for congratulation that New South Wales was about to receive a form of Government such as the Imperial Parliament had judged to be well suited to the station it held among the British Dependencies, and that the privilege of sending representatives of their own choice to their local Legislature had been conceded to the people of the land.

The Act of the Imperial Parliament, intituled "An Act for the better government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land," was then laid before the Council. By it a

Legislature of one House was constituted, to consist of thirty-six members, of whom six were to be Government officers, six Crown nominees, the remaining twenty-four to be elected by the people—viz., eighteen for New South Wales proper, and six for Port Phillip. The franchise was a £20 rental, or a freehold of £200 in value; and the qualification for elective members was property to the amount of £2000, or of £100 yearly value. Provision was also made for local government in different parts of the Colony by means of District Councils, which should have power to make and maintain public works and buildings; to raise the means of defraying expenses connected with the administration of justice; to provide for the support of schools and kindred institutions; and for other matters specially subjected to their direction. Schedules were annexed to the Act providing for the yearly payment of £51,600 for the heads of the Executive and Administrative Departments (Schedules A and B); and of £30,000 for Public Worship (Schedule C).

A Bill to provide for the division of the Colony into Electoral Districts, and for the election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council, was read a first time on the 24th January. On the 23rd February, having gone through its intermediate stages, it was finally passed. The Council then terminated its sittings.

The elections having all been completed, the new Council met on 1st August, 1843. The Colonial Secretary (Mr. Edward Deas Thomson) read a message from the Governor authorizing him to administer the oath; and reminding the Council that it was directed that they should elect one of their number as Speaker. The candidates proposed for the office of Speaker were Mr. Alexander McLeay and Mr. Edward Hamilton. Mr. McLeay was elected by a majority of 17 to 13, and on the following day was presented to the Governor.

On 3rd August the Governor delivered his Opening Speech. He congratulated the colony very sincerely on the introduction of popular representation into the Constitution, and heartily welcomed to that Chamber the first representatives of the people. The period at which they entered on their functions was one of acknowledged difficulty; it was, therefore, the more grateful to him to have his own labours and responsibilities lightened by their co-operation and assistance. He should most readily concur with them in any measures which were calculated to develop the resources of

the colony by calling into action the energies of the people, taking care, however, to proceed on sure principles, and not overlooking the great truth that the enterprise of individuals was ever the most active when left as far as possible unshackled by legislative enactments. Great as undoubtedly were the embarrassments under which numbers of the colonists were labouring, it was consolatory to think that they were not of a nature permanently to injure the community. The Estimates for 1844 would shortly be brought under consideration; advantage would be taken of that occasion to make a clear exposition of the financial state of the Colony. The despatch from the Secretary of State, in which the intentions of Her Majesty were explained in respect to the Act under which the Council met, would be submitted. He would offer no comment upon it further than to advert to the fact that to them singly had been confided by the Imperial Parliament powers which, in some older colonies, were divided between two separate bodies. The Council was composed of three elements: The Representatives of the People; the official Servants of Her Majesty; and of independent gentlemen—the unofficial Nominees of the Crown. There should be no rivalry between these, save which should in courtesy excel the other, and each of them should devote himself most heartily to the service of the country.

Mr. Richard Jones, a non-elective member of the Council, on the 3rd August took his seat. Mr. John Hubert Plunkett (Attorney-General), a non-elective member, on 8th August took his seat, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Barney, Colonial Engineer, resigned. Mr. Alexander Thomson, an elective member for the district of Port Phillip, also was sworn in on 8th August.

The Address in Reply to the Governor's opening Speech was adopted on the 3rd, and presented to His Excellency on 8th August.

A motion by Dr. Lang—That the business of Parliament should be commenced each day by an invocation of the Divine blessing—was on 10th August negatived by 19 to 11.

A Message from the Governor with the Estimates of Expenditure, and a Statement of Ways and Means for 1844, was received and read on the 23rd August. Sir George Gipps stated that although during 1842, and indeed up to the end of the first quarter of 1843, the Revenue had maintained itself in a manner surpassing expectation, there had lately been a falling off in its productiveness which was calculated to

excite a very lively solicitude, and must command a continuance of the most rigid economy. The diminution of Revenue in the first quarter of that year (1843) as compared with the same quarter of 1842, was only £3,742 9s. 6d.; but in the second quarter it amounted to the large sum of £19,203 14s. 2d.; and it was greatly feared that the deficiency on the whole year would be found to be not less than £50,000 or £60,000—it might even be considerably more. The Revenue for 1842 was—ordinary, £367,213 16s. 9d.; Crown (exclusive of Land fund), £46,942 11s. 5d.: Total, £414,156 8s. 2d.—an excess of more than £79,000 over the estimate, and of more than £10,000 over the Revenue of 1841. On the other hand the Land fund had so fallen off as to be insufficient to meet even the expenses of the Survey Department. The charges on the Land fund for 1842 were (exclusive of immigration, which was now suspended) £46,242 18s. 7d., and the produce of land sold only £14,574 10s. 4d.; there was a surplus in the ordinary Revenue of £75,133 15s. 9d., and a deficiency in the Land fund of £31,668 8s. 3d., leaving a real surplus of £43,465 7s. 6d. Passing to the Estimates for 1844, their gross amount was £330,493 1s. 5d., being £40,362 13s. 1d. less than those for 1843. The expense of school establishments was inserted in the present Estimates, though the maintenance of schools was to be provided for in future by the District Councils; the item had been inserted in the apprehension that the District Councils might not be sufficiently organized before the close of 1844 to take the task on themselves. The debentures which remained outstanding, to the amount of £21,600, constituted the only debt of the Colony. Some unadjusted accounts yet remained in respect to immigration, but it was supposed that the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration had in their hands moneys belonging to the Colony sufficient to meet any just demands which could be brought against them of that nature.

On 24th August Mr. Windeyer moved for a Select Committee to consider the means of staying the further evil consequences to be apprehended from the monetary confusion lately and still prevalent in the Colony. The motion next day passed; and the Committee brought up their report on 28th October. It stated that the Committee had not thought it necessary to advert to any but the monetary measures of relief in the power of the Colonial Legislature to adopt. It appeared by the evidence that the evils of the

current crisis had been much aggravated by the necessity which the different banks of the Colony had been under, for two years past, of materially lessening their discounts on new transactions, and of thereby diminishing the amount of their notes in circulation, and the other accommodation afforded by them to the public. This, joined to the general loss of private credit, and consequent annihilation of the "orders" of individuals, which used to form so prominent a feature in the circulating medium of country districts, had gone far to strip many parts of the Colony of all currency. An unavoidable result had been to reduce the selling price of property to a mere nominal rate. In a new country, remote from the focus of the commercial world, where the majority of transactions were carried on upon credit, the consequences of this state of things were necessarily more disastrous than in older countries. The Committee, therefore, recommended the intervention of the credit of the Colony in favour of all those who were in a position to give adequate security. A plan, known as the pfandbriefe system, in operation in Prussia for many years, was then described and recommended by the Committee. This consisted of the creation of Land Boards. A landed proprietor, wishing to raise money upon his property, applied to a Land Board, which agreed to lend him the credit of the State for one-half its valuation. The landowner mortgaged his property to the Board, which then gave him a pledge-certificate. Interest, made payable half-yearly, was to be received by the holder of this certificate. The issue of notes was likewise recommended. Instead of the notes being issued at the will of the Government, it might be allowed to each mortgagor to claim from the Land Board a portion of such notes, in lieu of pledge-certificates, which notes should be a legal tender all over the Colony, and should necessarily form half of every sum paid to the Government, except for the purchase of land, and be convertible into coin at the Treasury on demand. Such a combination of the two parts of the Prussian system was recommended, not as a panacea for all the distress of the Colony, but as affording a means by which the credit of the community might be safely interposed; as well to stay the progress of the ruin which threatened so many as partially to place the currency of New South Wales on a more stable foundation.

On 7th November Mr. Windeyer obtained leave to bring in a Bill founded upon the report, "to restore public confidence, and to provide for and regulate the issue and

lending of Land Board notes and pledge-certificates, and for other purposes therein contained." On 22nd November an amendment on the motion for the second reading, to the effect that the Governor be requested to hold a conference with the Council, with the view of devising suitable measures of relief under the exigencies of the Colony, was negatived by 15 to 7. The Bill then passed its second reading by a majority of 14 to 8. On 6th December the third reading was passed by 11 to 9, a motion shelving the third reading for six months having been negatived by 11 to 9. But on 12th December, the Speaker reported that the Governor had, on behalf of Her Majesty, withheld assent from the Bill.

The Appropriation Bill was passed on the 21st December. A Customs Duties Bill was passed and reserved on 22nd December. Fixed duties were substituted for *ad valorem* duties on certain articles; duties on spirits, imported and colonial, were reduced to one-half their current amount. "An Act to give a preferable lien on wool from season to season" was passed on 15th September.

On 28th December the Governor prorogued the Council. In releasing the members from further attendance, Sir George Gipps congratulated them on the close of their first session. During the course of it attention had necessarily been called to matters which, being of an initiatory nature, would not recur in future years. Much time had also been spent in inquiring into the state of the Colony, and in endeavouring to devise measures to relieve the monetary pressure. After the most painful consideration he had been forced to the conclusion that the Colony could not, by any direct legislative enactment, be relieved from the burden under which it laboured; and that it was only by the general tendency of their measures that the Legislative and Executive authorities could aid individuals in the efforts which were necessary for the recovery of their affairs. However great might be the difficulties of individuals it was consolatory to reflect that the real sources of wealth and prosperity remain unimpaired; that the great staple commodity of the Colony still commanded a remunerative price; and that industry and frugality would not, under the protection of wise laws, fail of their reward.

On 5th March, 1844, the Council met, pursuant to proclamation, when a Message from the Governor was read stating the reason why he had called an extraordinary meeting of the Council. This was that he might lay before

them the project of a law to protect certain magistrates of the territory from prosecutions to which they had become liable by a recent judgment of the Supreme Court, wherein it was declared that their jurisdiction within the County of Cumberland was terminated on 2nd January, 1843. The Bill, indemnifying the magistrates, was passed on the 7th March; a Licensing Bill, and a Distillation Laws Amendment Bill were also passed; and on 8th March the Governor prorogued the Council.

The Session of 1844 commenced on 28th May. Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell and Mr. Adolphus William Young took their seats as elective members of the Council for Port Phillip, in the room of Mr. C. H. Ebdon and Mr. Alexander Thomson, resigned; and Mr. Joseph Phelps Robinson took his seat as elective member for Melbourne in the room of Mr. Henry Condell, resigned.

The Governor, in the Opening Speech, announced that during the recess an addition of nearly 2,500 immigrants had been made to the population. Notwithstanding the pecuniary distress which had so long prevailed in the colony there was nothing in the state of the finances to create alarm. The decrease in the Revenue had been very large in the second half of the past year, but the ordinary Expenditure for the whole year did not exceed the ordinary Revenue, and it was the territorial Revenue of the Crown alone which was encumbered with a debt. This debt had been necessarily increased by the late partial renewal of immigration; but the terms on which the requisite funds had been obtained might be considered favourable. The Financial Papers for the year would, without delay, be laid before the Council. Anxious consideration would still be given to the means whereby permanent relief might be afforded to those who had suffered by the late reverses.

The Address in Reply was adopted and presented to the Governor on 30th May.

Mr. Hastings Elwin was again elected Chairman of Committees.

On 29th May, Mr. Charles Cowper moved that Public Prayers be offered daily at the opening of the Council, and that a Chaplain (a clergyman of the Church of England) should be appointed to perform that duty. The resolution was negatived by 14 to 8.

Messages were read on 30th May from the Governor, one of which notified that a question had arisen respecting the seat in the Council of Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Commander of the Forces. He had signified to the Governor his desire to resign his seat; but had subsequently recalled his resignation. The question was whether it was within the power of the Lieutenant-General to recall his resignation, or whether it must of necessity remain vacant. Next day the Council passed a resolution declaring that the seat of Sir Maurice O'Connell was not vacant.

The other Message referred to the circumstance that the Attorney-General had been inadvertently appointed to succeed the Colonial Engineer as an official nominee of the Crown; but as the Colonial Engineer had been appointed to a seat in the Council as the holder of an office, and not by name, he could not be succeeded by any one except the holder of the same office. Doubts might thereby be thrown on the legality of all the Acts of the Council. A Bill to remove doubts as to the validity of these Acts was, on 30th May, introduced. On 5th June an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months was carried without division.

The Financial Minute of the Governor was read on 18th July. This stated that, in the Financial Minute of the preceding year, it had been remarked that the Revenue had in that year greatly fallen off, and that a diminution on the Revenue of the whole year—1843—was reckoned on of not less than £50,000 or £60,000, and possibly of still more. The actual diminution had proved to be about £68,500; though from alterations in the way of making up the Auditor-General's accounts it might seem to be nearly £78,000. The ordinary Revenue during 1843 amounted to £294,311 14s. 9d., and the Crown Revenue (exclusive of Land Revenue) to £45,822 18s.; the Ordinary Expenditure to £330,035 0s. 2d. The Revenue, therefore, exceeded the Expenditure by £10,099 12s. 7d. The Land Fund amounted to £10,756 11s. 6d., and the charges for immigration to £13,854 18s., so that the expenses for immigration exceeded the whole Land Fund by £3,098 6s. 6d. Passing to the Estimates for 1845, the gross Estimated Expenditure would be £266,875 2s., and there was reason to hope that the Ordinary Revenue would not fall short of that sum. The Ways and Means as prepared by the Auditor-General showed an expected revenue of £290,280. No contribution could be expected from the

Crown Revenue in aid of the Ordinary Revenue during 1845, as the whole expense of the Survey Department was thrown upon the Crown Revenue, and it was further burdened with a debt on account of immigration, which would probably amount to from £80,000 to £100,000 by the end of the year. An erroneous impression appeared to exist in the Colony that the right to appropriate the territorial and casual Revenue was ceded in the time of Sir Richard Bourke to the local Legislature; and in a recent address from the Council, allusion had been made to a "compact" supposed to have been entered into in 1835. But there was no record in the Colony of such a compact, and to the best of his (Sir George Gipps) knowledge and belief, he would in a note appended to the Minute explain the circumstances which gave rise to such a supposition. A Supplementary Estimate of £13,000—a considerable portion of which would be covered by savings on the Estimates for 1844—was also submitted.

The Message, Estimates, and Statement were considered during August and September of the Session.

The Speaker on 24th July announced the resignation of Mr. Hastings Elwin as a non-elective Member of the Council. The Clerk having read a commission appointing his successor, Mr. John Bayley Darvall then took his seat in the Council.

A vote of thanks was on 1st August accorded to Mr. Elwin for his able discharge of the duties of his late office as Chairman of Committees.

On 2nd August Dr. Nicholson was elected Chairman of Committees by 14 to 12. Major D'Arcy Wentworth was the other candidate.

Resolutions founded on the report from the Select Committee on the insecurity of life and property—appointed on 6th June, on motion of Dr. Nicholson—were debated and passed on 1st October. They had reference to the convict system, and expressed the opinion that an excessive number of convicts were assembled in a single building in the city, that they should be sent into the country, and that no prisoners transported from the Colony to another penal settlement should be brought back by the Government. A copy of the resolutions was to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A Bill to make further provision respecting the constitution, and to define and extend the powers of District Councils in the Colony of New South Wales, was introduced by the Colonial Secretary, and read a first time on 25th July.

The Colonial Secretary then moved that the Bill be printed and read a second time on August 1st. An amendment deferring the second reading of the Bill six months was then moved, upon which another amendment was moved and carried by 14 to 7 :—

“That, in the opinion of this Council, the District Councils are totally unsuited to the circumstances of the Colony, the Country Districts being unable to meet the additional taxation which would, necessarily, be required in carrying out the various objects contemplated by their institution, and the cost of the machinery requisite for bringing them into operation, being of itself an obstacle fatal to their success ; and that therefore the second reading of this Bill be postponed to this day six months.”

On 9th August Mr. Cowper moved the adoption of an Address to the Governor setting forth these circumstances, and reminding His Excellency that the Council was prevented by the Act of the Imperial Parliament 5 and 6 Vic., under which it was constituted, from amending the constitution of the District Councils in the most important point prayed for, especially in the police clauses, which the Council and the colonists generally considered the most obnoxious. His Excellency was requested to make such a representation to the Home Government as should procure a repeal of those clauses of the Act which had reference to the erection of District Councils, so that the incorporation of towns or districts might be left to the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony. It was further requested that, until instructions had been received from the Home Government, such sums might be placed on the Estimates as should be necessary to make provision, from the general revenue, for such objects as it was intended should be provided for by the District Councils had they been carried into operation. The Address was adopted by 20 to 8.

A Message in Reply thereto was read to the Council on 20th August, wherein it was stated that as the Council had rejected the Bills presented from the Governor, he would accept such sums as the Council might place at his disposal for the maintenance of police during 1845, though he must disclaim any share in the responsibility which this infraction of the Constitution might involve. The Governor reserved the right to make such alterations in the Estimates for 1845, recently submitted, as the altered circumstances of the Colony might require ; a minute, showing such alterations, accompanied the Message. The Address would, of course, be transmitted to the Home Government. The attached minute showed that a sum of

£68,500 was substituted in lieu of £58,500 for police expenditure; also, an estimate of £7,000 for schools; making a total addition to the Estimates of about £17,000. Reductions in the estimates for public works, amounting to £9,700, left an excess of more than £7,000 to be provided for.

During the consideration of the Estimates for 1845 in Committee on 29th August, the Chairman reported the following resolution, which was adopted by 15 to 11:—

“This Council being empowered, under the 34th section of the Imperial Act, cap. 76, to fix the amount to be appropriated to every detail of the public service, and being now called upon, by His Excellency the Governor, to vote the sum of £8,635 5s. 10d., as a supplement to Schedule A, in the Estimates for 1845, is therefore bound, in the exercise of its duty, to fix every detail of such amount, previously to its appropriation by the local Legislature.

“But His Excellency the Governor having rendered the due performance of this duty impossible, by submitting such supplement in connection with the said Schedule, the right to fix the details whereof (an indispensable preliminary to any inquiry into the details of the Schedule itself) is denied by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in accordance with His Excellency’s Message to the Council, of the 19th October, 1843—

“This Council, therefore, in assertion of this, its undoubted right and duty, declines to enter into any consideration of the required Supplement.”

A Message from the Governor, in reply, was read on 4th September, relative to which Mr. W. C. Wentworth moved on 12th September:—

“That His Excellency’s Message to this Council, of which the following is the tenor:—

“ ‘Gentlemen,

“ ‘The Council having declined to grant any sums of money for the Administration of Justice, in addition to those which have been provided for by Parliament, I shall take measures for limiting the Expenditure on account of the Administration of Justice during the year 1845, to the sums mentioned in the Schedule marked A, annexed to the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 76; and I shall advise with the Judges upon the manner in which this may be done with the least possible amount of inconvenience to the Public’—

“Being calculated to convey an erroneous impression to Her Majesty, as to the substance of the resolution adopted by this Council, on the 29th ultimo, Resolved:—

“(1.) That the aforesaid resolution does not involve, as the said Message implies, an absolute and unqualified refusal to grant any sums of money for the Administration of Justice, in addition to those which have been provided for by Parliament, but only a qualified refusal to grant such moneys, so long as the appropriation thereof be withheld, and a sum asked for from this Council, (as it was in that instance), in gross instead of detail, for the services enumerated in Schedule A, and the required supplement thereto. (2.) That the Casual Revenue, which has been improperly withheld from the control of this Council, for the first time this year, and which in the Abstract of the Expenditure for the year 1843, amounted to £6,698 12s. 6d., arising, as it does, chiefly from fines and penalties levied in Courts of Justice within the

Colony, affords an ample and suitable fund, out of which any supposed inadequacy of the provision made by Parliament in Schedule A, for the due Administration of Justice, may be supplied. (3.) That to prevent any misapprehension which may arise in the mind of Her Majesty, as to the substance of the said resolution of the 29th ultimo, an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, communicating to Her Majesty these resolutions, and also the tenor of the aforesaid resolution of this Council, referred to in His Excellency's said Message."

This was carried by 15 to 11, and the preparation of the Address to Her Majesty was referred to a Select Committee, who on 6th December brought up their report and the Address. This, after setting forth at length certain statements made by the Governor in his financial minute of the previous Session and at various times thereafter on the question at issue, reviewed the circumstances that had transpired, and concluded thus:—"We cannot take our respectful leave of your Majesty, without the expression of our deep regret that this should be the second occasion, during this session of our Council, in which we have felt it an imperative duty to your Majesty and ourselves to vindicate our public character and proceedings from the erroneous statements and implications of your Majesty's representative in reference thereto." The Address was adopted by 19 to 9.

A motion by Dr. Lang for an Address to Her Majesty, praying the speedy and entire separation of Port Phillip from the territory of New South Wales, and its erection into a separate and independent Colony, was negatived on 20th August by 19 to 6.

Several Select Committees on matters of great importance, which had been discussed both in this and preceding Sessions, were appointed. The first of these was a Committee appointed on 30th May, on motion of Mr. Charles Cowper, "to inquire into and report upon all grievances connected with the lands of the territory; and that it be an instruction to the Committee to distinguish between those which can be redressed in the Colony and those which cannot." The Committee on 20th August brought up an elaborate report, in which they recommended that the squatting Regulations of 2nd April, 1844, should be recalled, the license fee either wholly abolished or reduced to a nominal sum, and that the Act 2 Vic. No. 27 should be repealed. A notice, with the Squatting Regulations referred to by the Committee appended, had been published in May, and was to the effect that, in con-

sequence of the practice which had grown up of parties occupying several distinct stations under one license, the Governor directed that parties occupying stations in separate districts, notwithstanding that the same might be contiguous, should be required in future to take out a separate license for each such district, and to pay the established fee of £10 for the same. No person was to take up a new station without having first obtained a separate license for the same, and paid the fee thereon. The Regulations set forth that every squatter, after five years' occupation, should have the opportunity afforded of purchasing a portion of his run, not less than 320 acres, for a homestead. The value of improvements made was to be allowed, but the land itself could not be sold for less than £1 per acre. Any person who had purchased a homestead should not be disturbed in the possession of his run for eight years; he must, however, continue to take out for the unpurchased parts of it the usual license, and pay on it the usual fee of £10 per annum. A second purchase of not less than 320 acres should be attended with a similar advantage of being undisturbed for eight years; so that each successive purchase of 320 acres would act virtually as a renewal of an eight years' lease. The right of the Crown would remain absolute over all lands not granted or sold. Persons who might not avail themselves within a certain period of the advantage offered of purchasing a homestead would be exposed to the danger of having any part of their run offered for sale, either on the pleasure of the Crown or the demand of an individual. Such were the main features of the Regulations the Committee were of opinion should be recalled, "because they are, in the opinion of every witness, impracticable in principle, and oppressive and ruinous in detail." The Committee recommended the substitution, in place of the "Act for restraining the unauthorized occupation of Crown Lands," of an Act limiting and defining the powers then vested in Commissioners, and transferring those powers to some tribunal in the nature of a jury, over which the Commissioner should preside, imposing such assessment as the Council should think reasonable with reference to the proposed abolition of license fees, and making such assessment part of the ordinary revenue out of which the Mounted Police, proposed to be substituted for the present Border Police, and the Commissioners for Crown Lands, should be defrayed. As regarded the rent of Crown Lands within the boundaries of the settled districts, it was recommended

that the upset price be reduced to 15s. per section per annum; also, that the system of putting up these sections to competition be discontinued, and that they be, as formerly, rented at the Colonial Treasury in Sydney. As the raising of this rent from £1 to £5 per section had diminished the revenue derived from it to one-third its former amount, so the Committee were persuaded that the diminution recommended would increase the revenue in at least a corresponding ratio. The Committee also recommended that His Excellency should be requested to waive the prerogative of insisting upon quit-rents due more than six years before 1844, and that he would be pleased, in view of their disproportion to the value of the land, of the impossibility of levying them without ruin to the debtor, of the general distress, and of the impression which had prevailed that those quit-rents would never be collected,—to remit such portions of them to individuals, and to make such arrangements for their extinction in future, as the equity of each case might seem to require. Passing to the remedies for those grievances which could not be redressed in the Colony, the Committee recommended the total and immediate repeal of the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 36, as regarded New South Wales. [The Act referred to was the Imperial Act “for regulating the sale of Waste Lands of the Crown in the Australian Colonies.” This had come into operation in 1842. Under it Mr. Gibbon Wakefield’s system of Bounty Emigration was brought into force; the upset price of land was fixed at £1 per acre, and one-half the proceeds of all land sales was appropriated to immigration purposes.] They also recommended the repeal of that part of the 29th section of 5 & 6 Vic. cap. 76 (the Constitutional Act) which excluded the Council from interfering in any manner with the sale or other appropriation of the lands belonging to the Crown, or with the revenues thence arising. Further, they recommended the vesting of the management of the Crown Lands and the revenue therefrom in the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony. The Committee stated their conviction—notwithstanding the contrary opinions expressed at various times by Lord Glenelg and by Sir George Gipps—that a Compact was entered into on 18th May, 1835, by Sir Richard Bourke with the late Legislative Council, by which the Council undertook to defray the expenses of Police and Gaols, and the Crown to cede to the Council the surplus of the casual and territorial revenues of the Colony, after defraying the expenses of Emigration; and that this Compact had been acted on and thereby ratified.

On 17th September the report was adopted by 13 to 6 on the motion of Mr. Cowper; and a series of resolutions founded thereon, moved by him, were passed without division. Next day, on the motion of Mr. Cowper, a Select Committee to prepare an Address to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, praying them to pass an Act repealing those Acts specified in the recommendations of this Committee on Crown Land Grievances, was appointed. The Report was brought up and the Addresses were adopted on 17th December.

A Select Committee was appointed on 21st June, on the motion of Mr. Lowe, to inquire into and report upon the state of education in the Colony, and to devise the means of placing the education of youth upon a basis suited to the wants and wishes of the community. The Committee brought up their Report on 28th August. They recommended Lord Stanley's system of National Education. The keystone of the system was a Board composed of men of high personal character, professing different religious opinions. This Board exercised a complete control over the schools erected under its auspices, or which, having been already established, placed themselves under its management, and received its assistance. The ordinary school business consisted exclusively of instruction in those branches which belonged to a literary and moral education. One day at least in the week was set apart for religious instruction, on which day such pastors, or other persons approved of by the parents, had access to the children for that purpose. The managers of schools were also expected to afford convenient opportunity and facility for the same purpose, on other days of the week. No child was compelled to attend or be present at any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians objected.

On 4th October a number of resolutions, in which the advisableness of adopting Lord Stanley's system as set forth in the Report of the Select Committee was expressed, were moved by Mr. Robinson. Mr. Windeyer moved an amendment to the effect that it was desirable to introduce a general system of education into the Colony, by which the children of the poorer classes might receive gratuitously (if possible) primary and religious instruction; provided that no aid should be given by Government to any school not required by the parents of at least 50 children attending such school. And that, to meet the wants of such parts of the Colony as were not able to comply with these conditions, Lord

Stanley's system of National Education be adopted, with a modification that the children should be absent from school each Saturday for the purpose of receiving religious instruction elsewhere. On 10th October (when the debate on these resolutions was resumed) Mr. Wentworth moved a further amendment, as follows:—

“(1.) That this Council, having taken into consideration the Report of the Select Committee, appointed to inquire into and report upon the state of Education in this Colony, and to devise the means of placing the Education of youth upon a basis suited to the wants and wishes of the community, Resolved:—That it is advisable to introduce Lord Stanley's system of National Education into this Colony, with this modification, that instead of the Clergy and Pastors of the several denominations being allowed to impart religious instruction in the Schools, the children be allowed to be absent from School one day in every week, exclusive of Sunday, for the purpose of receiving such instruction elsewhere; but that all Denominational Schools now in existence, having School Houses already built, which have been, or shall be within the next twelve months, conveyed in trust for the purpose of the School, and having now, or which shall have within the next twelve months, an average attendance of fifty scholars, shall be entitled to aid from the Board.

“(2.) That in order to introduce this system, His Excellency the Governor be requested to appoint a Board of persons favourable to the introduction of Lord Stanley's National system of Education, and belonging to the different religious denominations; this Board to be invested with a very wide discretion as to the arrangements necessary for carrying the system into effect; and all funds to be henceforth applied for the purpose of Education to be administered by them.

“(3.) The leading principle by which the Board of Education shall be guided, is to afford the same facilities for Education to all classes of professing Christians, without any attempt to interfere with the peculiar religious opinions of any, or to countenance proselytism.

“(4.) That the Board be incorporated.

“(5.) That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, transmitting the above Resolutions, and praying that he will be pleased to take them into his favourable consideration, and carry them into effect.”

Mr. Wentworth's amendment was carried by 13 to 12.

On 27th November the Governor replied to this Address in the following message:—

“Gentlemen,

“The subject of Education is one which, since the day of my arrival in the Colony, has never ceased to engage my anxious solicitude; it is well known that I have long been desirous to see established a system of Education for the poorer classes of our community, which should comprehend persons of all religious denominations, without interfering with the tenets or doctrines of any; and I have on various occasions pointed out to the public what I consider to be the disadvantages of the system, on which schools receiving aid from the General Revenue are now conducted in the Colony. But whilst I declare my entire adherence to the opinions which I have thus repeatedly expressed, I feel bound also to acknowledge that I cannot but continue to entertain doubts, whether the time be yet arrived at which an attempt to introduce a better system is likely to be successful.

“The apprehension of increasing religious differences has twice within the few last years induced the Government to abandon proposals in respect to Education, brought forward by itself ; and the opposition which the Government, or I may say, which I myself, declined to encounter on these occasions, is, I greatly regret to say, in no way diminished.

“Without the co-operation of the Ministers of Religion, it seems to me scarcely possible to establish any system of Education, with a prospect of its being extensively useful ; and I need scarcely remark that the Clergy throughout the Colony are at present even less disposed to co-operate in the establishment of a general system than they were on the occasions which I have referred to.

“I feel it right also to observe, that a difficulty in the way of the establishment of a general system of Education seems at the present moment to present itself which did not until lately exist. Under the 42nd clause of the Constitutional Act of the Colony, any alterations in the system of our Public Schools must, I apprehend, be carried into effect through the instrumentality of the District Councils ; and these bodies are not, I fear, as yet, in a condition advantageously to exercise the functions with which (in order to establish a new system of Education) it would be necessary to charge them by an Act of the Governor and Council.”

The subject was again brought before the House on 17th December by Mr. Robinson, who moved for an Address to the Governor praying that £2,000 might be placed on the Estimates for the support of schools established on the general system recommended on 10th October. An amendment by Mr. Wentworth—that the sum be appropriated for the establishment of schools on the modified form of Lord Stanley’s system recommended by the first of the series of resolutions adopted on 10th October—was carried by 22 to 5. In reply to this Address a Message from the Governor was read on 19th December, wherein it was stated that from several circumstances known to the Council the anticipated surplus was converted into a deficiency ; that he had already explained to the Council the reasons why he doubted whether any alterations in the school system could be advantageously introduced ; and that a similar measure to that recommended was adopted in 1836, but failed to be productive of any good.

Pursuant to a motion, on the 13th June, by Dr. Lang, a Select Committee was appointed to ascertain whether any and what measures were requisite for the extension or improvement of the representation of the Colony under the Constitutional Act, 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 76. The Report was brought up on 27th September. It stated that the Committee was of opinion that the elective franchise ought to be extended forthwith to leaseholders of land, and that it should not be made dependent on their having dwelling-houses on

their land worth £20 annual rent. They recommended that the minimum rental to entitle a leaseholder of land to the elective franchise should be £20 a year, payable at the option of the parties either in money or produce ; and that the lease entitling the holder to such franchise should not be for a shorter term than five years. Residence, either personally or by an agent, should be an indispensable qualification for the exercise of the franchise on the part of the leaseholder ; and his lease should be registered six months previous to the preparation of the electoral list for the district. The Committee recommended the immediate extension of the elective franchise to the squatters on the waste lands of the Colony ; but they had hesitated to give an unqualified recommendation of such an extension till the Council should have given its opinion on the propositions of the Land Grievance Committee. From the favourable prospect, however, now entertained of obtaining fixity of tenure for the squatters the Committee had no ground for further hesitation. They, therefore, earnestly recommended that the franchise should be extended to every squatter possessed of not fewer than 200 cattle or 1,000 sheep. To remedy existing anomalies the Committee recommended increasing the representation of the city of Sydney by four additional Members ; that the town of Melbourne should return two Members instead of one ; the county of Cumberland four instead of two ; and that the counties of Camden, Durham, and Northumberland should each return an additional Member.

On 8th October Dr. Lang moved the adoption of certain resolutions founded on this Report, which were put *seriatim*. The first of these, to the effect that the elective franchise should be extended, on condition of actual residence, to all leaseholders paying not less than £20 annual rental, passed without division. The second—that all persons depasturing not less than 200 head cattle or 1,000 sheep be granted the elective franchise—was shelved by the negating of the Previous Question on a division of 12 to 11. The third—praying the Government to transmit the resolutions to the Home Government—passed without division. Dr. Lang withdrew till the next Session the remainder of his resolutions—as to the representation of Sydney, Melbourne, and certain counties.

Certain documents were laid upon the table by the Colonial Secretary, on the 16th August. They were Extracts from

Despatches of Sir George Gipps and Lord Stanley (Secretary of State), on the subjects of Police and Gaols, and of certain schedules to the Constitutional Act. "Your Lordship is aware"—said Sir George Gipps, in his communication to the Secretary of State—"that since 1834, the whole expense of maintaining the police and gaols of the Colony has been defrayed out of the local revenue, and that, therefore, convicts, when committed to gaol, are, like any other inmates of the prison, fed at the expense of the Colony." The Council, however, when the estimate for the Darlinghurst prison was before them in 1843, had struck off the amount which it was supposed would be necessary for the maintenance of the average number of convicts confined in the gaol; and they had also informed him (Sir George Gipps) by Address that convicts when confined in the gaols of the Colony should not be maintained at the expense of the Colony. To this Address he had replied that he had no funds out of which prisoners could be maintained, except such as might be placed at his disposal by the Council; and that Magistrates could commit offenders to no other place than the common gaols of the Colony. In reply to this Message a second Address had then been agreed to by the Council, to the effect:—

"That, in the opinion of this Council, the 47th clause of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 5 and 6 Victoriae Reginae, cap. 76, distinctly exempts the Colonial Revenue from all expenses of Police connected with the Convict Establishment, and impliedly sanctions their payment from the Military Chest; and this Council, therefore, adheres to the resolution, passed on the 11th instant, in reference to the support of convicts confined in gaols in this Colony."

His Lordship would perceive (continued Sir George Gipps) that in their second Address the Council adduced in support of their argument the words in the Act in question included in a parenthesis—(*"exclusive of the convict establishment"*). The question, therefore, between the Council and himself rested on the proper interpretation of those words; and if construed in the sense the Council would attach to them, they would throw on the Home Government charges of a far heavier nature than that of the maintenance of convicts in Colonial gaols. Leave had been obtained by Mr. Windeyer to bring a Bill into the Legislative Council to declare Hyde Park Barracks and Cockatoo Island to be common gaols, and to direct Magistrates to commit convicts to those places instead of the ordinary gaols of the Colony; but as such an arrangement would be not only expensive and inconvenient, but would also involve an evident attempt, in an indirect

way, to compel Her Majesty's Government to do that which it had repeatedly refused to do, he should deem it his duty to withhold assent from such a Bill, even should it be passed by the Council.

The reply of Lord Stanley concurred in, and adopted, Sir George Gipps' construction of the 47th clause of the Constitutional Act. If the Legislative Council should be unwilling to provide the funds required for the police and gaol establishments, it would become the duty of the Executive Government to consider by what means a reduction could safely and properly be effected. There were two modes: one would be, that of expediting, as far as public safety would allow, the period of the pardon of these persons; the other would be, that of withdrawing them from their present employers to labour in some of the convict establishments. The project of avoiding the dilemma by throwing this charge on the British Treasury was one to which uncompromising resistance was to be made.

Regarding the Schedules to the Constitutional Act, Sir George Gipps—in his Despatch in reference thereto—stated that he had already reported that these Schedules were greatly objected to. During the elections it had been generally declared that the first efforts of the representatives of the people should be towards getting rid of them. "It was in some measure," said Sir George Gipps, "to remove the general dislike to the Schedules, that I pointed out in my Financial Minute, of the 23rd August, the extensive control which the Council would acquire over Schedule A, by the necessity which the Government was under of applying to the Council for a sum in addition to it. If it be stated, that I ought at the same time to have explained (as I did in my second Message) that the Schedule gave to the Queen the power of keeping faith with the officers who had been appointed by Her Majesty to certain situations in the Colony, I can only reply, that it did not occur to me as possible that the Council would seek to make Her Majesty's Government break faith with the servants of the public; and in anything which did not involve a breach of faith, or greatly impair the efficiency of the Courts of Justice, I was prepared to yield to the wishes of the Council. The Council, however, having arrived at that division of the Estimates which relates to the Judicial Establishment, asserted its right to abolish offices, or reduce salaries, at its pleasure, without entering in any way on the question of compensation to the holders of office,

and without reference to any promises given, or expectation held out to them, either by the Imperial or the Local Government." The Council had refused to accept an explanation, made by the Colonial Secretary, as being that of the Governor; and adopted a resolution, by 15 to 7, to the effect that in consequence of the Governor having asked for a supplementary grant, the Council had a right to appropriate the £20,000 granted to the Queen for the Administration of Justice by Schedule A. It then appeared that the time had arrived when he (Sir George Gipps) should explain himself directly to the Council; he accordingly did so. The Message was received on 19th instant, and immediately after the delivery of it the Council decided that an officer, who lately came out with an appointment from the Home Government of £800 per annum, ought only to have £650.

The reply of the Secretary of State approved of the opposition made by Sir George Gipps.

The Correspondence, the purport of which has been described was referred, to a Select Committee for report by a majority of 13 to 9. This Committee, on 6th December, brought up an Address to Her Majesty. This recounted all the circumstances of the case, in justification of the action taken by the Council, and thus concluded:—"We humbly trust, that if there be any appearance of a tone and temper to be deprecated in any portion of the acts of State herein submitted to your Majesty's most gracious consideration, they will not be found in any proceedings of this Council; for we beg with all earnestness, but with the most profound respect, to assure your Majesty, that the course we have taken has been, in our opinion, that best calculated to ensure a continuance of those feelings of devoted and affectionate loyalty to your Majesty's person and government, which at present distinguish the intelligence and wealth of the constituencies we have the honor to represent." The Address was adopted by 18 to 11.

A Select Committee—appointed on 21st June at the instance of Mr. Wentworth, to report on General Grievances, with instructions to distinguish between those grievances which could be redressed in the Colony, and those which could not—reported on 6th December. On the 19th December Mr. Wentworth moved the following resolutions, which were carried, *seriatim*, after a long debate, on divisions of

16 to 11, 18 to 9, 14 to 12, and the remainder without division :—

“(1.) That this Council, having taken into consideration the Report of the Select Committee, appointed to inquire into and report upon all grievances not connected with the lands of the territory, and to distinguish between those grievances which can be redressed in the Colony, and those which cannot, adopts, generally, the opinions contained therein.

“(2.) That, in the opinion of this Council, the Schedules annexed to 5 and 6 Vict., c. 76, should be repealed, and the whole of the General Revenue placed at the appropriation of the Governor and Legislative Council, in conformity with the provisions of the Declaratory Act, 18 George III, c. 12, s. 1.

“(3.) That, in the opinion of this Council, so much of the same Act, 5 and 6 Vict., c. 76, as relates to the establishment of District Councils, should be repealed.

“(4.) That, in the opinion of this Council, the Police, Gaol, and Judicial Expenditure of the Colony, should be adjusted on the terms prayed for in the Address to Her Majesty and the Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, prepared by the Select Committee appointed by this Council to inquire into and report upon all grievances not connected with the lands of the Territory.

“(5.) That it is the opinion of this Council, that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, beseeching Her Majesty to direct that the Government of this Colony be henceforth conducted on the same principle of responsibility, as to Legislative control, which has been conceded in the United Canadas ; and to sanction the establishment by law, within this Colony, of a tribunal for impeachments.

“(6.) That, in the opinion of this Council, an Act should be introduced to enable persons having claims of any description against the Crown or local Government, to sue the Colonial Treasurer, or some other public Officer, to be appointed for that purpose by the Governor, as a nominal defendant ; with suitable provisions to enable claimants to enforce any judgment or decree in their behalf, but nevertheless under such limitations as may be necessary to prevent frivolous and vexatious suits.

“(7.) That it is the opinion of this Council, that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to place the Judges of the Supreme Court in the same tenure of office, and security of salary, as have been granted to the Judges in England.”

An Address to Her Majesty the Queen was adopted, embodying the 5th and 7th of these resolutions, and transmitting a copy of the Report and Evidence of the Select Committee.

An Address to Her Majesty was adopted, on 19th December, by a majority of 14 to 11, on motion of Mr. Wentworth, relative to the Police, Gaol, and Judicial Expenditure of the Colony. It was represented therein that according to the Estimates it would be necessary to raise £85,250 for Police and other services, being at the rate of 10s. 4d. per head of the entire population of the Colony ; whereas the whole expense of the Government of the Canadas did not exceed 7s. per head. That although—when, in 1835, this charge

was first transferred from the Military Chest to the Colonial Treasury—it was assumed that it would not exceed £25,000 per annum, in the first year thereafter it reached nearly £45,000; in the third year it reached its maximum of £135,000; and it was still estimated at the large sum of £85,250. Among other things, it was contended that the necessity of providing, out of Colonial funds, so large an amount for the coercion and punishment of British criminals, was justly deemed by the Colony as one of its chief grievances; and the grievance was deemed the greater “inasmuch as the equivalent, which by solemn compact entered into in the year 1835, between the late Legislative Council and your Majesty’s then Governor, Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., under the authority of the Lords of the Treasury—viz., the surplus of the casual and territorial revenues, after defraying the cost of immigration from the United Kingdom—had been withheld from the appropriation of the Legislative Council, at whose disposal it was then placed in conformity with this compact, during the whole government of Sir George Gipps, Knight; not only, as far as we have been able to ascertain, without any authority, but as far as the official correspondence laid by His Excellency before us shows, in defiance of the positive directions of the Lords of the Treasury, and successive Secretaries of State.” The disabilities under which the Colony laboured in consequence of the prevalent state of things were then set forth; and the Address prayed that the sum of £793,034 due to the Colony for arrears of Police, Gaol, and Judicial expenditure, and justly chargeable on Imperial funds, and the further sum of £74,000—being the annual amount still required for the due coercion and punishment of the convict and freed population originally transported from Britain—be defrayed from the Military Chest. Or, if it were deemed more advisable, an equivalent of 59,788 free immigrants (equal to the number of convicts transported to the Colony) should be sent to the Colony during the ensuing five years, out of Parliamentary funds—in the event of which a loan of £500,000 should be raised in England for the construction of Public Works in the Colony, payable by five annual instalments of £100,000 each.

On 18th September resolutions were passed by the Council to the effect that it was desirable to have the interests of the Colony represented by a gentleman of ability, integrity, and influence; that a sum of £500 should be annually

appropriated by this Council as an acknowledgment for his services; and that the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P. for Roxburghshire, was eminently qualified, and was thereby appointed to represent the interests of New South Wales in the House of Commons, and elsewhere.

The Appropriation Bill having passed, was assented to on 28th December.

The Session closed on 30th December. The Prorogation Speech expressed a hope that, as the Council had declined the consideration of the Estimates for the Administration of Justice, the funds previously placed at the disposal of the Governor might be found sufficient to keep open the ordinary tribunals of the Colony. The Council was congratulated on the marked improvement which had recently manifested itself in the general condition of the Colony. The rise which had taken place in England in the value of wool had a very cheering influence on the whole community. The Council had, in the latter part of the Session, entrusted to his (Sir George Gipps) care, various Addresses, praying for extensive alterations in the Constitution which had lately been granted to the Colony. They would be transmitted on the earliest opportunity to the Secretary of State. Many months, however, would necessarily elapse before the replies thereto could be received in the Colony; and he, consequently, considered it his duty openly to declare that many of the demands of the Council were such as never would be granted—such, indeed as never could be granted, unless the relations between New South Wales and the mother country were fundamentally and entirely altered.

The Session of 1845 was opened on 29th July. Mr. Robert Lowe and Mr. John Wild took their seats as elective Members of the Council, and Mr. George Allen as a non-elective member.

The Governor's Opening Speech announced that in the year 1844, for the first time in the history of New South Wales, the exports of the Colony exceeded the imports. This fact afforded the fairest promise of the Colonists being able speedily to overcome the difficulties in which great numbers of them became involved, during the years when capital was poured into the Colony with excessive rapidity; and the prices which their exports commanded in the Home market afforded further grounds to hope for the progressive and steady improvement of the Colony.

The state of the public finances was also satisfactory; although the revenue had greatly declined during 1843 and 1844, there was reason to hope that it had passed the point of its lowest depression. The falling off in the Revenue had been more than met by a decrease in the Expenditure; so that not only was the ordinary revenue entirely free from debt, but the public moneys deposited in the colonial banks collectively exceeded the amount which had stood to the credit of the Government at any time since the end of 1841. The only debt incurred—which was secured on the Revenues of the Crown—was one for immigration. A measure for taking the Census in 1846 would be brought before the Council in the present Session. No measures were yet in progress for the resumption of Immigration. Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1844, and the Estimates for 1846, would be at once submitted. The replies of Her Majesty's Government to the Addresses adopted last Session had not yet been received; but, on their receipt, no time would be lost in communicating them to the Council. In conclusion, the Governor expressed his earnest desire to co-operate with the Council in the enactment of laws calculated to advance and secure the permanent interests of the Colony.

The Address in Reply, moved by Mr. Lamb, was passed without division.

Dr. Nicholson was again elected Chairman of Committees.

On 5th August, Mr. Cowper moved that a Chaplain of the Church of England, who should open the proceedings of the Council by prayer, be appointed by the Speaker. Mr. Windeyer moved an amendment referring the question to a Select Committee. The Attorney-General moved the Previous Question, which, on division, was negatived by 12 to 11.

An Address to the Governor, for carrying into effect the resolution of the Select Committee of 1843, to consider the practicability of establishing an overland route from the settled parts of New South Wales to Port Essington, and to request the placing of £1,000 for that purpose upon the Estimates, was moved for on 12th August by Mr. Robinson. The question passed without division.

The Financial Message for 1846 was laid before the Council on 5th August. The ordinary Revenue for 1843 amounted to £294,311 14s. 9d., and that for the year 1844 to £266,724 19s. 5d.; the ordinary Revenue of 1844 was consequently less than that of 1843 by £27,586 15s. 4d.

The Expenditure for 1843 was £306,307 13s. 10d. ; for 1844, £257,891 10s. 6d. ; the Expenditure of 1844 was consequently less than that of 1843 by £48,416 3s. 4d. In 1844, therefore, there had been an excess of Revenue over Expenditure of £8,833 8s. 11d. The decrease in the Revenue was nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; in the Expenditure, nearly 16 per cent. The Crown Revenue for 1844 amounted to £41,551 8s. 7d. ; the sums chargeable on this amounted to £14,121 17s. 4d., leaving a surplus applicable to Immigration of £27,429 11s. 3d. But the expenses of Immigration during 1844 amounted to £73,164 6s. 7d., consequently there was no surplus on the Crown Revenue to be transferred in aid of the ordinary Revenue ; and by the statement given, it was shown that the ordinary Revenue did not stand in need of such aid. The Estimates for 1846 amounted to £246,740 9s. 1d., and were so framed as to require little explanation. A Supplementary Estimate of £9,801 16s. 9d. for 1845 was also submitted, but there was little doubt that amount would be met by the savings on Expenditure already authorized.

A Census Bill, introduced on 21st August, passed, and was assented to on 8th November. During its passage it was referred to a Select Committee, who embodied their suggestions in an amended Bill, which was returned to the Council.

Dr. Lang, on 26th August, moved for an Address praying for a geological survey of the Colony. The question was negatived by 15 to 10.

A Bill to regulate the Customs was introduced on 7th August by the Collector of Customs, and having passed, was assented to on 7th November.

A message from the Governor was read, on 2nd September, transmitting a Bill to alter and amend the Duties of Customs. Sir George Gipps, in accordance with a promise made in the Speech with which he opened the Session, asked the attention of the Council to the evils arising from illicit distillation. It would be found impossible to prevent this so long as the high duties payable on ardent spirits should be continued. The Bill presented, therefore, proceeded on the principle of reducing these one-half, making good to the Revenue the deficiencies which this measure might be expected to produce by an increase on the duties on some other articles. It was the same in principle as the Bill reserved in December, 1843. Having passed through the Legislative Council, the Bill was assented to on 8th November.

In accordance with a resolution of Council, an Address to the Queen on steam communication, brought up by Mr. Robinson, was adopted on 4th September. It prayed for the extension to New South Wales of the benefit of the arrangement under which mails were despatched to India and China, on the same terms as to other British Colonies.

Letters from Lord Polwarth and Mr. Hutt, M.P., were read by the Speaker on 9th September. They acknowledged the receipt of certain petitions for presentation to the Imperial Parliament, asserting the right of New South Wales to share in any benefits conceded to Canada or to any other part of the British Empire.

A Bill to establish a uniform and cheap postage rate throughout the Colony was introduced by Dr. Lang. It passed its second reading; but on 23rd September it was ordered to be further considered in Committee six months thence, and was thereby shelved.

During the passing of the Estimates the following resolution reported from the Committee was adopted by the House:—

“That as no answer has been received by this Council to the Address which was voted on the 9th August, 1844, in reference to the District Councils, His Excellency the Governor be requested to recommend to this Council that the expense of the Police and Schools of the Colony, during the year 1846, be defrayed on the same principle as was adopted for the current year.”

In reference to this a Message was, on 30th September, read from the Governor, stating that he would not object to make provision for the Police and Public Schools of the Colony during 1846, on the principle on which the expense of those establishments was then defrayed, if he were not precluded from giving assent to such a measure by the arrival of instructions from Her Majesty.

On 7th October Mr. Patrick Grant took his seat as Member for Northumberland Boroughs, in room of Mr. D’Arcy Wentworth, resigned.

A Select Committee on Immigration—appointed on 22nd August, at the instance of Dr. Nicholson—brought up their report on 30th September. Founded thereon, the following resolutions were passed, on 7th October, by the Council:—

“(1.) That it appears to this Council that there is throughout the Colony, at the present moment, a very inadequate supply of labour for pastoral and agricultural purposes; and that this deficiency is soon likely to be felt to a still greater extent; and that the effects, both immediate and prospective, of this deficiency, must be to retard the general prosperity of the Colony, and by an increase in the rate of wages, materially to affect the production of its staple export—wool.

“(2.) That, in the opinion of this Council, an immigration of 12,500 persons annually is indispensable, to meet the wants of the Colony.

“(3.) That, for any loan which Her Majesty’s Government may think fit to sanction for purposes of immigration, ample security exists in the Crown Land Revenue; that such Revenue would, if faithfully and economically applied, afford adequate means for paying the interest of such loan, and also provide a sinking fund for its gradual extinction.”

An Address was then passed praying for the transmission of these resolutions to the Secretary of State, with a request that Her Majesty’s Government might adopt measures for the speedy and effectual accomplishment of the recommendations therein contained; and especially recommending that a portion of the expense should be borne by England.

The Appropriation Bill having passed, was assented to on 8th November.

The Session closed on 13th November. The Governor, in his Prorogation Speech, expressed satisfaction that by the improvement in the Revenue, he had been able to concur with the Council in reducing the duties on the importation or manufacture of spirituous liquors, without imposing on the public any additional tax. The Address, lately presented on the subject of Immigration, had been forwarded to Her Majesty’s Government, and he had much pleasure in supporting the recommendation therein contained—that immigration might be resumed. In the application of the Supplies granted, he would continue to exercise the strictest economy. An Exploratory Expedition, in the direction of Port Essington, had been undertaken, which would increase the knowledge of the interior of the Colony, and might lead to other important results. The Colony might fairly be said to have overcome the difficulties against which it had so long been struggling; and the continuance of good seasons would ensure to the people of New South Wales success in all their enterprises. At no time during the period of his administration had the general affairs of the Colony been in a more healthy state than at the present. It might be asserted with confidence, and not without honest exultation, that in no part of the wide dominions of the British Crown, at no period within England’s history, was a Colony planted and brought to maturity without expense of any sort to the parent State, surpassing in energy, wealth, and character, that which had silently grown up in the course of the last ten years within the southern boundary—the settlement at Port Phillip.

The Session of 1846 was opened by Proclamation on 12th May. Captain Maurice Charles O'Connell and Mr. Patrick Grant took their seats as elective Members, and Mr. Henry Watson Parker as a non-elective Member.

The Governor explained, in his Opening Speech, that the approaching termination of some temporary though important laws had compelled him to call the Council together earlier than usual. The financial papers for the year were in a state of forwardness; and when laid before the Council would show that economy continued to be exercised in every Government department. Assurances of confidence in the public resources, and congratulation on the healthy state of the general affairs of the Colony, were repeated. The expenditure continued to be within the income; and notwithstanding the great reduction in the duties on spirituous liquors effected in the previous Session, the Customs Revenue for the first quarter of 1846 exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of 1845. The excess in the value of exports over imports, too, was more marked in 1845 than in 1844. He could not refrain from expressing the gratification he felt that his administration of the public affairs of New South Wales should have been sufficiently prolonged to enable him before his departure to see the Colony restored to a state of prosperity. "Nor can I address you, as I now in all probability do for the last time, without feeling awakened within me a grateful recollection of the important changes which, under my Government, have taken place in the social and moral, as well as the political condition of New South Wales—changes which will, I trust, be dwelt upon with pride and satisfaction by you and your descendants, long after the memory shall have passed away of less important events connected with the history of our times."

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Allen, and adopted without division.

On 13th May, Mr. Henry Dangar took his seat as an elective Member of the Council. Dr. Nicholson was, on the same day, elected Chairman of Committees.

On 19th May, the Speaker (Mr. Alex. M'Leay) resigned that office, and Dr. Nicholson was elected his successor. On 28th May, Mr. Henry Watson Parker was elected to the office of Chairman of Committees, vacated by Dr. Nicholson.

Mr. Edward Jones Brewster, on 21st May, took his seat as a Member for the electoral district of Port Phillip.

On 15th May, a Message from the Governor was read, transmitting copies of five Despatches from the Principal Secretary of State, containing Answers to the various Addresses adopted by the Council in 1844. The first of these—relating to Crown Land Grievances—was in answer to the Address praying that Her Majesty would not withhold her assent from any Act which might be passed by the Imperial Parliament, enacting that the management of the waste lands of the Crown and the revenue arising therefrom should be vested in the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony. It replied that Her Majesty did not think it necessary or advisable to state the course which she might be advised to pursue in what appeared so improbable a contingency.

The second Despatch replied to the Address with reference to compensation for abolished offices; and set forth that Her Majesty was convinced that the objections of the Legislative Council had been suggested by no other motive than that of rescuing themselves from what they deemed to be unmerited censure. It was hoped that no misapprehension as to what occurred on either side would interrupt the harmony between Her Majesty's Representative and the Legislative Council.

The Despatch in answer to the Address on General Grievances stated—"With regard to the proposed concession of what was termed the principle of responsibility as to Legislative Control, which is described as having been conceded in Canada, Her Majesty must decline to enter into any stipulation at once so abstract and so vague. . . . With respect to the establishment of a Tribunal for Impeachment, the Queen must decline to express any decision or opinion upon such a question until it is brought before her in some definite shape, and with the specific provisions which it may be judged convenient to introduce into any such law. . . . With regard to the proposal for granting to the Judges Commissions during good behaviour, Her Majesty has not any objection to the change, if on further reflection it shall appear to the Council desirable that it should be made. . . . With regard to the claim of the Legislative Council to advances of money from the British Treasury, in repayment of an alleged debt from this Kingdom to New South Wales, Her Majesty thinks it necessary to state in the most unequivocal terms that, being advised that no part of the asserted debt is really due in law or in justice, Her Majesty cannot recommend to Parliament to make provision for the payment of it."

The Reply to the Despatch communicating to the Secretary of State the appointment by the Council of a Parliamentary Agent stated that the appointment of an Agent to represent the Legislative Council in England was one to which in general there was no objection to be made. But the assent of the Queen's Government must be qualified by certain stipulations. The appointment must be made by a local Ordinance, and not by a mere resolution of the Council. The appointment of a Member of the House of Commons expressly to represent the interests of New South Wales "in that House" was objected to; for though every Member of Parliament was in one sense the representative of his own constituents, in another and a larger sense he might be said to represent the Commons of the United Kingdom, and of all its Colonial Dependencies. To undertake to act as the representative of any local interest, at the expense of other interests of the Empire, would be an engagement at variance with his duties.

The Despatch in answer to the Address on judicial expenditure signified Her Majesty's conviction that they would either make or withhold any addition to the sum appropriated by Parliament to the Administration of Justice. Her Majesty, however, was advised by the highest legal authority to which access could be had that the words contained in the 34th Clause of the Constitutional Act did not extend to fines and penalties inflicted in the Courts of Justice in New South Wales, and therefore that these latter were not at the disposal of the Local Legislature.

The same day a Message from the Governor, transmitting a Bill to continue for one year the Crown Lands Occupation and Border Police Act, was read. On 3rd June the Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of the Bill. The following amendment was then moved by Mr. Windeyer:—

"We, the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled, beg respectfully to acquaint your Excellency that we cannot entertain the proposition laid before us to renew the Acts 2nd Victoria, No. 27, and 5th Victoria, No. 1.

"1st.—Because we are not disposed to continue summary powers which have been used to support a claim to tax by prerogative alone, the validity of which, we, as the Representatives of the People, can never recognize.

"2ndly.—Because your Excellency has repeatedly asserted that Her Majesty is the absolute owner of the Waste Lands of this Territory, and that Her prerogative is sufficient for their management—propositions which, if true, render the interference of this Council unnecessary.

"3rdly.—Because we do not feel justified in imposing any peculiar tax upon the Squatters, so long as your Excellency claims, in the name of Her Majesty, a right to tax them to any extent you may think proper.

"4thly.—Because the powers conferred by these Acts on the Commissioners of Crown Lands are most arbitrary and unconstitutional.

"5thly.—Because these Acts were passed with the understanding that the License Fee should not be increased—an understanding which has been disregarded by your Excellency in the Regulations of April the 2nd, 1844, and in subsequent Despatches and Regulations.

"6thly.—Because your Excellency's new Regulations were made without consulting this Council, and have been carried out in spite of its most earnest remonstrance.

"Anxious however to extend to the Squatting Districts the means of securing peace and order, and to confer upon them some portion of those Civil Institutions from which your Excellency has seen fit so long to debar them, this Council is ready to co-operate with your Excellency in organizing and supporting for those Districts an efficient Police, and in establishing throughout them Courts of Petty Sessions, with the understanding that the Police, so to be constituted, shall not be employed, directly or indirectly, in collecting the Revenue which your Excellency claims to derive from the Waste Lands, or in enforcing in any other manner the alleged rights of the Crown."

This, after two days' debate, was carried by 19 to 10. On 9th June the Speaker reported that the Address had that day been presented to the Governor, and that the substance and tenor of the words used by His Excellency in reply were as follows :—

"Mr. Speaker, I am happy to say that this is an Address which requires no reply, nor do I intend to give it any. I thought it right to give the Council the opportunity of passing the Bill, if they thought fit. Perhaps I thought they would not pass it, and they have not ; but I do not see why, on that account, responsibility should be cast on me."

The Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure for 1845 was laid, on 9th June, before the Council. A Financial Message, accompanied by the Estimates for 1846-7, was read on the same day. The Ordinary Revenue of 1845 was £283,945 16s. 2d.; the expenditure chargeable thereon, £251,087 10s. 11d.—an excess of Revenue over Expenditure of £32,858 5s. 3d. The total Crown Revenue was £65,134 2s. 10d.; charges thereon, £28,632 18s. 2d.; leaving a balance of £36,501 4s. 8d. The Estimates for 1847 required but little explanation. The Police Estimates were less by more than £12,000 than those for 1846; but the reduction was solely to be ascribed to the omission of the border and native police. The Council, having determined not to continue the assessment hitherto levied for the support of the police beyond the borders of location, that force would have of

necessity to be discontinued. Whilst the occupiers of Crown Lands continued to hold them on the present easy terms, it would be unjust towards the great body of colonists to defray any part of the expense of maintaining a police beyond the boundaries of location out of the revenue derived from general taxation. A considerable sum accruing from the assessment remained unexpended, and it was proposed to expend this, with the concurrence of the Council, in continuing the objects for which it was raised. No portion of the expense of the general police was charged in the manner directed by the Constitutional Act, as he felt that, pending the reference which had been made to Her Majesty's Government, he could expect no support from the Council had he made such a proposal. Appended to the Abstracts were statements of the expenditure under the Schedules A, B, and C, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitutional Act; and appended to the Financial Minute was a statement of intended expenditure in 1847 for the services named in Schedule B thereof.

On 11th June, relative to this Appropriation, Mr. Lowe moved a series of resolutions. The first of these—

“That, subject to the three Schedules, A, B, and C, it is the undoubted right of this Council, and of Her Majesty's subjects within the Colony of New South Wales, to have all taxes, rates, duties, and imposts, levied on the said subjects, whether with the advice and consent of this or any former Council, appropriated to the Public Service within the said Colony, by Ordinances to be for that purpose enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of this Council, and in no other manner—

passed without division. An amendment on the second by Mr. Wentworth—

“That leave be now given to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of all local Ordinances now in existence as assumes to vest the Appropriation of the Ordinary Revenue elsewhere than in the Legislative Council—

was passed; and the Bill was then read a first time.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Windeyer on 12th June, to the effect that a Committee be appointed to draw up an Address of thanks to Her Majesty for the change she had been graciously pleased to make in the head of the Colonial Department of her Government, was negatived; and an amendment by Mr. Lowe to the following effect:—

“That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty and petitions to both Houses of Parliament that they will be pleased to reform the system upon which the Colonial Department of Government is administered—

was carried by 17 to 5.

Captain Wickham, R.N., in 1837 proceeded on an expedition of maritime discovery to the unexplored portions of the Australian coast, in the course of which he discovered several important rivers on the north and north-west coasts—the Victoria River in latitude $14^{\circ} 26''$ south, longitude $129^{\circ} 22''$ east; and on the north coast the Adelaide River, which empties itself into Van Diemen's Gulf; also two rivers—the Albert and the Flinders—both of which empty themselves at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria. In 1838 the discovery of the Clarence, by certain cedar-cutters; and in 1840 of Gippsland by a Mr. M'Millan, and afterwards by Count Strzelecki, was made.

Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt, a German naturalist of the highest attainments, and an enthusiast in the cause of scientific exploration, started in August, 1844, for Port Essington from Moreton Bay. Dr. Leichhardt, who had recently arrived in the Colony, wished to accompany Sir Thomas Mitchell on a projected expedition to establish an overland route to Port Essington, which had been recommended by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council; but the Governor refusing to place the necessary amount on the Estimates without the authorization of the Secretary of State, the proposal fell to the ground. However, private enterprise came to the aid of Leichhardt, and he made his memorable journey to Port Essington with a party of only nine persons, including two black natives, besides himself. He was so long away on the expedition that the belief was entertained that he had perished. A search party was sent out after him, but brought back no tidings. In March, 1846, after an absence of nearly eighteen months, Dr. Leichhardt suddenly appeared in Sydney. His return was received with universal demonstrations of satisfaction. He had traversed for upwards of 3,000 miles a country previously unknown to civilization, and had encountered and overcome all the difficulties and dangers incident to drought, flood, the vicissitudes of climate, and the hostility of the native tribes in the interior. Of the valuable tracts of land discovered by Dr. Leichhardt the country adjoining the Peak Range, about the 22nd parallel of latitude, and the Nonda country, to the southward and eastward of the Gulf of Carpentaria, appeared to be best adapted for pastoral purposes; of the rivers, the Mackenzie, the Burdekin, the Lynd, the Mitchell, and the Roper were the most notable. One of the party, Mr. Gilbert, the

ornithologist, was killed by the blacks during a night encampment, near the Gulf of Carpentaria. The settlement of Victoria, in Port Essington, was reached on the 17th December, 1845, fifteen months from the day Leichhardt and his party set out from Moreton Bay. Dr. Leichhardt received a testimonial amounting to nearly £3,000. On 12th June, 1846, a petition was presented to the Council praying that it would place £1,000 on the Estimates as an acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Leichhardt. On the same day a motion to that effect was made by Mr. Cowper, but was withdrawn. Dr. Leichhardt started on a second expedition, to cross the continent somewhere about the Tropic of Capricorn, to the Swan River on the west coast; but reverses coming upon him he reluctantly relinquished the undertaking and returned. Not disheartened, however, he again attempted to cross the island continent, starting towards the close of 1847. Although expeditions have been sent in search of him, and lately a Queensland settler professed to have discovered his relics, nothing has since been authentically ascertained regarding the fate of the unfortunate explorer and his party.

In 1845 Sir Thomas Mitchell set out on a journey with the object of discovering an overland route to the Gulf of Carpentaria. In the course of his travels he discovered a splendid tract of mountainous and pastoral country between the 147th and 148th degrees of east longitude, extending from the 26th parallel of south latitude to the tropic of Capricorn, with a general elevation of 2,000 feet above sea-level; discovered and crossed the Salvator, the Claude, the Nogoia, and Belyando Rivers; discovered and traced for 90 miles a river rising in the high land of the 25° parallel, which he named the Victoria.

In August, 1844, Captain Sturt started from Adelaide, in South Australia, on an exploratory expedition to the unknown interior. After being detained for six months by drought, "he advanced through a succession of inhospitable deserts to 24½° south and 138° east, from which it appears that the great desert of Central Australia extends at least as far north as 24° south latitude, and as far east as the common boundary of New South Wales and South Australia—the 141st meridian." Captain Sturt, however, discovered a large creek which he named Cooper's Creek, in the eastern part of this dreary region; and which he deemed, wrongly, to be the continuation of the Victoria River of Sir Thomas Mitchell.

Mr. J. Eyre, during the period of Gipps' rule, discovered a remarkable salt-water lake, which he named Lake Torrens, to the northward of the settled portion of South Australia, and surrounding it like a horse-shoe. Finding it impossible to penetrate to the northward from South Australia, as he had been instructed to do, in consequence of this impassable barrier obstructing his further progress in every direction from east round by north to west, Mr. Eyre travelled overland, along the coast, to King George's Sound, in the Colony of Swan River or Western Australia. Pursuing his way along the coast, with the desert on the right, and the Great Southern Ocean on the left for 1,200 miles, he overcame a series of obstacles of the most formidable character.

The first census taken during the government of Sir George Gipps, in 1841, gave the population as 130,856; the second, in 1846, as 189,609. As we have seen, at the close of Sir Richard Bourke's administration it amounted to 85,267; therefore it more than doubled itself during Sir George Gipps' eight and a-half years' term.

Sir George Gipps retired from the Government of the Colony on 11th July, 1846.

The following statistical information, giving a view of the progress of the Colony during Sir George Gipps's administration, is gleaned from the Registrar-General's Returns:—

Year.	Population.	Land under cultivation.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
1838...	97,912	92,912 acs.	£335,294	£499,396	£1,579,277	£802,768
1839...	114,386	95,312 „	458,301	579,765	2,236,371	948,776
1840...	129,463	126,116 „	683,112	570,032	3,014,189	1,399,692
1841...	149,669*	115,130 „	493,980	232,298	2,527,988	1,023,397
1842...	159,889	126,874 „	428,731	498,182	1,455,059	1,067,411
1843...	165,541	146,165 „	350,891	369,490	1,550,544	1,172,320
1844...	173,377	144,661 „	310,953	345,584	931,260	1,128,115
1845...	181,556	163,979 „	366,687	292,769	1,233,854	1,555,986

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1838 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842	56,585	897,219	4,804,946	46,086
1843	62,017	1,017,316	5,055,337	57,767
1844	71,169	1,159,432	5,604,644	56,242
1845	82,303	1,348,022	6,202,031	60,008

* Census taken 2nd March, 1841, when the population numbered 130,856.

CHAPTER IX.

GOVERNOR SIR CHARLES A. FITZ ROY.—1846-1854.

Opening of Session 1846—Financial Message—Minimum upset price of land—Transportation—Select Committee on steam communication—Prorogation—Anti-transportation Committee—Re-assembling of Council—Finance—Squatting regulations—Select Committee's report—Coal monopoly—Resolutions on Transportation—Immigration—Death of Sir George Gipps—Prorogation—Death of Lady Mary Fitz Roy—Session of 1848—Despatch on separation of Port Phillip—Finance—Railways—Steam communication—Dissolution of Council—The Separation question—The new Legislative Council—Despatches on Separation and the Constitution—Despatch on Transportation—Despatch on Crown Lands—Finance—Railways—Select Committee on a Sydney University—Sydney Corporation—Postage Bill—Steam communication—*Re* emigration to California—Prorogation—Opening of Session 1850—The Transportation question—Finance—Constitutional—Colonial appointments—Select Committees—Grievances—Anti-transportation League—Railways—First Session of 1851—The new Constitution—Separation of Victoria—The Grievance petition—Prorogation—Gold discovery—Assembling of a new Legislative Council—Fitz Roy Governor-General—Despatches on Crown Lands—on Transportation—Second Grievance petition—Finance—Immigration—Steam communication—Mint—Defence—Military postage—Prorogation—Opening of Session, 1852—Select Committee to prepare a Constitution for New South Wales—Earl Grey's reply to the Remonstrance—Answer to Earl Grey—Financial Message—Mr. Wentworth's resolution *re* Estimates—Second Financial Message—Gold-fields management—Select Committee on Immigration—Police Regulation—Clergymen's Stipends—Steam Communication—Cost of Military—Hon. E. Deas-Thomson—Railways—Close of Session—Legislative Session of 1853—Sir John Pakington's Despatch—Duke of Newcastle's Despatch—Resolutions in reference thereto—Select Committee on Constitution—Constitution Bill—Constitution Committee—Passing of the Constitution Act—Declaratory Resolutions—Finance—Water Supply—Dissolution of the Sydney City Corporation—Paris Universal Exhibition—Prorogation—Meeting of Legislative Council—Governor-General's Opening Speech—The War with Russia—Sydney Railway Company—Mr. Parkes on inferior Immigration—Branch of Royal Mint—Finance—Governor-General's Salary—Dr. Lang *re* Separation—Correspondence on Constitution—Want of Confidence—Resolutions on Transportation—Darvall's resolutions adverse to Constitution Act—Select Committee on Immigration—Railway construction—Crown Lands Inquiry—Asiatic Labour—Territorial Revenue—Farewell to Sir Charles Fitz Roy—Prorogation—Kennedy's Discoveries—Statistics.

SIR GEORGE GIPPS left the Colony on 11th July, 1846, and was succeeded on the 2nd of August by Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight; Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice O'Connell having administered the Government during the interim as Lieutenant-Governor.

The second Session of the Legislative Council for 1846 was opened on 8th September. Mr. William Pitt Faithfull took his seat as Member for Argyle.

His Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy, in his Opening Speech, stated that the Queen having appointed him to the Government of New South Wales, he had deemed it his duty to call the Legislative Council together at the earliest moment of his administration that would suit their convenience. The Council was congratulated on the general prosperity of the Colony, after emerging in great measure from the difficulties it experienced under the late monetary depression. The Governor expressed his anxious and earnest desire, in administering the Government, to conduct it upon impartial, just, and constitutional principles, and to promote measures conducive to the well-being, happiness, and comfort of the community. He had assumed the responsible trust which their Sovereign had confided to his care unfettered by preconceived opinions on subjects affecting the interests of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in the territory. The Estimates would be submitted with full reliance on the liberality of the Council to make such provision as the exigencies of the public service might require, and the prosperity of the public revenue might warrant.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Macarthur, seconded by Mr. Cowper, and adopted without division.

Mr. Henry Watson Parker was elected Chairman of Committees for the Session.

On 16th September the Governor's Financial Message for 1846-7 was received and read. Sir Charles Fitz Roy stated that he had adopted the Estimates of his predecessor, and now re-submitted them for the consideration of the Council, with certain alterations and additions. The total amount of the Additional Estimate for 1847 was £42,110 17s. 5d. By far the largest amount of the increase arose from the restoration of the Estimates for the Border and Native Police, which had been omitted in consequence of the contemplated expiration of the Crown Lands Occupation Act. This charge would not, therefore, constitute any actual increase in the expenditure of the Colony, though it would henceforth have to be defrayed out of the ordinary revenue, as soon as the unexpended balance should have been exhausted. It had been represented that as the duties of the Commissioners would now be in great measure confined to regulating and aiding in the collection of the license fees, and in other respects acting as guardians of the Crown Lands, their remuneration ought properly to be charged on the Crown revenues. It

had accordingly been proposed that the estimated charge on the general revenue should be reduced by transferring the amount of their salaries and allowances to the Crown revenues. With the proposed additions, the total amount of the estimated expenditure for 1847 was £297,518 15s. 6d.; the Ways and Means to meet which amounted to £316,770, leaving an estimated surplus on 31st December, 1847, of nearly £20,000.

On 22nd Mr. John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster took his seat as Member for Port Phillip.

The upset price of land formed the subject of debate in the Council on 25th September, when Mr. Robert Lowe moved a series of resolutions with regard to the same. The first of these—

“That the raising the minimum upset price of land first to 12s., and afterwards to £1 per acre, has rendered waste land unsaleable”—

was carried by 12 to 7. Mr. Lowe then moved—

“That while this price is maintained the squatting question can never be settled on a just and satisfactory basis.”

An amendment by Mr. Wentworth, referring the question to a Select Committee, was negatived by 11 to 10, and the question then passed without division. The next resolution,

“That the minimum upset price of land ought to be reduced to a sum not exceeding its value”—

passed without division. The next resolution was for an address to the Governor, praying him to take the matter into consideration. Several amendments thereon were proposed, one of which, by Mr. Windeyer, requesting the transmission of the resolutions to the Home Government, was carried by 10 to 8.

On 7th October the Colonial Secretary laid upon the table a despatch, on the subject of transportation, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies—(Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone). This announced the intention of Her Majesty's Government not to alter the practice of transportation, so far as New South Wales was concerned, without the general approval of the Colony, or of the portion of it to be affected by such alteration. At the same time, while Her Majesty's Government desired to lessen the number of convicts yearly sent to Van Diemen's Land, they were disposed to doubt whether the absolute exclusion of transported convicts from New South Wales should continue. The Home Government sympathised with the impatience of the colonists of New

South Wales under the system which prevailed there some years ago, and could well understand that the recurrence of that system, the resumption of transportation on a scale even faintly resembling the former one, must be regarded with a just jealousy and alarm. But the question was essentially and entirely different, as to whether it might not be in a measure favourable to the material fortunes of New South Wales, and unattended with injury to its higher interests, to introduce, either directly from England at the commencement of their sentences, or from Van Diemen's Land at some period during their course, a number of prisoners small in comparison with the number carried to the Colony under the former system of transportation, and smaller still relatively to the augmented population among whom they would now be dispersed. The prisoners, likewise, would be employed upon a system different from that of former times, under which the abuses then complained of were generated. It would be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government if the Members of the Legislative Council would show a disposition to concur in the opinion that a modified and carefully regulated introduction of convict labourers into New South Wales might be advisable. In view of an approaching period when the supply of free labour in the Australian Colonies would be below the demand, the desirableness was suggested of framing arrangements by which persons having passed through their period of probation in Van Diemen's Land might be introduced into New South Wales or Port Phillip. It would also be for consideration whether there were or were not certain descriptions of occupation, for the sake of which it might be desirable regularly to introduce a limited number of convicts from England into the Colony—viz., the execution of public works generally, and the making and repair of roads. Though the despatch was marked "private and confidential," it would be at the discretion of the Governor to make it public, should he consider it expedient to do so.

A Select Committee was, on 13th October, appointed on the motion of Mr. Wentworth to report upon this despatch. Numbers of petitions were, on 30th October, presented to the Legislative Council, from inhabitants of most of the provincial centres and the metropolis, against the revival of transportation. To one of these, adopted at a public meeting in Sydney, and setting forth "That this meeting has heard with the deepest feeling of alarm and regret that it is proposed to renew the system of transportation to this Colony,

and they cannot conceive any circumstances under which such a measure would be justifiable,"—7,000 signatures were attached. On 31st October Mr. Cowper moved that the several petitions presented by him on the previous day against the revival of transportation be printed. This was negatived without division.

The Report of the Select Committee on Transportation, brought up on 31st October, was in effect a tacit concurrence with the despatch of the Secretary of State, with recommendations as to the importation of an equal number of females, simultaneous free immigration, and the non-aggregation of convicts in masses.

During the passing of the Estimates this Session, the following address, on the motion of Mr. Wentworth, was agreed to by the Council:—

"We, the Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled—perceiving that your Excellency has placed on the Estimates of Expenditure several Departments for which provision is made by Schedule A to the Act of Parliament 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 76, annexed—desire most respectfully to intimate to your Excellency that, being thus called on to vote a Supplement to the Services in the said Schedule enumerated, we claim the right, as heretofore, to fix the amount to be appropriated to every detail of such Services, except such as are specifically provided for in such Schedule. At the same time, we respectfully beg to assure your Excellency that we have no intention, in asserting this right, to propose alterations in any of the salaries in the said Schedule to which the faith of Her Majesty's Government has already been pledged."

The Appropriation Bill was passed on 27th, and assented to on 30th October. A Bill to prevent party processions in New South Wales was passed on 22nd October.

A Select Committee appointed on the 16th September, "to take into consideration the best means of establishing steam communication between the Colony and England"—reported on 27th October. They recommended the adoption of a route *via* Singapore and Torres Straits. As a means of providing for the expense, it was proposed to charge 1s. on all ship letters transmitted, payable at the place of despatch; also, that there should be a small charge on newspapers. There was no doubt that the establishment of a regular monthly communication by steam would vastly increase the postal revenue. The collateral advantages also of the increased number of passengers, and amount of freight which would be obtained on the other portions of the line, for which a contract was held by the Peninsular and Oriental

Steam Navigation Company, should form a strong inducement to their undertaking the extension of the line from Singapore to Sydney.

The Governor prorogued the Council on 31st October. The Council was thanked for the liberality with which it voted the supplies for carrying on the service of the Government, and especially for the readiness with which the Supplement to Schedule A (for the expenses of the Administration of Justice) had been agreed to. It was hoped that it would not be necessary that this Supplement should be availed of, as there was an unexpended balance on Schedule B, which could be made applicable to the purpose.

During the recess an Anti-transportation Committee was formed, and a wide-spread agitation against the proposals of the Secretary of State began amongst the public. The Anti-transportation Committee, in view of the refusal of the House to print their petition, adopted a memorial to the Governor praying him to transmit official copies of the petition to England, to which memorial His Excellency gave a favourable reply. The movement spread to Port Phillip, where an Anti-transportation meeting was held, and a memorial to the Legislative Council against the proposal of the Secretary of State was unanimously adopted.

On the 4th May, 1847, the Council re-assembled. The Governor in his Opening Speech stated that the general condition of the Colony was matter for congratulation. The revenue was in a flourishing condition; the slight deficiency in the amount collected in 1846, as compared with the revenue of 1845, had chiefly arisen from the discontinuance of the assessment levied on stock beyond the boundaries for police purposes, and the reduction of the duties on spirits. The amount already at the credit of the Crown revenue would enable the Government to pay off, in the course of the current year, the whole of the outstanding debentures, amounting to nearly £100,000, which were issued to meet the expenses of immigration in former years. As this would leave the territorial revenue wholly unencumbered, and consequently available as an adequate security for any fresh debentures which it might be thought desirable to issue for a similar purpose, he (Sir Charles Fitz Roy) had strongly recommended to Her Majesty's Government the immediate resumption of immigration to the extent of 5,000 statute

adults. There existed a pressing demand for a further supply of labour; and he had been impressed with the persuasion that a regular and copious supply of labour was necessary to promote and maintain the chief objects of colonial industry. The financial papers for the year would be submitted without delay. Her Majesty's Government had determined to surrender to the Legislature of the Colony the right of appropriating the casual revenue of the Crown collected therein. In the despatch from Earl Grey which communicated this important concession, His Lordship observed that "the sum set apart for a Civil List is as large a part of the revenue of the Colony (other than the land revenue) as Parliament designed to withdraw, or as is desirable to withdraw, from the control of the local Legislature." On the part of Her Majesty's Government, His Lordship entirely disclaimed any wish to augment that deduction. Under that decision, therefore, it would be his (Sir Chas. Fitz Roy's) duty in future to place at the disposal of the Council the appropriation of the casual revenue or droits of the Crown, as part of the Ways and Means of the annual financial arrangements; the territorial or land revenue being, as theretofore, subject to be appropriated under the direction of Her Majesty's Government. Several despatches on this and other subjects would be laid before the Council.

The Address in Reply, moved by Mr. Cowper, was adopted without division.

Mr. Henry Watson Parker was again elected Chairman of Committees for the Session.

The Colonial Secretary, on 11th May, laid before the Council the Abstract of the Revenue and Appropriation for 1846; also a Statement of the Expenditure under the Schedules to the Constitutional Act, for the same year. The total revenue for 1846 (exclusively of the territorial and casual revenues of the Crown) was £264,552; a balance from 1845 of £57,967 augmented this to £322,519. The total disbursements reached £269,590 2s. 11½d., leaving a balance of £52,928 17s. 0½d. The Crown revenues (including a balance of £64,585 9s. 11d. from 1845) amounted to £146,514 6s. 9d.; the disbursements, to £36,140 7s. 4d. An unexpended balance of £110,373 19s. 5d. remained.

The Financial Minute, together with the Estimates for 1848, was laid before the Council on 23rd June. The

Governor stated that, so far as could be judged, there was every prospect that the Ways and Means for 1847, as estimated in the previous Session, would be realised. In submitting the Estimates for 1848, the Governor regretted to have to state that it had been found necessary to omit appropriations for several works and objects of public utility and benefit for which, under different circumstances, he would gladly have made provision. The necessity for the reductions which he had been compelled to make—amounting to upwards of £30,000—had originated chiefly from the reductions in the revenue which had taken place within the last four years. The principal of these were: In 1843, the reduction of the tonnage duties to one half—estimated at £1,165; in 1845, the reduction of the duties on spirits from 12s. and 9s. to 6s. and 3s. 6d. per gallon—estimated at £21,271; in 1846, the discontinuance of the assessment on stock, estimated at £31,000; and the reduction of wharfage duties, estimated at £3,824. This made in all a diminution in the revenue little short of £60,000 per annum. It had, in consequence, been found impossible, notwithstanding that the Estimates had been prepared with every regard to economy, to keep the proposed expenditure within the estimated amount of revenue, unless some portion of that which had been reduced should be again restored. The Governor proposed, therefore, to lay before the Council a Bill to re-impose the assessment on stock beyond the boundaries, to the extent, however, of only one-half the former rates. The estimated amount to be derived from this source would be £16,000. If, contrary to expectation, the Council should see fit to decline entertaining this proposal, it would be necessary for the Governor to review the Estimates, in order that a reduction might be made upon them to the extent, at least, of the estimated produce of the assessment contemplated. In the present state of the question relating to District Councils, and pending the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject, the Governor did not propose to make any change in the system which had been acted on during the past few years, of placing the whole of the charges for police and schools upon the general revenue, without calling upon the municipal bodies to make any contribution towards the same. The Governor had proposed for the ensuing, as for the last year, a Supplement to Schedule A, for the Administration of Justice, which was absolutely required. A sum of £2,000 was proposed to

be applied to meet the expenses of schools on the principle of Lord Stanley's national system of education. For the Denominational schools, established under and prior to the regulations of 1841, an additional provision had been found necessary, at the rate of £1,780 per annum. Finding that the expenses of that class of schools were rapidly increasing, the Governor had deemed it necessary to notify that no sum in addition to the proportionate expenditure for the first quarter of that year (1847) would be placed on the Estimates. The whole of the charges for 1848 might be taken at £296,226 4s. 3d.; the Ways and Means to meet which were estimated at £306,550. So that it was estimated that there would remain a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about £10,324.

A message was read from the Governor on 1st June, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, expressive of the general views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the Waste Lands of the Crown in the Colony, and enclosing a copy of certain Regulations which it was in contemplation to establish, in pursuance of the "Act to amend an Act for regulating the sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Australian Colonies, and to make further provision for the management thereof," passed by the Imperial Parliament in the preceding Session. This Act imposed certain penalties for the unauthorized occupation of Crown Lands.

Mr. Lowe on 18th June moved:—

"That, with reference to the proposed Orders in Council, laid on the Table of this House on the 1st of June, 1847, this House re-affirms the resolution agreed to on the 25th of September, 1846; that is to say, 'That while the minimum upset price of. £1 per acre is maintained, the squatting question can never be settled on a just and satisfactory basis.'"

Mr. Darvall moved the previous question, which was negatived by 14 to 10.

On 23rd July a Committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Foster, to report upon what ought to be the minimum upset price of land in New South Wales.

On 3rd August a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of the proposed Orders was laid before the Council. Earl Grey therein stated that, before proceeding further with the contemplated measure, he considered it of much importance to obtain the advice of the late Governor of New South Wales; and that before his lamented death Sir George Gipps had given him advice and

assistance in the revision of the proposed regulations. He trusted that the Orders in Council which were at length transmitted would be found to contain provisions calculated to promote both the immediate and the future welfare of the Colony.

The Orders in Council annexed to this despatch divided the Colony into three districts—the settled, the intermediate, and the unsettled. Leases for runs of land within the unsettled districts were to be granted for not more than fourteen years; the rent for which was to be proportioned to the number of sheep, or equivalent number of cattle, which the run should be capable of carrying. Each run should be capable of carrying at least 4,000 sheep, or an equivalent number of cattle; and should not in any case be let at a lower rent than £10 per annum, to which £2 10s. should be added for every additional 1,000 sheep, or equivalent number of cattle, which the run should be estimated as capable of carrying. The Commissioner of Crown Lands was to name one valuer, and the occupier another, and by these a referee was to be appointed. The rents of runs were not to interfere with any existing assessments on sheep or cattle, nor with the right of the Colonial Legislature to impose from time to time such assessments as might be deemed advisable. The rules applicable to intermediate lands were to be the same as those for unsettled lands, save that the leases should not be for more than eight years, and that it should be competent for the Governor, after sixty days' notice, to offer for sale all or any part of the lands within the said run. Leases of the settled lands, exclusively for pastoral purposes, should be granted for terms not exceeding one year; and it should be competent for the Governor to make general rules under which holders of purchased lands in the settled districts should be permitted to depasture, free of charge, any adjacent Crown Lands.

The despatch and the Orders in Council were, on 10th August, referred, on the motion of Mr. Lowe, to the Committee appointed to inquire into the minimum upset price of land.

This Committee (Chairman: Mr. Robert Lowe) brought up an elaborate report on the 27th September, of which the following is a digest:—It appeared, from the testimony of all the witnesses examined, that the sum of £1 per acre did not represent, in any degree, the exchangeable value of land in New South Wales. The declaration of Parliament, therefore, that land should not be sold till it realized £1 per acre,

amounted to a declaration that, except under particular circumstances, land should not be sold at all. A table of the sums realized from the sale of land since 1837 showed that the sum realized by land sales in 1846 was less by £3,000 than one-fourth of that derived from the same source in 1837. It would also be observed that, in the five years which had elapsed since the raising of the minimum price to £1 per acre, the whole sum realized by land sales was two-thirds of the sum realized in the single average year 1837; and the whole number of acres sold was less than one-eighth of the number sold in 1837. The result was more striking when it was observed that in 1837 the population of the Colony amounted to 85,000 persons, while in 1845 the population amounted to more than 196,000. Thus, by unwise legislation, had the permanent settlement been retarded in proportion as the demand for it had increased; and thus was the fallacy that land could be made saleable at this price by the introduction of population practically refuted. It had been said by Sir George Gipps that it was to the late general insolvency, and not to the high minimum price, that the cessation of land sales was to be attributed. If so, the same paralysing influence would extend to all other markets; but while the exports, the shipping, the circulating medium, and the population of the Colony had doubled, and while the proceeds of sales by auction had increased one-fourth, the proceeds of sales of land had decreased by more than three-fourths. So that it could not be the case that the late insolvencies were the cause of the falling off in the proceeds of the Land Fund. The Government, the great proprietor of land, insisted upon holding the commodity of which it had practically the monopoly, till it realized an almost prohibitive price. Thus, while every other branch of industry was carried on with greatest activity and success, the settlement of the country stood still, and the mind was astonished by the anomalous spectacle of a colony active, enterprising, and energetic in all things, save in the one for which it was founded—colonization. It could be proved by unquestionable evidence that it was not with a view to the welfare of New South Wales, but of South Australia, that the prohibitory price had been imposed. Colonel Torrens and his brother Commissioners, the founders of the South Australian Colony, felt that it would be impossible to obtain £1 an acre for land there, while land of the same quality could be obtained in New South Wales at 5s.

The present and actual interests of the older Colony had therefore been sacrificed to the present and visionary prospects of the younger. But the ruin of the land fund of the Colony, the dispersion of her people, and the stoppage of immigration, had not been the only results of this high minimum price. The most serious result was embodied in the Act of the Imperial Parliament (10 Vic. c. 10) and the Land Orders issued thereunder, which had been referred to the Committee by a vote of the Council. The Imperial Parliament could enact that land should not be sold for less than £1 per acre, but could not make the land worth the sum, nor declare, because it was unsold, that it should be unoccupied, nor prevent those who then occupied it from drawing the inferences which their situation naturally suggested. The squatters, forced to occupy and forbidden to buy— forbidden by the policy of the Government to acquire lands by purchase, and allowed to occupy till that impossible event should take place, saw that they had obtained, through the impossibility of purchase, all that a purchase could have given them ; and that the law which rendered these lands unsaleable virtually gave them away to their present occupants. Hence arose a party in the Colony who began to feel they had a vested interest in maintaining the prohibitory price, as a guarantee that their occupation would never be disturbed. The policy of Sir George Gipps served only to accelerate the crisis which nothing but a repeal of the prohibitive law could effect. The result had been that the Home Government had taken another step in advance, and by treating the imagination of £1 an acre as a reality, and leaving the Crown Lands to their present occupants till sold at £1 per acre, had in a manner alienated the possessions of the British Crown in New South Wales. Passing to the examination of the Orders in detail, the Committee observed that, if the minimum upset price were to be maintained, the lands would be substantially divided by the Orders into two classes—the confiscated and the unconfiscated ; the former being equivalent to the intermediate and unsettled, and the latter to the settled districts. If land were to remain in the possession of its present occupant till sold at £1 an acre, it mattered not whether a lease were held for eight or fourteen years, it was his, and his for ever, not because his title was good, but because no one would be in a position to avail himself of its defects. Adverting to the local division of the Colony contained in these Orders, the Committee expressed surprise that so narrow

a space should be allotted to the settled and intermediate districts respectively, and that these divisions should have been formed with so singular a disregard of the local peculiarities of the Colony. A prohibition to cultivate was contained in a section of these Orders. This the Committee objected to. It was intended to compel the purchase of land by giving the owner in fee simple a monopoly of the employment of agriculture; and as land could never be sold to any extent at the present minimum price, this amounted to an absolute prohibition of cultivation altogether. Having first decreed that land should remain unsold, the Government superadded the condition that when it was unsold it should be uncultivated. Out of a territory of 300,000,000 acres not 25,000 had been sold in the last four years, and if the 300,000,000 acres were to remain desolate till bought at this rate, it would require 48,000 years for the completion of such an operation. The rate imposed was very small, being three-fifths of a penny for each sheep. It appeared also that each run was to be capable of supporting at least 4,000 sheep; consequently a number of the humbler squatters would be dispossessed to make way for their richer neighbours. Under the 9th section, cap. II of the Orders, nothing in the leases was to prevent the Governor from disposing of the land within the runs for any public purpose, or for otherwise facilitating the improvement of the Colony. These words denoted the absolute dependence of the squatter on the will of the Crown. The provision contained in the 4th chapter of the Orders for granting leases for exclusively pastoral purposes would ruin many industrious persons, who, utterly unable to purchase land at £1 an acre, had cultivated waste lands, to the great advantage of surrounding settlers. The despatch of Earl Grey accompanying these Orders was next reviewed by the Committee. They could not acquiesce in the proposition contained therein, that a high-priced land and the squatting system could mutually support each other. In no case could the system of sale and occupation without sale mutually support each other. Sale was the antagonist of temporary occupation, and this in turn was the antagonist of sale. If sale were brisk it destroyed temporary occupation; if temporary occupation were prevalent it destroyed sale.

The Bill referred to in the Opening Speech, to authorize an assessment on stock pastured beyond the settled districts, passed on 25th August.

A Select Committee was, on 11th May, appointed to correspond with the Hon. Francis Scott, Agent for the Colony.

A Select Committee on Police, appointed on 11th May, at the instance of Mr. Cowper, reported on 10th December. The next Council was urged to take up the subject, and to proceed in this important investigation until the desirable end was attained, of having an efficient police established throughout the Colony.

On 28th May, Mr. Grant moved certain resolutions in regard to the monopoly of coal by the Australian Agricultural Company, which had been granted in 1826, by a mere letter from Earl Bathurst—the said monopoly being in direct violation of a statute by which the power of the Crown itself to grant any such monopoly was expressly debarred for all time coming. An amendment by Mr. Murray, that the question be referred to a Select Committee, was carried. They reported, on the 15th September, that they had entered into a detailed investigation of the matter referred to them; but they deemed it now unnecessary to present such a report, as, on 17th August, it was officially notified to the Legislative Council that an arrangement had been made in England between Her Majesty's Government and the Directors of the Company, by which the agreement referred to, giving the latter exclusive advantages in the working of coal, had been terminated.

The subject of transportation was on 14th September brought before the Council by Mr. Cowper, who moved:—

“(1.) That this Council disapproves of the principles avowed and recommendations contained in the Report of the Select Committee appointed on the 13th October, 1846, to inquire into and report upon the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy, dated 30th April, 1846, respecting the renewal of transportation to this Colony; and desires to record the expression of its opinion that a return to the system of transportation and assignment would be opposed to the wishes of this community, and would also be most injurious to the moral, social, and political advancement of the Colony.

“(2.) That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, transmitting a copy of the above resolution, and respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to forward the same to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.”

This was carried by 11 to 7.

On 18th May a Select Committee on Immigration was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Cowper. In their Report, submitted on the 14th September, the Committee stated that

at no period since the foundation of the Colony had there been so great, so pressing a demand for labour as at that moment. On 21st September, a series of resolutions were adopted by the Council, setting forth the immediate necessity for the introduction from Great Britain of suitable immigrants; the danger of the importation of coolies from India and savage nations from Polynesia, to which the scarcity of labour had given rise; and the advisableness of securing certain sums on the territorial revenue of the Colony, to be expended for the purposes of immigration. Addresses to the Queen and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament on the subject were adopted on 29th September.

The Estimates having passed through Committee, the Appropriation Bill was introduced on 21st September, passed, and was assented to on 2nd October.

A Bill to repeal the Lien on Wool Act, introduced on 28th May by Mr. Wentworth, was passed on 2nd July. A Bill to amend the Law of Libel introduced by Mr. Windeyer, passed on 6th August.

A Bill to define the duties chargeable on Spirits was introduced by message on 18th June. On home-distilled spirits a duty of 3s. 6d. per gallon was levied; on rum and whisky imported, a duty of 3s. 6d.; upon all other imported spirits, 6s. per gallon. The duty imposed on liqueurs and wine containing above 25 per cent of alcohol was 6s. per gallon. The Bill was assented to on 16th August.

On 6th July the death of Sir George Gipps was announced to the Council. Pursuant to a motion by the Colonial Secretary (Mr. E. Deas Thomson)—

“That in testimony of respect to the memory of Sir George Gipps, late Governor of New South Wales, the melancholy intelligence of whose death has this evening reached the Colony, the proceedings of this House be now adjourned—”

the Council adjourned accordingly.

The Council was prorogued on 2nd October. The Governor, in his Speech, announced that the important alteration made in the principle of charging the duties on spirits by removing those of a discriminating nature, would, it was hoped, be advantageous to the Colony, and to those countries with which it was desired to open out a direct intercourse. The additional funds which it was anticipated would be realized under the enactment for the assessment on stock beyond the boundaries would enable the public service to be carried on without

embarrassment. The address to the Sovereign on the subject of immigration would be forwarded, with the strong recommendation that such measures as might be found practicable in reference thereto might be speedily adopted.

The melancholy death of Lady Mary Fitz Roy, the wife of the Governor—by an unfortunate accident through which she was violently thrown from her carriage and instantly killed,—took place at Parramatta, on the 7th December, 1847.

The Session of 1848 commenced on 21st March. Mr. Stuart Alexander Donaldson took his seat as Member for the Electoral District of Durham, in room of Mr. Richard Windeyer, deceased.

The opening Address, delivered by message from the Governor, was read by the Speaker. It stated that the Council had been called together at so early a period on account of its approaching dissolution. Notwithstanding the commercial depression prevailing in the mother country, and the consequent low prices of colonial produce in that market, the chief resources of the Colony continued to increase in a manner alike rapid and surprising. The exports of wool—its main staple—reached in the year 1847 the large quantity of upwards of 22,000,000 lbs., of the official value of £1,260,000, being an increase on the previous year exceeding 5,700,000lbs. in weight, or equal to the whole export of that article in 1838. As no community in the aggregate could long continue to be prosperous where the fair profits of the capitalist were liable to be absorbed in the payment of excessive rates of wages, he (Sir Charles Fitz Roy) had endeavoured, by seeking fresh supplies of labour from the mother country, to restore that equilibrium between the two classes so essential to the general welfare. The anticipations entertained in the last opening address had been fully realized. The whole of the Land and Immigration Debentures had been paid off, and the Territorial Revenue had exhibited so prosperous a state as to have enabled the Governor to request the Home Government—in addition to the 5,000 statute adults already coming from England, to send an equal number in the ensuing season. A despatch had been received from the Right Hon. Earl Grey, setting forth the terms on which Her Majesty's Government would be disposed to send out exiles and ticket-of-leave holders, to be subsequently followed by their wives and families

and by an equal number of free emigrants, at the expense of the British Treasury. This proposal was made subject to the concurrence of the Legislative Council; and it was recommended to their early and earnest consideration. Immediately on the receipt of Earl Grey's despatch of 31st July, 1847, it had been published for general information. It communicated the important decision of Her Majesty's Government of proposing to Parliament the erection of the District of Port Phillip into a separate Colony, under the designation of "Victoria." It also communicated the intentions of the Home Government with respect to some important alterations in the Constitution of New South Wales and the neighbouring Colonies. The revenue continued in a very prosperous state; and the financial papers would shortly be submitted. A Board had been appointed to superintend the temporal regulation of the Denominational Schools supported in whole or in part from public funds; leaving as theretofore the religious instruction of the children in those schools entirely under the control of the clergymen of their respective denominations. A separate Board had also been appointed to superintend the establishment of schools under Lord Stanley's National system. It was confidently expected that the establishment of these Boards might be attended with beneficial results as regarded the general education of the people; but there was yet much to be done beyond the settled districts, and it was intended to propose the appropriation of part of the Assessment on Stock revenue for this purpose, when the Estimates were submitted. A despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of establishing steam communication between England and the Colony by way of the Cape of Good Hope would be laid before the Council. A despatch, transmitting various Railway Reports, would be submitted for the guidance of the Council; and the great importance of establishing such means of communication at the earliest possible period in the Colony was pointed out.

The Address in Reply was adopted, on motion of Mr. Donaldson, without division.

Mr. Henry Watson Parker was again elected Chairman of Committees for the Session.

On 21st March the despatch from the Secretary of State, regarding the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales, and certain changes in the Constitution, was laid

before the Council. The principle of self-government in the districts most remote from Sydney—the despatch stated—had been acted upon almost as imperfectly as if the conduct of local affairs had remained under the same management and institutions as those which the existing system superseded. It was true Members were chosen to represent those districts in the Legislature; but such of the residents of Port Phillip as were qualified for that trust were unable to take it, at the expense of abandoning their residences and their pursuits in the southern Colony. Her Majesty's Government therefore hoped, in the next Session of Parliament, to introduce a Bill dividing New South Wales into two Colonies, the Northern division retaining the existing name, the Southern to be called Victoria. The effect of this alteration would be to render inevitable some changes in the existing constitution of the Northern Government. There were many reasons for believing that the more ancient system of Colonial Government, by which every new law was submitted to the separate consideration of two distinct Houses, and required their joint consent for its enactment, was the best calculated to ensure judicious and prudent legislation. In this despatch a suggestion was made that the Legislature might be constituted by a kind of secondary election. In revising the Constitution of New South Wales it would be necessary to consider what changes ought to be made in the existing law for the creating of Municipalities, in order to secure to those bodies their just weight and consideration, and especially whether they might not be made to bear to the House of Assembly the relation of constituents to representatives. Some method was also to be devised for enabling the various colonial Legislatures to co-operate with one another with regard to laws enacted for their common interests.

Relative to this despatch, Mr. Wentworth, on 2nd May, moved a series of resolutions which affirmed that the erection of Port Phillip into a separate Colony might be effected without any material change in the Constitution of New South Wales, and protesting generally against the constitutional changes shadowed forth by Earl Grey. An amendment by Mr. Cowper, referring the question to a Committee of the Council to frame resolutions thereupon, passed without division. The matter was considered in Committee; but on 9th May the question was shelved, on a motion by Mr. Wentworth being carried that the Chairman report progress that day six months.

Relative to the despatch on exiles, a resolution by Mr. Wentworth was carried on 7th April, to the effect that the Council was disposed to co-operate with the Home Government in carrying out the scheme of reformatory discipline indicated therein; but urged, as a point of the greatest importance to the complete success of the measure, that the wives and families of the exiles should accompany rather than follow them.

On 22nd March Mr. John Moore Cole Airey took his seat as Member for Port Phillip, in room of the Rev. John Dunmore Lang, whose seat had become vacant by his absence without permission for two successive Sessions from the Council. On 11th April Major-General Edward Buckley Wynyard was introduced as a non-elective Member of the Council, and took his seat in the room of Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, who had ceased to hold the command of Her Majesty's troops in the Colony. On 11th May Mr. Charles Hotson Ebdon took his seat as Member for Port Phillip, in room of Mr. Edward Jones Brewster, resigned.

The Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for 1847 were laid upon the Council table on the 18th April. Therefrom it appeared that the general revenue for 1847 reached £273,011 7s.; a balance of nearly £53,000 from 1846 made the total £325,940 4s. 9¼d. The Disbursements for the year were £208,153 5s. 5½d.; the amount transferred in aid of the Schedules under the Constitutional Act was £81,610. A credit balance remained of £36,176 19s. 3¾d.

On the 2nd May the Financial Minute, with the Estimates annexed, was submitted to the House. The Council would perceive (the Minute stated) that whilst the revenue had considerably exceeded the estimate formed of it, the expenditure had been kept within the sums voted for the service of the same; the result had been the large balance available. The Estimates for 1849 had been prepared with every regard to economy, but they nevertheless showed a considerable increase on those voted for 1848. The causes of this increase were the breaking up of the convict system, till then maintained at the expense of the British Treasury; the charges for schools and local purposes proposed to be borne on the proceeds of the assessment on stock beyond the settled districts; some additions to the Police Estimates; considerable public works, and other minor undertakings.

The whole charges for 1849 might be taken at £313,179 2s. 2d.; the Ways and Means were estimated at £324,340. There would, therefore, it was estimated, remain a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of £11,160 17s. 10d.

A Bill had been passed in the second Session of 1846 (30th October) appointing the Hon. Francis Scott to be Agent for New South Wales for three years. On 28th March of the Session under review (1848) a message was read from the Governor transmitting a despatch from the Secretary of State, intimating that Her Majesty could not be advised to allow the Bill. In regard to this, Mr. Cowper, on 25th April, moved that the Council could not, with a due regard for its own independence, submit to the conditions attempted to be imposed in the despatch; but as the faith of the Council stood pledged to obtain the allowance of £500 per annum promised Mr. Scott in the resolutions of 1844, the Government recommended the payment of £1,500 in fulfilment of the three years' engagement with the Council. This was carried by 16 to 5.

The subject of the Sale and Occupation of Crown Lands was, on 12th May, brought before the Council by Mr. Lowe, who moved resolutions to the effect that the minimum upset price of Crown Land should be reduced to a sum not exceeding 5s. per acre. After a debate, during which several amendments were proposed, Mr. Parker moved the previous question, which was negatived by 8 to 6.

An Address to Her Majesty was adopted by 11 to 4, on the motion of Mr. Cowper, on 16th May. This had reference to the Quit Rent Regulations of the 9th October; reviewed the history of the question; and prayed Her Majesty to give directions that the claim of the Crown for quit rents might be absolutely remitted.

On 26th May the death of Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, K.C.H., was announced to the House. The Council at once adjourned in token of respect to the memory of their late Member.

Resolutions, moved by Mr. Terence Aubrey Murray, in favour of the establishment of an Observatory, were shelved by the negativing of the previous question (moved by Mr. Lowe), on a division of 10 to 9.

At the beginning of the Session (March 28) a Select Committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Cowper, to consider

the practicability and expediency of introducing Railways into the Colony. On 6th June the Committee brought up their report; and on 15th June the following resolutions founded thereon were unanimously adopted :—

“(1.) That, in the opinion of this Council, the period has arrived when the formation of Railways in the Colony ought to be commenced.

“(2.) That to facilitate the speedy formation of a Company for carrying out such a means of transit, in districts where the population and internal traffic afford reasonable prospect of success, it is expedient that the Government and the Legislature should hold out some peculiar inducement to encourage such an undertaking.

“(3.) That this Council is of opinion that a grant of Crown Land in fee simple ought to be made to any Company, incorporated by an Act of this Council, not only of the quantity required along the line for the construction of the Railway, but that by way of bonus the Company should also be permitted to make selection of other portions of land, free of charge, to a reasonable extent—similar encouragement having been afforded in the British North American Colonies.

“(4.) That, in addition, the Legislature ought to guarantee, for a limited term of years, the regular payment to the shareholders of a dividend at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, upon the first £100,000 of the capital subscribed; security for the same being taken by the Government, upon the tolls collected by the Company.

“(5.) That as a large amount of money is lying unemployed, and consequently unproductive, in the Savings' Bank, the Council is of opinion that a sum not exceeding £30,000 might be advantageously invested by the Government, on behalf of that Institution, in any such Company.

“(6.) That the foregoing Resolutions be communicated to His Excellency the Governor, with a copy of the Report of the Select Committee on Railways; and that His Excellency be respectfully requested to take the same into his favourable consideration, and also to bring the subject generally under the notice of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the view of obtaining the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to such portions of the recommendation of this Council as cannot be carried into effect by the Colonial Government.”

A Select Committee was also appointed on 29th March, at the instance of the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Edward Deas Thomson), to resume the consideration of the best means of establishing steam communication between the Colony and England. Founded on their report (submitted on 13th June), the following resolutions were, on 16th, passed without division :—

“(1.) That this Council desires to express its entire concurrence in the recommendations of the Select Committees appointed in the year 1846 and during the present Session, to consider the best means of establishing Steam Communication with England.

“(2.) That the announcement of the determination of Her Majesty's Government to postpone the adoption of any permanent measure for this purpose until an experiment had been made by means of a vessel fitted with the auxiliary screw propeller, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, has created the greatest disappointment, both to this Council and to the colonists

generally, more especially as, so far as can be learned, no steps whatever have yet been taken for carrying this project into effect, although the experimental vessel ought to have left England in the autumn of last year.

“(3.) That in aid of carrying out the original design of effecting a junction with the overland line at Singapore, by way of Torres’ Straits, this Council desires to repeat its recommendation, that a sum of £500 per month, for a period of three years, be applied from the General Revenue of the Colony.

“(4.) That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, together with a copy of the Report of the Select Committee of the present Session, be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to forward them to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with such an expression of His Excellency’s opinion thereon as may tend to secure to the Australian Colonies the same advantages of a rapid and certain postal communication with the Mother Country which, under an enlightened policy, has already been extended to all other portions of Her Majesty’s distant Colonial possessions.”

The Estimates having passed, the Appropriation Bill was introduced on 9th June, and passed on 15th June.

A Bill to incorporate the Board of Commissioners for National Education was assented to on 15th June.

On 20th June the Governor dissolved the Legislative Council. In his Speech he stated that copies of the addresses on railway and steam communication would be transmitted to the Home Government at an early opportunity; that the addresses on the reception of exiles had already been transmitted; he thanked the Council for the supplies granted, and acknowledged the great ability they had evinced and the effective co-operation they had afforded him in maturing and perfecting measures for the public welfare.

In connection with the general elections, the Separation question assumed a new phase in the Port Phillip district. The majority of the Melbourne people averred that they deemed it useless to send representatives to the Sydney Council; and so the electors combined to refuse compliance with the writ for the return of Members. At the usual nomination meeting, the Returning Officer having asked whether any electors had candidates to propose, there was a general negative response. The New South Wales Government feared that this might have the effect of invalidating their Legislature, the Constitutional Act declaring that the Port Phillip district should return not less than five Members. On a second attempt to comply with the law the moderate party were again unsuccessful; for this time the extreme party placed Earl Grey, Secretary of State, in nomination for Melbourne in opposition to a resident, and the former was

elected and his election declared valid. A new writ was nevertheless issued, the polling being transferred to Geelong. Although five English Privy Councillors were placed in opposition to the local candidates, the latter were elected.

The new Legislative Council assembled on 15th May, 1849. Two candidates were proposed for the office of Speaker—Dr. Charles Nicholson and Mr. Stuart Alexander Donaldson. The former was elected by a majority of 18 to 7.

The Opening Speech was delivered by Sir Charles Fitz Roy, on 16th May. They commenced their duties of legislation at a time of considerable depression. The commercial distress consequent on the political convulsions which had for some time agitated some of the chief States of Europe had extended its baneful influence even to their Colony. Wool—the great staple of the Colony—had not escaped that depreciation in value which had affected all property. There was reason to hope that with the restoration of tranquillity the price of Colonial produce would again rise. Since the renewal of immigration in 1848, not less than fifty-four ships had arrived in the Colony, bringing out 13,161 souls at the public expense. In order to meet this expense, it had been found necessary to make arrangements for raising the sum of £50,000 by debentures secured upon the Territorial Revenue. If, however—as seemed to be most essential—immigration were to be continued upon a scale commensurate with the demand for it, some comprehensive measure for raising the requisite funds ought speedily to be adopted. Despatches on the subject would be submitted. Although the maize crops had lately almost entirely failed, the wheat harvest had been unusually productive. Irrespective of the collection under the new Act imposing an assessment on stock beyond the settled districts, the general revenue for 1848 was equal to that of 1847, notwithstanding a considerable falling off in the *ad valorem* duties on certain articles of import. Statements of the finance would be presented as speedily as practicable. Her Majesty had deemed it expedient to revoke a Charter establishing a new Colony of North Australia, and had been pleased to re-annex to New South Wales the whole of the territory lying to the northward of the 26th degree of south latitude. The legislative authority of the Council would consequently again extend thereto. A despatch from the Secretary of State would be submitted, detailing the general objects of the

Legislative Constitution which it was intended to propose to Parliament for the Australian Colonies, when the measures consequent on the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales as a distinct dependency of the Crown should be brought under its consideration. Several despatches explanatory of the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of convict discipline and transportation would speedily be laid before the Council. Several important despatches respecting the introduction of railways into the Colony would be presented. The Home Government had authorized a contract to be entered into with the India and Australia Steam Packet Company, for the conveyance of mails between England and the Colony, by way of Singapore and Torres Straits. A proposal for establishing steam communication with the Australian Colonies by way of the Cape of Good Hope was also under the consideration of the English Government. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had expressed willingness to make provision for a fair contribution towards the formation of a Dry Dock at Cockatoo Island. One of the most important legislative measures to be submitted was one having for its object the introduction of a uniform rate of postage. It would not be found practicable to adopt so low a rate as that established in the United Kingdom; but there could be no desire on the part of the Government to maintain a higher rate than might be found absolutely necessary to meet the actual expense incurred.

On motion of Mr. James Macarthur, the Address in Reply was adopted without division.

Mr. Henry Watson Parker was elected Chairman of Committees of the whole Council for the Session.

The despatch from the Secretary of State on the Separation and Constitutional questions was laid before the Council on 22nd May. It reviewed the position of affairs at some length. Referring to the petitions received from the colonists, on the project of making District Councils serve as constituent bodies to the Legislature, Earl Grey stated that the Home Government had no desire to impose on the inhabitants of the Colony a form of government not suited to their wants, and to which they generally objected; and he should, therefore, not advise the carrying of this proposal into execution. The opinion expressed by Sir Chas. Fitz Roy, that it would be a decided improvement to divide the Legislature into Assembly and Council, was one to which he (Earl Grey) had

already stated his own adherence. Had the general feeling of the Colony responded to these views, he would not have hesitated to advise the measures necessary to accomplish such a change; but the interests of the colonists would be better served by leaving in their own hands the power of effecting it whenever they saw reason to do so. The despatch then stated that it was contemplated to effect the immediate separation of Port Phillip. A Bill for that purpose created in Port Phillip a Legislature similar to that in existence in New South Wales. The intention of the Imperial Government was to introduce the representative principle into Van Diemen's Land and South Australia, by adding to their existing Legislatures elective Members bearing the same proportion to nominees as in New South Wales; but as the Australian communities were fully competent to originate and discuss for themselves any changes in this portion of their institutions, he had further in contemplation to recommend that their respective Legislative Councils should have power to make such alterations in their own Constitutions as might be thought expedient—subject, however, to special confirmation by the Queen in Council. It would be necessary to adopt some means of providing for a necessary uniformity in the commercial policy of the Colonies, in order to give free scope for the development of their natural resources and for the increase of their trade.

On the same day (22nd May) sundry despatches from Earl Grey were transmitted by message on the subject of transportation. The first of these was in reply to the Address by the Council, adopted in September, 1847. It stated that in consequence of the sentiments expressed by the Council, no change would be made in the existing arrangements regarding transportation, so far as concerned New South Wales. The second despatch acquainted the Governor of the receipt of, and enclosed a copy of a petition from Sydney representing the scarcity of labour, and praying the resumption of transportation upon the principle recommended in Mr. Gladstone's despatch of 1846, and in the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council. Although the Secretary of State regretted that the usual course of transmitting it through the Governor had not been followed, he had laid it at the foot of the Throne. He stated that Her Majesty's Government concurred in the general object aimed at, and would be very glad if means could be found for

sending out convicts at a proper stage of punishment, so as both to furnish some addition to that supply of labour of which New South Wales stood so much in need, and at the same time protect the Colony against moral injury. The third despatch was in reply to the Address of the Council expressing the willingness of that body to concur in the introduction into the Colony of persons holding tickets-of-leave or conditional pardons. Therein Earl Grey stated that his first impression was that the idea of sending convicts to New South Wales would have to be abandoned, as Her Majesty's Government were pledged to send out an equal number of free emigrants, and the financial circumstances of the Colony would not allow of the latter course; but on reconsideration he had been led to the conclusion that the colonists would prefer, to the entire abandonment of the measure proposed, receiving a moderate number of convicts even unaccompanied by an equal number of free emigrants. Therefore, he proposed at once advising Her Majesty to revoke the Order in Council by which New South Wales was made no longer a place for receiving convicts under sentence of transportation. A circular despatch was at the same time sent by Earl Grey to the Governors of Colonies, explaining the terms on which it was proposed that convicts should be sent abroad.

Public meetings on the subject were held in almost every town and district in the Colony. From a representative meeting under the auspices of the Anti-Transportation Committee, held at the Victoria Theatre on the 9th March, Mr. Lowe, on the assembling of the Legislative Council, presented a numerously signed petition. This represented the duty and determination of the colonists, by every legal and constitutional means, to oppose the revival of transportation in any shape.

On 22nd May, Mr. Cowper moved an Address to the Governor praying that convicts should not be sent to Port Phillip or Port Jackson. Mr. James Macarthur moved the previous question, which was negatived by 16 to 9.

Relative to the later despatch of Earl Grey, the following resolution, moved, on 1st June, by Mr. Cowper, passed without division:—

“(1.) That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, respectfully setting forth that this Council, having maturely considered the despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 166,

dated 3rd September, 1848, declines to accede to the proposal therein contained for the renewal of transportation to this Colony, and strongly protests against the adoption of any measure by which the Colony would be degraded into a penal settlement. That this Council, therefore, would earnestly entreat Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to revoke the Order in Council by which this Colony has been again made a place to which British offenders may be transported.

"(2.) That the foregoing Address to Her Majesty be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor, with a respectful request that His Excellency will be pleased to forward the same to Her Majesty, with his recommendation that the prayer of this Council may be acceded to with the least possible delay."

Out of doors a great public demonstration was made on 11th June, after the "Hashemy" arrived with 212 male convicts on board. Although the weather was unpropitious, 5,000 persons assembled on the Circular Quay. Mr. Robert Campbell presided, and Mr. John Lamb moved a resolution solemnly protesting against the landing again of British convicts on the shores of Port Jackson. It was afterwards resolved that the local Government should be requested to send back the prisoners arrived in the "Hashemy," if necessary at the Colony's expense. A deputation (consisting, amongst others, of Mr. Robert Campbell and Mr. Lowe) waited on the Governor, but were informed that it was contrary to official etiquette to receive a deputation without previous notice. Another meeting was held on the 18th June. It petitioned for the dismissal of Earl Grey, and asserted that the difference between the sentiments of the Governor and the opinions of the people demonstrated the immediate necessity of Responsible Government for the Colony.

A reply from Earl Grey to the Select Committee's report on the minimum upset price of Crown Lands was transmitted by message to the Council on 22nd September. It stated that the opinion of the Committee seemed to rest on the assumption that there ought to be almost an unlimited facility for the acquisition of the public lands; they appeared to consider it a fault if the sales of such lands as belonged to the Crown should intermit. An increasing progress of sales, however, could only be effected by contriving some system which should oppose no obstacle at all to any one who might form a wish to possess Crown Lands. Much, no doubt, might be said in favour of such a course; it was the one upon which, until a comparatively late period, the whole of the British Colonies had been settled; and it had been

attended with universal failure. In British North America it was the subject of daily lamentation that by the course of progressive alienation large tracts had fallen into the hands of single individuals, to the great injury of the Colony. The same policy had ruined settlement in Western Australia. The experience of New South Wales itself went to show that throughout all its early years an almost nominal check was presented to the appropriation of Crown Lands, and there was nothing remarkable in its progress; but since a price had been demanded, upwards of a million sterling had been realized from Crown Lands, and applied in obtaining a supply of labour, which was still deficient; although the population had been increased by an immigration of nearly 63,000 persons, the means for whose conveyance had been obtained from the Land Fund, besides 18,000 persons who emigrated by their own resources after assisted immigration was established. It was by means of the increase of population thus obtained that the Colony had continued to advance in wealth and prosperity, and its character had been changed from a convict to a free Colony. Sir George Gipps had long before observed that if they were to be guided by asking a price at which lands could sell for pastoral purposes, the smallest coin in the Colony would be too large a price for an acre—an opinion fully borne out by the testimony of other observers. In the progress of every Colony it must be expected that sales of land would relax or even cease. When settlement was new the settlers would have everything to buy, and a large revenue would flow in from the sales of land; but when the settlers had acquired what they wanted there would be a suspension of the sales; and they must also be prepared for a time when the revenue from actual sales of Crown Land must become permanently small, unless the territory was never to be successfully peopled, and large tracts were always to remain waste. Considering the importance of the subject, he had thought it right to call the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners together, and had referred the report to them. He enclosed the views expressed by them on the subject, in which he entirely concurred. He should be sorry if any arguments, however ingenious, should lead the public of New South Wales to desire the abandonment of those principles under which the Colony had made its extraordinary progress of the past ten or twelve years, and under which the settlements of Port Phillip and South Australia had been so flourishing, in order

to recur to the principles on which the Colony of Western Australia was founded.

A Select Committee on Crown Lands was appointed (12th June), on the motion of Mr. Lowe. On 3rd October the Committee submitted a voluminous report, wherein they reiterated their objections against the high price of land, and affirmed that this great instrument of colonization would be forestalled and pre-occupied till its price was reduced to 5s. per acre. They could not understand why the local Legislature, to which was entrusted the appropriation of the ordinary revenue for the purpose of public works, would not be equally able to expend that moiety of the land revenue which was devoted to the same purposes. They were perfectly satisfied that those funds spent under the sanction of a legislative body were much more economically expended than those entrusted to any Department of the Government. The Lords of the Treasury appeared to consider the Legislative Council by no means a fit body to provide for the local wants of the territory of New South Wales. Serious evils had arisen from placing that portion of the Land Fund applied to emigration at the disposal of the Home Government. The Colony and the Home Government had an equal interest in promoting emigration; but in apportioning the expenditure their interests were opposed. It was the interest of each to make the other pay as much as possible. In the adjustment of these conflicting claims the Colonies had been virtually unrepresented; for the Colonial Minister who represented her was still more closely connected with the Home Government. The consequence was that the Colony had paid all; and she had repeatedly involved herself heavily in debt for this object. Had these funds been at the disposal of the Legislative Council, doubtless a system would have been matured by which Government, parish, emigrant, and colonist would have contributed equally to that in which they were equally interested. But the emigrant was there to defend himself, the Government had its Ministers, and the parish its guardians; so upon the colonist the whole weight of emigration fell. The quit rent of 2d. per acre on inferior land, such as most of the Crown grants contained, was a rack rent, and something more. The liveliest sympathy was felt throughout the Colony for those suffering under the impost which the fall in the value of property had rendered so intolerable; but the remonstrances of the Council had been

met from Home with the remark that it would be unjust to the colonists at large to remit those quit rents to the benefit of which, as part of the Land Fund, they were entitled. The Committee apprehended that the proper way to decide this question would be to submit it to the consideration of the local Legislature, who, acting on behalf of the colonists at large, would be responsible to their constituents if, without their sanction, they gave up any revenue to which the Colonists considered themselves justly entitled. The power of carrying out the appropriation of the Land Fund should therefore be vested in the Council—as the body best qualified to control the expenditure on public works and departments; as the fittest body to represent the Colony in any negotiation with the Home Government, the best able to decide between the community and the individual in any local question in which their interests might clash, and the most interested in spending the land fund for the purpose of colonization.

The Report was, on 9th October, adopted by the Council, and ordered to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

On the subject of Steam Communication, a despatch later than that referred to in the Opening Speech was, on 24th July, laid before the Council. It notified the decision of the Home Government that there were not sufficient grounds for establishing the proposed line *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

The Abstract of Revenue and Appropriation for 1848, submitted on 29th May, showed the General Revenue Receipts to have been £294,872 12s. 1d.; a balance from 1847 of £36,176 19s. 3¼d. made the total Revenue £331,049 11s. 4¾d. The disbursements were £307,491 2s. 3½d., leaving a credit balance of £23,558 9s. 1¼d. The Crown Revenue Receipts reached £101,990 4s. 10d.; the disbursements £152,939 10s. A balance from 1847 of £110,312 6s. 3d. provided for the surplus expenditure, and left a credit balance of £59,363 1s. 1d.

The Financial Minute of the Governor was read to the Council on 17th July. It would be seen by a reference to the abstract for 1848 that the revenue had exceeded the estimate by upwards of £8,000. The Estimates for 1850 had been prepared in conformity with the model proposed by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. In consequence of this change several important alterations had been made in the mode, with the view of showing the gross amount of estimated Revenue and of estimated Expenditure, without

deduction of any kind. This would naturally cause an apparent—though not a real—increase in the gross amount both of Revenue and Expenditure. The Ways and Means amounted to £346,488 7s. 2d. ; the Estimates of Expenditure to £329,142 9s. 6d., leaving an excess of Revenue over Expenditure for 1850 of £17,345 17s. 8d. If to this were added sundry unexpended balances of previous years, a surplus of revenue over expenditure was anticipated at the end of 1850 of £25,240 1s. 9d.

A petition was, on 29th May, presented to the Legislative Council by Mr. Cowper, from the Sydney Railway Company, praying the Council to pass a Bill to incorporate the said Company. The Bill introduced by Mr. Cowper on the same day was, on 5th June, referred to a Select Committee, which reported in favour of the passing of the Bill, with certain amendments. On 18th July the Committee was re-appointed, in order to consider a despatch from Earl Grey respecting the introduction of railways into the Colony. The Report—submitted on 10th August—reviewed the various despatches received from time to time from the Home Government, recapitulated the proceedings of the Council on the subject, and concluded by stating the deliberate conviction of the Committee that the introduction of railways into the Colony could best be effected by the energy and enterprise of private individuals. It was further recommended that a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum should be guaranteed the Company by the Government. On 28th August Mr. Lamb moved:—

“(1.) That this Council having taken into consideration the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, dated 8th February, 1849, respecting the introduction of Railways into this Colony, adopts the recommendations therein contained.

“(2.) That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, transmitting a copy of the above resolution, together with a copy of the above Report, and requesting that he will take the necessary steps for carrying its recommendations into effect.”

This was carried (certain votes being disallowed) by 13 to 4. The Sydney Railway Bill passed its remaining stages, and was assented to on 10th October.

A petition from the proprietors of the Sydney College was presented on 4th September by Mr. Wentworth. It prayed the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the best means of carrying on the institution, so as to afford the youth of the Colony the means of obtaining instruction in the higher

branches of literature and science. A Select Committee was thereafter appointed, on motion of Mr. Wentworth, to report on the best means of instituting a University for the promotion of literature and science, to be endowed at the public expense. In their Report, submitted on the 21st September, the Committee stated that they felt persuaded there could not exist any diversity of opinion as to the policy of founding, without further delay, upon a liberal and comprehensive basis, a University, which should be accessible to all classes, and to all collegiate or academical institutions which should seek its affiliation. It must belong to no religious denomination and require no religious test,—must be made a truly national institution, to which all classes and denominations could resort for secular education, which alone could be imparted within its walls. They, therefore, recommended the endowment and incorporation of such an institution.

A Bill for this purpose was, on 2nd October, introduced by Mr. Wentworth; it, however, lapsed in Committee on 5th October.

On 22nd May a Select Committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Robert Lowe, to inquire into the working of the Corporation of Sydney. The Committee stated in their Report that they were perfectly satisfied, from the evidence they had taken, that the body had entirely lost the confidence of the citizens, and was regarded as an impediment to the improvement of the city. They recommended (1) that the Acts of Council incorporating the city of Sydney should be repealed; (2 and 3) that an Act should be passed appointing three Commissioners to act instead of the Corporation, and that the local revenues and the powers held by the Corporation should be vested in those Commissioners; (4) that a uniform rate for the purposes of civic improvement should be imposed by an Act of Council.

Mr. Lowe moved, on 7th September, that, having taken into consideration this Report, the Council resolved that the Acts incorporating the City of Sydney should be repealed. An amendment by Mr. Nichols, that the Council was of opinion that the Corporation should be amended but not abolished was carried by 15 to 6. Another resolution by Mr. Lowe, for the appointment of three Commissioners, was negatived.

A Postage Bill was introduced by message on the 27th July. Having passed its second reading the Bill was, on 9th

August, referred to a Select Committee for report. They presented the Bill—the object of which was to establish a uniform rate of postage and to consolidate and amend the law for the conveyance and postage of letters—with such alterations as were necessary for giving effect to the several recommendations contained in their Report. These recommendations were: that the uniform rate of inland postage in the Colony be fixed at 2d. for letters not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, to be doubled in case of non-prepayment; leaving the postage on town and ship letters as at present—viz., 1d. and 3d. on letters not exceeding half-an-ounce. A postage charge of 1d. each was imposed on newspapers. The introduction of the system of Post Office stamps, in use in England, was also recommended.

On 26th September the Colonial Secretary moved the adoption of this Report. An amendment by Mr. Martin, excepting so much thereof as related to the imposition of a postage rate on newspapers, was negatived by 13 to 5, and the original question then passed. The Postage Bill then passed through Committee and was read a third time. It was assented to on the 12th October.

Relative to a despatch from the Secretary of State, laid before the Council on 5th June, notifying that the wishes of the colonists on the subject of steam communication with England, India, and China had been complied with, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, on motion of Mr. Donaldson, on 28th September:—

“That this Council, having duly considered the subject of the establishment of steam communication with the Mother Country, and having reviewed the following facts:—

“That a Committee of this Council reported upon this subject in the Session of 1846, and agreed to a vote of £500 per month for three years towards the establishment of steam communication with Europe by way of Singapore:

“That the Lords of the Treasury, as well as the Lords of the Admiralty, and especially Admiral Beaufort, then Hydrographer to the Admiralty, recommended the same route, and arrived at the same conclusions as the Committee of this Council on the mode of carrying out this object:

“That a Committee of this Council again reported upon the subject in the Session of 1848—and resolutions favourable to the same views were unanimously agreed to by this Council at the close of the same Session:

“That this Report and these Resolutions have been acknowledged by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his despatch dated 28th December, 1848:

“That the revenue derivable from postage on letters and newspapers between the United Kingdom and the Australian Colonies, even under the slow and unsatisfactory packet system which existed in 1846, as shown by

an estimate prepared by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, Lord Clanricarde, dated December of that year, amounted to £14,799 14s. 4d.; and that this sum, added to the amount voted by this Council (namely, £6,000 per annum for three years) would afford an annual revenue of upwards of £20,700, which, it is reasonable to assume, would be materially increased by the facilities afforded by steam communication with Home:

"This Council does now resolve:—

"(1.) That, notwithstanding the foregoing facts, and the expectations raised by the Secretary of State in the despatch of the date above referred to, this Council sees no prospect of receiving the benefit of steam communication with the Mother Country within a reasonable time.

"(2.) That this Council, therefore, in common with the whole community of New South Wales, entertains a feeling of disappointment and mortification that a measure of such vital importance to the Colony should have been so long delayed, and that so little apparent earnestness should have been evinced by the Home Authorities for its accomplishment.

"(3.) That a Petition be forwarded to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, embodying the foregoing resolutions, and praying that Her Majesty will graciously direct that steps be taken to accomplish this great object: And that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will forward the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty."

The announcement, in the beginning of the year (1849), of the gold discovery in California caused a great exodus from the Colony thitherwards. Amongst those who migrated across the Pacific were a number of bounty immigrants. This question was brought before the Legislative Council, on 5th October, by Mr. Dangar. He moved resolutions to the effect that whereas a large number of persons whose passage to New South Wales had been paid out of colonial funds had lately re-emigrated to California and other foreign parts without having remained a sufficient time in the Colony to confer any proportionate benefit for such payment, thereby causing a great and useless expenditure to the public revenue; and whereas it was considered that under the existing Regulations no legal obligation for the re-payment of such passage money has been created: For these and other reasons the present Regulations should be so altered or modified as to render it imperative on all future emigrants provided with a passage at the public expense, to refund the cost thereof to the public Treasury in the event of their quitting the Colony. The previous question was in the course of the debate moved by Mr. Allen, and negatived by 13 to 5.

A Bill re-appointing the Hon. Francis Scott to be Agent for the Colony for one year was passed on 24th July. A Bill

to prevent unlawful distillation, and to protect the duties on spirits, passed on 12th September. The Appropriation Bill passed on 27th September.

The Governor prorogued the Council on 12th October, 1849. The proceedings of the Session were referred to as having been marked with the initiation and enactment of many useful laws, the operation of which, it was trusted, would prove highly conducive to the public advantage. The Act for the establishment of a uniform rate of postage could not fail to essentially promote the social and economical advancement of the Colony; and if in the first instance it should be attended with some loss of revenue, the advantages it would secure to the public in facilitating postal communication would more than compensate for any such sacrifice. In forwarding to Her Majesty the petition from the Council praying that the prepayment of letters passing between the Colony and the United Kingdom might be made optional in future, he strongly recommended the favourable entertainment of its prayer. The petition on steam communication, and a petition praying for the reduction of the duties on wine, the produce of the Colony, would be also recommended by him. He had had much satisfaction in giving assent to the first Act passed by the Council for the formation of a Railroad in the Colony.

The Legislative Session of 1850 was opened on 4th June. A letter from the Colonial Secretary was read, transmitting a despatch ratifying the appointment of the following non-elective Members of the Council:—Major-General Edward Buckley Wynyard, the Hon. E. Deas-Thomson, the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, the Hon. C. D. Riddell, Mr. J. G. N. Gibbes, Mr. William Lithgow, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Alexander Berry, Mr. Edward Hamilton, Mr. Thomas Icely, Mr. John Lamb, and Mr. Henry Watson Parker.

Mr. James Byrnes took his seat as Member for Cumberland, in the room of Mr. Charles Cowper, resigned; and Captain Philip Parker King took his seat as a non-elective Member of the Council, in the room of Mr. Edward Hamilton, resigned.

The Governor's Opening Speech expressed congratulations on the steady increase of the material resources of the Colony. The total export of wool for 1849 was 27,960,530 lbs., being an increase of nearly 5,000,000 lbs. on the previous year; the

total export of tallow was 154,103 cwt., being an increase on the previous year of nearly 56,000 cwt. The public revenue was also very prosperous. The gross amount realized in 1849 exceeded that of 1848 by nearly £96,000. Of that amount the excess on the General Revenue was £38,000, and that on the Territorial Revenue £57,650. The usual Abstracts would at once be submitted. A despatch from the Secretary of State had been received, explanatory of the delay which had taken place in passing the Act for the separation of Port Phillip, and for the establishment of representative institutions in the other Australian Colonies. Therein Earl Grey announced the intention of the Home Government to proceed with that important measure early in the Session of 1850. The quinquennial period for taking the Census would return in the ensuing year. A despatch had been received intimating the terms upon which the Home Government had determined on maintaining a military force in the Colony. A series of despatches on the subject of immigration would likewise be submitted. A total of 20,865 persons had, during 1848, arrived in the Colony. Of these about 11,000 came to the Sydney District, and nearly 10,000 to the Port Phillip District. The Territorial Revenue in each district was charged proportionately with the expense of the introduction of 15,000 of these. The emigration from the Colony to California since the gold discovery amounted to nearly 4,000 persons. He had caused a communication to be made to the Land and Emigration Commissioners in England, recommending that emigrants receiving passages at the colonial expense should be required to enter into an engagement to remain in the Colony for certain specified periods, or to reimburse a proportionate amount if they should desire sooner to remove therefrom. The state of the police of the Colony, and the best means of increasing its strength and improving its condition to the proper standard, demanded the early and serious attention of the Government and the Legislature. The Bill for improving the constitution of the Sydney Corporation would be again presented, as also a Bill to provide for the sewerage of the city, and to promote the health of its inhabitants. The latter measure was chiefly founded on an Act which had been successfully carried into operation in England. The Estimates for 1851 would be transmitted to the Council on an early day.

The Address in Reply was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Darvall, without division.

Mr. Henry Watson Parker was again elected Chairman of Committees.

In regard to the renewal of transportation, a message was received from the Governor on 11th June, transmitting a copy of a despatch from Earl Grey, wherein he acknowledged the receipt of the Council's address of 1st June, 1849; also copies of several other despatches explanatory of the system and successive stages of punishment undergone by prisoners under sentence of transportation. His Lordship pointed out that, owing to the aid granted by the Imperial Parliament for free emigration, the convicts recently sent out had in point of fact been removed to New South Wales in exact conformity with the arrangement approved of by the Council in their address of April, 1848. At the same time, Earl Grey distinctly announced that, whilst it had been determined that no more convicts should be sent to New South Wales, so long as the opinion of the colonists, as expressed by the Legislature, continued adverse to that measure—yet it had not been thought necessary to revoke the Order in Council in which New South Wales was named as a place to which prisoners sentenced to transportation might be sent, till it should clearly appear that the Legislature had deliberately adopted, as its final conclusion, a determination that no more convicts ought, under any conditions, to be sent to any part of the Colony. As it appeared that convicts were more needed and would be more willingly received at Moreton Bay than in the other districts, for the present they would be sent thither.

On the 4th July a later despatch was laid before the Council, which informed the House that, independently of such emigrants as it might receive from colonial funds, Moreton Bay would be entitled—in consideration of the number of ticket-of-leave men sent thereto—to have at least two ships sent to it with free emigrants, introduced at the expense of Great Britain; and that they would be at once despatched. Incidentally bearing on the same subject, resolutions by Mr. Darvall were passed without division to the following effect :—

“(1.) That since the year 1836 the Land Fund, amounting to £1,179,000, has been expended, under the direction of Her Majesty's Government, in relieving Great Britain of a portion of her distressed population, in all 78,500 souls, comprehending 27,700 adult labourers.

“(2.) That this revenue has, for the same purpose, been charged with a debt of £100,000.

“(3.) That although this expenditure has been beneficial in some respects, it has exhausted the means of obtaining that continuous supply of labour

which the colonists most urgently require, while unmixed advantages have been derived from this outlay by Great Britain, by whom no part of the expense has been borne.

“(4.) That during the whole of this period the colonists were justly entitled to the administration of their own Land Fund, and that if such power had not been withheld from them, they might have procured contribution towards the cost of emigration from Her Majesty’s Government, or the over-populous parishes in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

“(5.) That it is no part of the duty of the colonists to pay for the importation of emigrants nor to receive criminals; and that the same principles of sound policy which have induced Her Majesty’s Government to give compensation by way of free labour for the introduction of exiles, entitle the colonists to expect that the same amount of Imperial funds shall be expended in the introduction of free labour into New South Wales which has been disbursed for this purpose out of the Colonial Revenue.

“(6.) That these resolutions be embodied in a humble Address to the Queen, and that the Governor be requested to transmit the same to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

Mr. John Lamb, on 30th August, in reference to the resumption of transportation, moved:—

“(1.) That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, respectfully setting forth (with reference to the despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, No. 174, dated 16th November, 1849), that this Council adopts, as its final conclusion, that no more convicts ought, under any conditions, to be sent to any part of this Colony.

“(2.) That as there can be no security for the social and political tranquillity of the Colony until the convict question is set at rest, this Council humbly repeats the prayer which was contained in an Address to Her Majesty from this Council, dated 1st June, 1849, viz.—That Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to revoke the Order in Council by which this Colony has been again made a place to which British offenders may be transported.

“(3.) That the foregoing Address to Her Majesty be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor, with a respectful request that His Excellency will be pleased to forward the same to Her Majesty, with his recommendation that the prayer of this Council may be acceded to with the least possible delay.”

Mr. Wentworth moved the adjournment of the debate for a month, which was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. The debate was resumed on 27th September, and continued until the 1st October. An amendment by Mr. Martin, to the effect that, subject to certain conditions, transportation might be resumed, was withdrawn. Another amendment by Mr. James Macarthur, relative to an apprehension of the dismemberment of the northern part of New South Wales, with a view of continuing transportation thither, was negatived by 17 to 7. The original resolutions then passed.

The Abstract of the Revenues for 1849 was laid before the Council on 12th June. A memorandum was prefaced to the

Abstract, stating that it had been drawn up in accordance with the new system of keeping public accounts, recommended by the House of Commons. The General Revenue showed the total receipts to have been £323,762 12s. 1d.; balance from 1848, £23,558 9s. 1¼d., total General Revenue £347,321 1s. 2¼d. The total disbursements were £275,975 16s. 10¾d.; a balance to the credit of the general Revenue therefore remained of £71,345 4s. 3½d. The Crown Revenue reached £236,670 7s. 10d.; a balance from 1848 of £59,363 1s. 1d. made the total £296,033 8s. 11d. The disbursements reached £186,281 18s. 8d.; a balance to the credit of the Crown Revenue of £109,751 10s. 3d. remained.

The Governor's Financial Message for 1850-51 was read to the Council on 10th July. It would be remarked that the amount actually collected in 1849 exceeded the estimates by £22,600. It was, too, satisfactory to observe that the estimate for 1850, judging from the Revenue already collected, would be fully borne out. The greater part of the £6,000 voted on the Estimate for 1850, for steam communication with Singapore, would probably not be required. The Estimates of Ways and Means and of Expenditure for 1851, and also a Supplementary Estimate for 1850, were submitted. The Revenue for 1851 was estimated at £368,098 7s. 2d., exclusive of an estimated unexpended balance of £15,600 at the end of 1850. The Estimated Expenditure for 1851 was £366,095 5s. 6d.; leaving an excess of revenue over expenditure, in that year, of £2,003 1s. 8d., and, taking into account various unexpended credit balances, an estimated surplus balance at the end of 1851 of £49,137 5s. 4d.

A Bill to provide for the regulation of the Sydney Corporation was passed on 26th September. A Bill to abolish all duties on Spirits of Colonial growth was introduced on 11th June by Mr. Martin, but its second reading was negatived by 17 to 5. A Bill to prevent the Forgery in New South Wales of Stamps of the United Kingdom was passed.

Mr. Wentworth, on 28th June, introduced a Bill to disqualify Ministers of Religion from being elected Members of the Legislative Council, or of any other Legislative Council or Assembly that might thereafter be substituted for the same. This passed, and on 1st October was reserved for the Royal Assent.

A despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of the proposed new Constitution was laid before the Council

on 5th June. It stated that, in consequence of the heavy pressure of urgent business in the Imperial Parliament, it had been found impossible to proceed with that Bill during the Session just concluded. It would, however, be re-introduced without delay, with certain modifications.

On the 7th June another despatch was submitted, in answer to a memorial addressed to the Queen by certain inhabitants of New South Wales, praying for such a reduction of the elective qualification as would give a full and fair share of representation in the Legislature of the Colony to the colonists at large. In reply, the Home Government considered the question to be one which might most properly be decided by the local Legislature; and the Bill before the English Parliament for altering and amending the Constitution of the Australian Colonies would, if passed, give to that Legislature the power of effecting such alterations as might be desirable. A despatch relating to a petition praying the extension of the franchise to the lessees of Crown Lands and the tenant farmers at Port Phillip returned a similar reply.

A despatch, dated 10th June, 1849, announced the abandonment of a settlement at Port Essington, which had not realized the advantages expected from its formation, and was laid before the Council on 28th June, 1850.

The subject of Colonial appointments was debated at great length in the Council this Session, on a motion by Mr. Nichols. On 16th July the House resolved, without division, to adopt an amendment by Mr. Donaldson in the following terms:—

“That this House do resolve—

“First—That this Council, having had under its consideration the subject of colonial patronage, is of opinion that the reserving to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the gift of appointments to public offices in New South Wales is inexpedient, and that from the advanced state of society in this Colony this patronage should be absolutely vested in the local Executive.

“Second—That, in the opinion of this Council, the adoption of such a principle would be productive of the best results—by creating a proper responsibility with greater efficiency and economy throughout the Public Service—by doing away with a fertile source of dissatisfaction and complaint—by opening a field for honorable ambition—and by strengthening those feelings of loyalty which attach the Colony to the parent State.”

On 30th July, Mr. Charles Hotson Ebdon and Mr. William Drummond Mercer took their seats as Members for Port Phillip. The same day the Rev. Dr. Lang took his seat as Member for Sydney, in room of Dr. William Bland, resigned.

A Census Bill was passed on 22nd August.

On 3rd July, 1850, the first turf of the Sydney and Goulburn Railway was turned by the Governor's daughter—the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stuart. About 10,000 persons witnessed the proceedings. Nearly all the Societies of the city walked in procession to the site of the terminus in Parramatta-street, where, notwithstanding that the weather was unfavourable, the assembled concourse presented one of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed in the Colony.

A Select Committee to inquire into the Banking system prevailing in the Colony was appointed on 25th June. With reference to the question more particularly referred to them, the Committee, in their Report (submitted, 11th September), observed that the legality of payments by cheques or orders should be clearly established. They recommended the enactment of a law obliging the issuers of all such paper to make it payable, on presentation, in some city or town within the Colony.

A Select Committee on Steam Communication reported on 3rd September. They recommended that the sum of £6,000 be voted for that object in 1851. The vote in after years was only to be subject to the following conditions :—(1.) For the establishment of a monthly communication between Sydney and Singapore, to make the voyage by any route, £2,000 per annum, for a period of three years certain. (2.) Also for a monthly communication for a period of three years—making the voyage to Sydney by way of Cape Leeuwin and Bass's Straits, and by way of Torres Straits to Singapore, £3,000 per annum. (3.) For the establishment of a direct monthly line of steamers between Sydney and Singapore, arriving and departing by way of Torres Straits—£6,000 per annum for three years. The adoption of this Report was moved by Mr. Donaldson, on 13th September. An amendment by Mr. Martin—that, though willing to vote the £6,000 per annum, the House declined to vote any sum for that purpose by any other than the direct route to and from Singapore, passed without division.

Out of a series of resolutions on grievances moved by Mr. Wentworth, on 27th August, the following passed :—

“(1.) That it is a grievance that the Salary and Establishment of the Governor, so long as he continues to be a strictly Imperial Officer, appointed by the Home authorities, and responsible only to them, are not defrayed to the extent of half out of Imperial Funds.

“(2.) That, in the opinion of this House, the Schedules A, B, and C, appended to the Imperial Act 5 & 6 Victoria, chap. 76, are a grievance; that they are opposed to the Declaratory Act, 18 Geo. III., cap. 12, sec. 1, which places the appropriation as well as the imposition of all taxes in the

several Legislatures of the Colonies; and that the tendency of these Schedules, independent of this fundamental objection to their enactment by the Imperial Parliament, is to encourage a wasteful expenditure of the public moneys, and to destroy all responsibility in the governing power to the people's representatives.

"(3.) That, in the opinion of this House, the Imperial Act 5 and 6 Victoria, chap. 36, which places the management of the lands of the Colony, and the appropriation of the Revenues thence arising, beyond the control of this House, is a grievance; that inasmuch as the whole value of these lands has been imparted to them by the settlement of the colonists, and by the labour and capital which they have expended upon them, and this value consequently belongs to the whole Colony, it follows that the entire revenues thence arising, whether by sale or rent, ought of right to form part of our ordinary revenue, and to be subject to the sole control and appropriation of the local Legislature; that although by the Bill now before Parliament for the better government of the Australian Colonies, it is proposed to vest in the General or Federal Assembly, to be thereby constituted, the power to redress this grievance, this House,—seeing the uncertainty that any two of these Colonies will agree to set this General Assembly in motion,—that the process for calling it together, even though they should so agree, is very dilatory,—and that there is little chance of any unanimity in regard to a uniform price for the public lands of these Colonies, so diverse in climate, production and soil,—does not look to any relief from a legislative body so unfitted to deal with this grievance, and insists on the justice and expediency of vesting plenary powers, with reference to the public lands of these several Colonies, in their several Legislatures."

A Bill making provision for the better sewerage, cleansing, and drainage of the City of Sydney was passed on 26th September.

The Appropriation Bill passed on 25th September.

A Bill to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney—introduced on 25th June by Mr. Wentworth—passed; and was assented to on 1st October.

The Legislative Council was prorogued on 2nd October. In his speech the Governor stated that he would take an early opportunity of adopting the necessary proceedings for giving effect to the measure establishing and endowing the University of Sydney. Great advantages were anticipated from the measures adopted for the improvement of the constitution and organization of the police. It was hoped that the Act for the regulation of the Sydney Corporation might be attended with beneficial results, both as regarded the general management and the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city. The important decision of the Council relative to the renewal of transportation would be transmitted without delay to the Home Government; as also would those on the subjects of appointments to the Colonial Service, and of steam communication with

England. Recent accounts from England left but little doubt that the Bill for the separation of Port Phillip and the better government of the Australian Colonies would have passed through the British Parliament before the end of its Session. In such case it would be his duty to call the Council together as soon as the proper measures could be devised and matured for giving effect to the Imperial Act.

The agitation in regard to transportation, which had for several years been ever increasing in intensity, towards the close of 1850 reached its climax. And on the 1st January, 1851, the New South Wales Anti-transportation Association was dissolved, by union with a confederated league, which had been formed in Melbourne, and was joined by the colonists of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Van Diemen's Land. The solemn engagement of the Australasian Anti-transportation League was declared to the following effect:—

“(1.) That they engage not to employ any persons thereafter transported.

“(2.) That they would use all the powers they possessed to prevent the establishment of English prisons or penal settlements within their bounds, and to seek the repeal of all regulations, and the removal of all establishments, for that purpose.

“(3.) That they would support in every way all who might suffer in the lawful promotion of this cause.”

The first Session of the year 1851 opened on 28th March. Mr. William Montagu Manning took his seat as a non-elective Member of the Council, in room of Major-General Wynyard, resigned. Mr. William Westgarth took his seat as Member for Melbourne, in room of the Right Hon. Earl Grey.

The Governor, in his Opening Speech, stated that he had called the Council together for the consideration and enactment of the measures necessary for giving effect to the provisions of the Imperial Act lately passed for the better government of the Australian Colonies; for the division of the Colony into electoral districts on the separation of Port Phillip; and for the division of Port Phillip into electoral districts on its erection after such separation into the Colony of Victoria. A copy of this Act, also of an explanatory despatch, would be immediately submitted. The presence of His Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip, Mr. C. J. La Trobe, would be availed of to obtain such suggestions as his long experience in the management of the district enabled him to offer for the proper division of the

new Colony of Victoria, over which, as a reward for his long career of usefulness, Her Majesty had signified her intention of appointing him the first Lieutenant-Governor.

The despatch from Earl Grey relative to the new Constitution was then laid before the Council. Therein Earl Grey stated that the fundamental principle of the measure was that of maintaining the existing Constitution of New South Wales, with as little alteration as possible, in the separate Colonies into which it was to be divided, and extending that Constitution to the other Colonies in which Representative Constitutions were under that Act to be granted. But while thus maintaining the existing Constitution of New South Wales, the Home Government were anxious to give to the Legislature the fullest power, consistent with safety, of amending that Constitution; and of modifying from time to time, without the intervention of Parliament, the political arrangements which might be suitable to existing circumstances, but which were likely to require adaptation to the changes which must take place in so rapidly advancing a society. The necessary powers for this purpose were given by section 32 of the Act. They extended to the formation of two Chambers, of which one or both might be elective. The only restriction on the general power of alteration appeared to be that, if the present single Chamber were retained, the proportion of elective to non-elective Members could not be varied, nor could the manner of appointment of the non-elective Members be interfered with. The control of Her Majesty's Government over the more extensive changes which might thereafter be made in the Constitution was provided for by the 32nd section, which enacted that these changes should only be affected by reserved Bills. The views of the Secretary of State were then stated as unfavourable to any hasty attempt to establish a more elaborate Legislature than existed. The most important deviation from the existing Constitution was the reduction of the franchise; and they were empowered to form new electoral divisions, without regard to the "boundaries of location," and thus provide a legal means for the admission to the franchise of persons holding pasture licenses, or residing beyond the bounds of location. Regarding the clauses of the Act which related to the power of the Legislature as to the imposition of taxes, and the appropriation of public money, the management of Customs was henceforth to be

placed under the local Government, and the Lords of the Treasury concurred in the desire that the local Legislature should have the fullest information respecting the charges on the goods revenue for the cost of collection. Sections 13, 17, and 18 gave the Legislature a considerably increased control over that part of the colonial expenditure charged on the Civil List. The Legislature would have the power to alter, by Acts passed for that purpose, all or any of the sums specified in the Schedules. In case these alterations should affect the salary of the Governor, or the appropriation for Public Worship, it was required that the Colonial Acts should be reserved for Her Majesty's assent. The proviso contained in the former Act—giving to the Governor the power of varying the sum appropriated to the purposes of Schedule B, and exempting the savings accruing therefrom from the control of the Legislative Council—had been omitted in the present Act, as there appeared no sufficient reason why the ordinary power of the Legislature should not extend to these particular savings. All other salaries except those of the Governor and the Judges were placed by Parliament under the ordinary control of the Legislature. It was, however, considered absolutely essential that the salaries of all the principal Government officers should be permanently granted, *i.e.*, not voted from year to year, but provided for by Acts in the same manner as charges on the Consolidated Fund in England, and therefore only susceptible of alteration by Acts of the Legislature. The Land Revenue was of a very different character from that raised by taxation; and his views with regard to it would be best explained by an enclosed copy of a despatch addressed to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land. The principles there stated were, with very slight modifications, applicable to New South Wales. The most important differences between the two Colonies were—first, in New South Wales the expenditure of half the income derived from the sale of land on emigration was an appropriation tending directly to increase the value of the land from which it was derived; and secondly, in Van Diemen's Land there was no longer occasion for expenditure on account of aborigines, while in New South Wales this expenditure ought to be regarded as a prior charge on the land revenue. After providing for this and sundry other necessary charges, such a proportion of the land revenue as was not required for emigration ought, as far as possible, to be expended in local improvements in the districts in which

it arose. The provisions of the Act respecting District Councils were closely connected with the latter subject. Certain sections of the Act gave the several Colonial Legislatures full power (hitherto somewhat curtailed) to impose such Customs Duties as they thought fit, provided they were not of a differential kind, and did not contravene some minor regulations. The boundary between New South Wales and Victoria was the same as that existing between the Sydney and Port Phillip districts. Provisions had been introduced on consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the Moreton Bay district. In view of the distance between the centre of this district and Sydney, the same inconveniences which led to the separation of Victoria might arise. It had, therefore, been deemed expedient that the Crown should possess the power of forming a new Colony or Colonies, to include Moreton Bay, and of communicating representative institutions to the inhabitants of any district so divided. This Act enabled Her Majesty, on petition of the inhabitant householders of the territories north of the 30th degree of south latitude, to detach such territories from New South Wales, and erect them into a separate Colony or Colonies. Clauses giving power for the establishment, under certain circumstances, of a General Assembly for the Colonies were omitted from the Bill in its progress through the House of Lords. Some difficulty was necessarily experienced in framing the Schedules to the Act. There was no desire to increase the amount of the Civil List; but the Home Government were anxious that no existing interests should be disturbed. This circumstance, and the inevitable increase on the establishment of Victoria on being raised to a separate Government, had augmented the charge by nearly £12,000. But if it were found on examination that the charge was excessive, the Act provided a means of making a reduction accordingly. In framing this measure, and recommending it to Parliament, Her Majesty's Government had no other object in view but that of establishing in the Australian Colonies a system of government founded on the same principles of well-regulated freedom under which the British Empire had risen to so high a pitch of greatness and power. It was his (Earl Grey) earnest and confident hope that by this Act of Parliament the foundation was laid upon which institutions might gradually be raised worthy of the great nation of British origin which seemed destined rapidly to rise up in the Southern hemisphere, and to spread the race

and language, and carry the power of the British Crown over the whole of the vast territory of Australia.

The Act for the better government of the Australian Colonies was to be operative in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia, and contained provisions for the erection in each Colony of Legislative Councils, more or less similar to that of New South Wales. The qualification of voters in New South Wales was reduced to the possession of a freehold estate of the clear value of £100; being a householder occupying a dwelling-house of the clear annual value of £10; holding a license to depasture lands; or having a leasehold of the value of £10 per annum.

The Address in Reply to the Governor's Opening Speech was adopted without division, on the motion of Mr. Ebdon.

Mr. Henry Watson Parker was re-elected Chairman of Committees.

The New South Wales Electoral Bill, re-arranging the electoral districts of New South Wales; and the Victoria Electoral Bill, giving effect to the provisions of the recent Act creating Port Phillip a separate Colony—passed the Legislative Council on 1st May, and were assented to on the following day. By the former, New South Wales was divided into thirty-one electoral districts, returning thirty-six Members. The City of Sydney was to return three Members; the Counties of Cumberland and Durham, each two; the united Counties of Northumberland and Hunter together, should return two; and all the other constituencies, one Member.

In reference to the equipment of a search party for the purpose of tracing Dr. Leichhardt's last exploration, Mr. Nichols, on 4th April, moved:—

“That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to place upon the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1851, a sum not exceeding £2,000, for the purpose of outfitting an expedition to proceed in search of Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt and the exploring party under his command, who left the Settled Districts of New South Wales in 1848, for the purpose of finding and pursuing an over-land route to Western Australia.”

The resolution passed without division.

On 11th April Mr. Richard Jones took his seat for Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley.

The following resolutions by Mr. Donaldson, relative to Steam Communication with Europe, passed on 22nd April:—

“That whereas a sum of £6,000 a year, out of the Colonial Revenue, has been held at the disposal of the Home Government for the last five years, for the purpose of establishing Steam Communication with the Mother Country:

“And whereas the respectful remonstrances made by this House to the Home Government on this subject, from year to year, since the year 1848, have hitherto been entirely without avail—this House resolves:—

“1st.—That, in their opinion, the establishment of Steam Communication has never been rendered probable, within a reasonable time, by any steps which the Home Government have taken, and that the difficulty now publicly stated by the Secretary of State to have been interposed on the part of the East India Company ought not to have constituted a reason for the delay which has taken place.

“2nd.—And further, That it is the opinion of this House that the course pursued by the Home Government has been a source of grievous disappointment to all classes of Her Majesty’s subjects in this Colony, and has retarded very materially the social, political, and commercial advancement of the whole of the Australian Dependencies.

“3rd.—That an Address, embodying the foregoing Resolutions, be presented to His Excellency the Governor, accompanied with a request that he will forward the same to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.”

On 1st May the Abstract of the Revenues for 1850 were laid before the Council. The General Revenue Receipts were £370,354 2s. 5d.; a balance of £71,345 4s. 3½d. from 1849 made the total Revenue £441,699 6s. 8½d. The Disbursements were £331,610 1s. 7d., leaving a balance of £110,089 5s. 1½d. on 31st December, 1850. The Crown Revenue (with a balance from the previous year of nearly £110,000) amounted to £373,109 2s. 8d.; the Disbursements to £232,877 13s. 6d., leaving an unexpended balance of £140,231 9s. 2d. at close of 1850.

On 8th April a Select Committee was appointed, at the instance of Mr. Wentworth, to prepare a Remonstrance against the new Constitution Act. On 29th April they brought up their Report and Remonstrance. On 1st May Mr. Wentworth moved the adoption of the following Declaration and Remonstrance, recommended by the Select Committee:—

“We, the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled, feel it to be a duty which we owe to ourselves, to our constituents, and to posterity, before we give place to the New Legislature established by the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 59, to record our deep disappointment and dissatisfaction at the Constitution conferred by that Act on this Colony. After the reiterated reports, resolutions, addresses, and petitions which have proceeded from us during the whole course of our legislative career, against the Schedules appended to the 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 76, and the appropriations of our Ordinary Revenue under the sole authority of Parliament—against the

administration of our Waste Lands, and our Territorial Revenue thence arising—against the withholding of the Customs Department from our control—against the dispensation of the patronage of the Colony at the dictation of the Minister for the Colonies—and against the veto reserved and exercised by the said Minister, in the name of the Crown, in matters of Local Legislation—we feel that we had a right to expect that these undoubted grievances would have been redressed by the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 59; or that power to redress them would have been conferred on the constituent bodies thereby created, with the avowed intention of establishing an authority more competent than Parliament itself to frame suitable Constitutions for the whole group of the Australian Colonies. These our reasonable expectations have been utterly frustrated. The Schedules, instead of being abolished, have been increased. The powers of altering the appropriations in these Schedules, conferred on the Colonial Legislature by this new Act, limited as these powers are, have been, in effect, nullified by the subsequent instructions of the Colonial Minister. The exploded fallacies of the Wakefield theory are still clung to; the pernicious Land Sales Act (5 and 6 Vict., cap. 36) is still enforced; and thousands of our fellow subjects (in consequence of the undue price put by that mischievous and impolitic enactment upon our Waste Lands, in defiance of the precedents of the United States, of Canada, and the other North American Colonies, and even of the neighbouring Colony of the Cape of Good Hope) are annually diverted from our shores, and thus forced against their will to seek a home for themselves and their children in the backwoods of America. Nor is this all. Our Territorial Revenue, diminished as it is by this most mistaken policy, is in a great measure confined to the introduction among us of people unsuited to our wants, and, in many instances, the outpourings of the poor-houses and unions of the United Kingdom, instead of being applied in directing to this Colony a stream of vigorous and efficient labour, calculated to elevate the character of our industrial population. The bestowal of office among us, with but partial exception, is still exercised by or at the nomination of the Colonial Minister, and without any reference to the just claims of the Colonists, as if the Colony itself were but the fief of that Minister. The salaries of the Officers of the Customs and all other departments of Government, included in the Schedules, are placed beyond our control; and the only result of this new enactment, introduced into Parliament by the Prime Minister himself, with the declared intention of conferring upon us enlarged powers of self-government and treating us, at last, as an integral portion of the Empire—is, that all the material powers exercised for centuries by the House of Commons are still withheld from us; that our loyalty and desire for the maintenance of order and good government are so far distrusted that we are not permitted to vote our own Civil List, lest it might prove inadequate to the requirements of the Public Service; that our Waste Lands, and our Territorial Revenue, for which Her Majesty is but a trustee, instead of being spontaneously surrendered as the equivalent for such Civil List, is still reserved, to the great detriment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, in order to swell the patronage and power of the Ministers of the Crown; that whilst, in defiance of the Declaratory Act (18 Geo. III, cap. 12, sec. 1), which has hitherto been considered the Magna Charta of the representative rights of all the British Plantations, a large amount of our Public Revenue is thus levied and appropriated by the authority of Parliament, we have not even the consolation of seeing that portion of it which is applied to the payment of the salaries of our Public Officers distributed as it ought to be, among the settled inhabitants; and that, as a fit climax to this system of misrule, we are not allowed to exercise the most ordinary legislation which is not subject to the veto of the Colonial Minister.

"Thus circumstanced, we feel that, on the eve of the dissolution of this Council, and as the closing act of our Legislative existence, no other course is open to us but to enter on our Journals our declaration, protest, and remonstrance, as well against the Act of Parliament itself (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 59) as against the instructions of the Minister by which the small power of retrenchment that Act confers on the Colonial Legislature has been thus overridden; and to bequeath the redress of the grievances, which we have been unable to effect by constitutional means, to the Legislative Council by which we are about to be succeeded.

"We, the Legislative Council of New South Wales, do accordingly hereby solemnly protest, insist, and declare as follows:—

"1st.—That the Imperial Parliament has not, nor of right ought to have, any power to tax the people of this Colony, or to appropriate any of the monies levied by authority of the Colonial Legislature;—that this power can only be lawfully exercised by the Colonial Legislature;—and that the Imperial Parliament has solemnly disclaimed this power by the 18 Geo. III, cap. 12, sec. 1, which Act remains unrepealed.

"2nd.—That the Revenue arising from the Public Lands, derived as it is mainly from the value imparted to them, by the labour and capital of the people of this Colony, is as much their property as the ordinary Revenue, and ought therefore to be subject only to the like control and appropriation.

"3rd.—That the Customs and all other departments should be subject to the direct supervision and control of the Colonial Legislature; which should have the appropriation of the gross revenues of the Colony, from whatever source arising; and as a necessary incident to this authority, the regulation of the salaries of all Colonial Officers.

"4th.—That offices of trust and emolument should be conferred only on the settled inhabitants, the office of Governor alone excepted; that this officer should be appointed and paid by the Crown; and that the whole patronage of the Colony should be vested in him and the Executive Council, unfettered by instructions from the Minister for the Colonies.

"5th.—That plenary powers of legislation should be conferred upon and exercised by the Colonial Legislature, for the time being; and that no Bills should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, unless they affect the prerogatives of the Crown, or the general interests of the Empire.

"Solemnly protesting against these wrongs, and declaring and insisting upon these our undoubted rights, we leave the redress of the one and the assertion of the other to the people whom we represent, and the Legislature which shall follow us."

The resolution passed by 18 to 8.

The Legislative Council was prorogued on 2nd May by His Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy. It was confidently hoped that the measures which had been passed for the electoral division of New South Wales and of the new Colony of Victoria would be found not only congenial to the sentiments of a large majority of the colonists, but admirably adapted—because based on the principles of the British Constitution—to secure to them those blessings which could only flow from a proper balance of legislative power amongst the several interests composing the community. The Address adopted in relation to the Constitution Act

would be transmitted without delay to the Secretary of State. Hearty congratulations were offered to the inhabitants of the new Colony of Victoria on the certain prospect now opened to them of becoming a separate dependency of the Crown. It could not be denied that so prosperous a community could not so suddenly have risen up but for its connection with the older settlements of New South Wales, and the advantages which it thus possessed of obtaining sheep and cattle, and the experience necessary to their successful management. An immediate value was thus given to the lands of the district, the greater part of which would otherwise have remained for a considerable period comparatively unproductive and unsaleable. Although the two colonies were in future to be politically separated, it was trusted there would always subsist between them mutual feelings of goodwill, which could not fail to be highly beneficial to both communities; and that the legislation of the two colonies on all intercolonial matters would be conducted on the most liberal principles of reciprocal advantage. Although the Council would not be immediately dissolved, lest unforeseen circumstances rendering it expedient to have recourse to their advice should arise, it was not probable that he (Sir Charles Fitz Roy) would have occasion to call them together again for the despatch of business.

During the interval between the dissolution of the Legislative Council and its re-assembling gold was discovered by Mr. Edward Hammond Hargraves. Mr. Hargraves, while on a visit to California, was struck with the similarity between the richest diggings in that country and a portion of the Bathurst district, over which he had previously travelled, and on his return to Sydney he made an exploring expedition thither, which realized his expectations. Some nuggets and dust having been brought from Summerhill Creek to Sydney, a rush thither at once took place. The intelligence received day by day was such as tended to increase the excitement. A nugget of 46 ozs. having been brought into town and exhibited, raised the passion for gold-seeking to the highest pitch, and it was confirmed by the receipt of authentic intelligence that a blacksmith of Bathurst had taken 11lbs. of gold out of one hole. The unsettling of the population which now took place affected the price of provisions, and in a fortnight the price of flour rose from £20 to £30 per ton. At the commencement of

June such were the attractions which the prospect of accumulating a sudden fortune presented that one traveller from Bathurst to Sydney counted 1,800 persons wending their way to the gold-fields. In June, gold was discovered at the Turon and several other localities in the Western Districts, and in the vicinity of Goulburn; in July, 106lbs. weight of gold, in a solid mass, was found by a blackfellow on Dr. Kerr's station, near Bathurst; and in the same month gold to the value of £11,648 was sent to England. In Victoria, in October, gold was discovered. The total number of licenses issued in New South Wales up to the close of October was 12,186. Of these, 2,094 were issued at Ophir, 8,637 at the Turon, 1,009 at the Meroo and Louisa Creek, 41 at the Abercrombie, and 405 at Araluen. The license fee was 30s. per month.

The elections for the new Legislature having taken place, and all the writs having been returned, on the 14th October the new Legislative Council was inaugurated. Dr. Nicholson was again elected Speaker.

The Governor, on the 16th October, delivered the Opening Speech. Under the circumstances of the unavoidably late meeting of the Council, the measures to be introduced by the Government in the ensuing Session would be confined to those of such an urgent nature as would not admit of delay without inconvenience or injury to public interests. Her Majesty having been pleased to confer upon him (Sir Charles Fitz Roy) the important appointment of Governor-General, a despatch from the Secretary of State would be submitted explaining the object for which this appointment had been created. The writs for the first election to the Legislative Council of Victoria having been issued on 1st July, that portion of the former territory of New South Wales became a separate colony, and the authority of the Governor and Council of New South Wales over it therefore finally ceased from that date. In the short period that had elapsed since the termination of the last Session a most important change had taken place in the resources of the Colony. The discovery of an extensive and productive gold-field had opened out fresh prospects of advancement and prosperity which could not fail eventually to prove highly advantageous. This discovery had not hitherto been attended with any serious interruption to or disturbance of the ordinary industrial pursuits of the Colony. The order and obedience to the

regulations provisionally established by the Government for the collection of revenue, and the decision of disputes in working the gold-fields, were highly creditable to the large body of persons employed. It had been found necessary, under the peculiar circumstances which had arisen, to increase the pay of the constabulary force, and of some other persons in subordinate positions under the Government. The Governor relied upon the Council giving Legislative sanction to this increase, which the great rise in the price of provisions, and the temptation to leave the Public Service offered by the successful prosecution of gold-digging, rendered absolutely necessary. The wheat crop had partially failed; and the price of flour had been considerably higher than usual. There was, however, at present a larger breadth of land under wheat culture than at any former period. There would be a Despatch at once submitted, containing the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the Address of the late Council to Her Majesty on the subject of transportation, and intimating the intention of advising Her Majesty to revoke the existing Order in Council, so far as it related to New South Wales. A copy of a Despatch on the subject of Crown Lands would also be submitted. The Estimates would shortly be presented; in the peculiar circumstances of the Colony some considerable additions would be necessary to ensure efficiency in the Public Service. A Bill imposing a new tariff of duties on imports would be laid before them. It had been framed upon the most liberal scale consistent with the raising of sufficient revenue to provide for the public requirements; and would abolish all distinction whatever in the rates imposed on articles produced in or imported from any country. It was calculated to open out in the Colony a market for the disposal of articles of foreign produce and manufacture. By the new Constitution Act a considerably increased control had been given to the Colonial Legislature over the Schedules to that Act. He recommended that the whole subject of the expenditure in question should be brought under review by a Select Committee. A copy of the Report of the Board on the management of the Post Office Department; also, a Despatch on the subject of late postal reforms, would be submitted. In deference to a generally expressed opinion, it was intended to introduce a provision for exempting in future all newspapers from postal charges. A Bill dealing with the marriage laws would be introduced. A Despatch on the subject of Military Defences, offering certain assistance in

the execution of the works by means of military labour, would be submitted; and the proposal was recommended to the early and attentive consideration of the Council.

The Address in Reply was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Alick Osborne, without division.

Mr. Parker was again elected Chairman of Committees.

The Despatch in reference to the appointment of Sir Charles Fitz Roy as Governor-General of the Australian possessions explained that in entrusting the Governor with the extensive powers conveyed by this and by Her Majesty's other several commissions, it was neither desired nor intended that he should exercise practically any interference in the administration of the Governments of the Colonies of Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Victoria, with respect to matters affecting only the internal interests of any of those several Colonies. The Lieutenant-Governors of these Colonies, together with the Governor of Western Australia, would continue to administer the Governments as heretofore, and to correspond with the Secretary of State respecting their affairs. But as the expanding interests and increasing relations of these communities with each other could not fail to create a want of some means of establishing a mutual concert between them on a variety of subjects, Her Majesty's Government had thought fit that the Officer administering the Government of the oldest and largest of those Colonies should be provided with a general authority to superintend the initiation and foster the completion of such measures as those communities might deem calculated to promote their common welfare and prosperity. The commissions of the various Governors had therefore been altered, in order to supply the Governor of New South Wales with those fresh powers that seemed to be needed. In furtherance of the purposes already indicated, the Lieutenant-Governors of the other Australian Colonies would be directed to communicate with Sir Charles Fitz Roy on all points on which the measures adopted in any one Colony might appear calculated to affect the interests of others, and, in the absence of any express instructions from Her Majesty's Government, to be guided by his judgment should any question arise in which more than one of the Colonies were concerned. As the relations of Victoria with New South Wales were necessarily more intimate than the other Colonies, there should be no legislation by either of these Colonies for the purpose of altering

import duties without previous communication with each other, and Mr. La Trobe would be instructed accordingly. There was no immediate necessity for his (Sir C. Fitz Roy) repairing to Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, or Victoria; but if such a necessity should arise, he would, by virtue of his commission, assume the government of any one of those Colonies in which he might be present, and retain it during the whole period of his residence. During such period the functions of the Lieutenant-Governor would be completely suspended. Care was to be taken that no unnecessary interruption to the ordinary government of those Colonies took place; and the respect and deference due to the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor were to be maintained unimpaired. As it was not likely that, under any circumstances, he might have to proceed to Western Australia, the administration of the Government of that Colony remained vested entirely in the present Governor.

The Despatch on Crown Lands referred to in the Speech acknowledged the receipt of an Address from the Council, accompanied by a Report of a Select Committee of the Council on Crown Lands. This Report had been referred to the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration, from whom a very able Report thereon had been received, which was forwarded to the Governor. Upon the most important of the questions submitted—viz., the minimum price of land—the Report of the Commissioners appeared conclusively to demonstrate that the reduction of the upset price would not be attended with the advantages anticipated by the Committee, and he (Earl Grey) hoped that the force of their reasoning would have much influence with the Legislature and people of New South Wales. He would add that, unless the advantages to arise from the reduction of the upset price of land could be very clearly established it would be very inexpedient to adopt it, on account of the obvious tendency of such a step to diminish the confidence of purchasers. If—after an enactment providing that the price of land might indeed be raised by the Crown, but that it should not admit of being lowered except by the authority of Parliament—the price were to be reduced on any but the strongest and clearest proof of the necessity of the measure, it would be impossible to feel any confidence in the permanence of any lower price which might be submitted. A general sense of uncertainty would be thrown over the value of the land.

Having weighed the whole subject, the Home Government continued to be of opinion that it would injure the true interest of the Colony to take any steps with a view to alter the existing Regulations as to the disposal of the lands of the Crown.

Two Despatches on Transportation—one dated September, 1850, the other April, 1851—were laid before the Council on 17th October. The first was in answer to two petitions which had been transmitted through the Governor, from certain stock-holders, praying for a continuance of transportation to the northern part of New South Wales. The memorialists were informed that Earl Grey would be happy to comply with their request, but Her Majesty's Government did not consider it right to act in opposition to the wishes of the Colonial Legislature. If, however, that Legislature should think it right to reconsider the opinion it had declared, and to request that convicts should again be sent, in limited numbers, to the abovementioned district only, he was not aware of any reason why this should not be done.

The second Despatch was that referred to in the Opening Address. It stated that the Address from the Legislature, to which it was a reply, might be considered a final expression of that body as hitherto constituted; and there seemed no probability that application would be again made by the inhabitants of the greater part of the territory of New South Wales and Victoria for convicts to be sent thither. If the new Legislature of New South Wales, after the division of the two provinces, should think fit to adopt the views expressed by the inhabitants of the northern district of that Colony, or if the latter should avail themselves of their power of applying for a further division of the Colony for the sake of obtaining convict labour, it would be proper that instead of the existing Order-in-Council another should be substituted limiting the district to which convicts might be sent to that in which their services might be required. Her Majesty would therefore be advised at an early opportunity to revoke the existing Order-in-Council, so far as it related to New South Wales.

Regarding the latter of these Despatches, Mr. Lamb moved a series of resolutions, which were put *seriatim*. The first four of these, having been amended, on a motion by Captain King, were passed, as follows, on a division of 21 to 11:—

“(1.) That this Council having had under its consideration the Despatch of Earl Grey to His Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy, No. 29, bearing date 10th

April, 1851, and having again deliberated upon the whole question of transportation, re-affirms the decision of the late Council, that 'no more convicts ought under any conditions to be sent to any part of this Colony.'

"(2.) That the grave objections which have hitherto been urged against the continuance of transportation to the Australian Colonies derive increased weight from the recent discoveries of productive gold-fields, which, having been found so widely distributed throughout New South Wales and Victoria, may also reasonably be expected to be developed in the neighbouring Colony of Van Diemen's Land.

"(3.) That this Council, therefore, convinced that the transportation of criminals from the United Kingdom would entail upon these Colonies, and more especially upon New South Wales, the most serious moral and social evils, and be wholly inefficacious as a secondary punishment, protests against its continuance, in any form whatever, to any part of Her Majesty's Australasian Possessions.

"(4.) That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, requesting His Excellency to forward the foregoing Resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to recommend them to the early consideration of Her Majesty's Government."

On 10th December a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State revoking, so far as concerned New South Wales, the Order-in-Council appointing places to which felons and other offenders might be sent, was transmitted to the Legislative Council.

A Select Committee on Grievances was appointed on the motion of Mr. Wentworth on 31st October. The Chairman, on 27th November, brought up the report, and laid on the table two draft Petitions to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament. On 5th December these Petitions were adopted by 21 to 8. After reciting the Petition adopted by the previous Legislative Council, on the eve of their supersession by the existing one, they went on to pray:—

"That we, the succeeding Legislative Council, do accordingly present to Your Majesty our affirmation of the same grievances, all of which, with a slight modification in the patronage of the Customs Department, by no means commensurate with the rights in the said protest and declaration insisted upon, remain unredressed.

"That these grievances having formed the subject of repeated representations and complaints from the former Legislative Council, all of which have met with neglect or disregard from Your Majesty's Colonial Minister, we owe it to ourselves and to our constituents to denounce to your Majesty, as the chief grievance to which the people of this Colony are subjected, the systematic and mischievous interference which is exercised by that Minister even in matters of purely local concernment.

"That whilst we are most anxious to strengthen and perpetuate the connexion which still happily subsists with our Fatherland, we feel it a solemn duty to Your Majesty and our fellow countrymen in the United Kingdom, to declare that it will be impossible much longer to maintain the authority of a Local Executive which is obliged by its Instructions to refer all measures of

importance, no matter how great the urgency for their immediate adoption, for the decision of an inexperienced, remote, and irresponsible Department.

"That in order, however, that Your Majesty's Confidential Advisers may have no excuse for the continuance of these abuses, we unhesitatingly declare that we are prepared, upon the surrender to the Colonial Legislature of the entire management of all our Revenues, Territorial as well as General, in which we include Mines of every description, and upon the establishment of a Constitution among us similar in its outline to that of Canada, to assume and provide for the whole cost of our internal Government, whether Civil or Military, the salary of the Governor-General only excepted—and to grant to Your Majesty an adequate Civil List, on the same terms as in Canada, instead of the sums appropriated in the Schedules to the Imperial Act 13 and 14 Victoria, chap. 59.

"We, the said Legislative Council, therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause such measures to be adopted as may be necessary for the early redress of these grievances."

The Financial Message for 1851–52 was submitted on 21st October. A supplementary estimate for 1851 was also submitted. The estimated Ways and Means for 1852 were £290,998 4s.; the estimated Expenditure—£199,900 5s. 2d.—together with amounts reserved by the Schedules, the expenses of Customs and Distilleries, and the expense of the endowment of the University of Sydney, made a total of £291,900 5s. 2d. So that an estimated excess of expenditure over revenue remained of £902 1s. 2d. By the adjustment of certain surpluses from previous years, however, it was estimated there would be a surplus balance on 31st December, 1852, of £36,686 19s. 6d.

On the usual motion for going into Committee to consider this Minute being made by the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Donaldson moved the following addition to the resolution, which was carried by 25 to 11:—

"And that as the public expenditure originating in the discovery of gold, or in any way connected therewith, ought, in justice, to be borne upon the territorial revenue, it be an instruction to the Committee not to vote such expenditure, or any portion thereof, from the general revenue of the Colony."

On 7th November the non-advisableness of ceasing immigration, under current circumstances, was debated on resolutions by Mr. Donaldson, which were carried, as follows:—

"(1.) That there is nothing in the present results of the discovery of gold in Australia to justify the Government in ceasing to carry on immigration at the public expense.

"(2.) That, on the contrary, many reasons may be urged for promoting the immigration of our fellow-countrymen.

"(3.) That all interests in this Colony, as well as those of the emigrants themselves, will be promoted by a carefully adjusted emigration from the United Kingdom.

“(4.) That the financial condition of New South Wales at this time holds out peculiar inducements to the Government to increase rather than to diminish the amount of debentures issued upon the security of the territorial revenue, the proceeds of such debentures being applied to immigration purposes. The peculiar inducements herein alluded to are to be found in the fact that, owing to the state of the money market, a large amount (even £200,000 if required) may now be raised upon debentures bearing the present rate of interest (£4 18s. 10d. per cent. per annum), which can be disposed of at a premium, while the money thus raised may be invested, owing to the present rate of exchange on England, and remitted to London in Bank bills at thirty days’ sight, at a discount of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. By such an operation the Government would obtain the use of any amount it may be deemed expedient to raise, for at least one year, free of all charge whatever to the revenue.

“(5.) That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General embodying these resolutions, accompanied with a respectful request that His Excellency will forward the same, together with a favourable recommendation from the Executive Government, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.”

The following resolutions, moved by Mr. Donaldson, relative to steam communication, were carried, on 11th November, by 19 to 13 :—

“That this House having again considered the subject of steam communication with the Mother Country, believes and affirms that the importance of its establishment has become, since the discovery of extensive gold-fields in Australia, far greater than ever. That this House is prepared to vote for the appropriation of £3,000 per annum, for three years certain, to be paid to the promoters of the first line of steamers, whether British or foreign, which shall complete a monthly communication between New South Wales and Great Britain, by any line which shall bring the course of post, out and home, within 150 days.

“That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will place upon the Estimates for 1852 the sum of £3,000 for this purpose.”

On 12th November Mr. William Bradley took his seat as a non-elective member of the Council, in room of Mr. Alexander Longmore, deceased.

On 18th November, on the motion of Mr. James Martin, a Select Committee was appointed to report upon the expediency of establishing an Assay Office and Mint at Sydney. The Committee, on 16th December, reported, with reference to the Assay Office, that such an institution would be of very little, if any, value to the Colony; with reference to the Mint, that much good would result from the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Sydney. A petition to Her Majesty praying for such establishment was adopted on 19th December, on motion of Mr. Darvall.

A Message on the subject of the defences of Port Jackson was transmitted to the Council on 11th November. It

referred to correspondence on the subject laid before the Council previously, and asked for an expression as to the expediency of undertaking, on terms proposed by Earl Grey in a late Despatch, the construction of such works of defence in Port Jackson as prudence dictated. On 19th November, this Message having been read, the Colonial Secretary moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Donaldson moved the following amendment—

“That this Council declines to entertain the proposal of the Government for the construction of such works as may be necessary for the defences of Port Jackson until the local Legislature shall be vested with the entire control of the Colonial Revenues, Territorial as well as General.”

This was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker.

A motion by Mr. Cowper, on 27th November, requesting the placing of an additional sum beyond that already voted for the purpose of Denominational education, was negatived by 25 to 18.

A resolution praying for an additional sum of £2,000 to that placed on the Estimates for 1852, to be applied by the Board of National Education in support of National schools, was carried by 22 to 7.

Resolutions were moved on 2nd December, by Mr. Cowper, to the effect that the gold discovery rendered the construction of improved means of internal communication of deeper importance than ever to the welfare of the Colony; that railroads were the best, and would prove the cheapest kind of roads; that as a great influx of immigrants might be expected as the result of the gold discovery, it was desirable that some large public works should be in such a state of forwardness as to afford employment to them on their arrival in Sydney; and that the Executive Government should give liberal aid to expedite the formation of railroads. Mr. Wentworth moved the previous question, which was negatived by 14 to 12.

On 9th December Mr. Edward Cox took his seat as a non-elective member of the Council, in room of Mr. Alfred Denison, resigned.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law for conveyance and postage of letters was introduced, by Message, on 19th November. On 9th December a Despatch was transmitted to the Council relative thereto. Earl Grey stated that he had had under consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of

New South Wales during its last Session, and had observed that the Act contained no provision for exempting from postage the military correspondence on the public service. In Colonies such as New South Wales, in which the expense of providing for its military defence was defrayed by England, it would be manifestly unjust that the colonial revenue should be allowed to benefit by the postage charged on the necessary official correspondence. For those reasons he should feel it his duty to advise the disallowance of the Act; but it would not be submitted for that purpose until such an interval had elapsed as would enable the New South Wales Legislature to pass a new Act not liable to the same objection.

In reference to this Despatch, on 18th December Mr. James Macarthur moved resolutions, which having been amended on motion of Captain King, passed. The Council resolved :—

“(1.) That sufficient grounds have not been assigned by Earl Grey for exempting the Military Departments from the payment of postage; no such exemption being extended to the Governor-General, nor to any of the Public Departments of this Colony; and that the exception of any Department from the system of uniform postage now established would be in contravention of the principle of the Postage Act, and objectionable in other respects.

“(2.) That the Petitions to Her Majesty and Parliament, adopted on the 5th instant by this Council, expressly declare that ‘we are prepared upon the surrender to the Colonial Legislature of the entire management of all our Revenues, Territorial as well as General, in which we include mines of every description, and upon the establishment of a Constitution among us similar in its outline to that of Canada, to assume and provide for the whole cost of our internal government, whether civil or military, the salary of the Governor-General only excepted.’

“(3.) That this Council declines, therefore, to adopt the alteration which has been suggested by Earl Grey in the Postage Law, now under consideration, either by exempting from postage the official correspondence of the Military Departments, or by making *permanent* provision for the payment of such postage out of the Colonial Revenue.

“(4.) That under the full expectation that the Home Government will no longer seek to withhold from the Colony the same measure of justice which it has conceded to our North American fellow-subjects, more especially the appropriation by the Colonial Legislature of the whole revenue of the Colony, from whatever source derived, and with an earnest desire to prevent obstruction of the Public Service, this Council is willing, until sufficient time shall have elapsed for the receipt of an answer to our petitions from the Imperial authorities, to make provision for the cost of the military official postage, by vote from the General Revenue of the Colony.

“(5.) That in the opinion of this Council a similar provision should also be made to defray the cost of the postage of the Naval official correspondence.

“(6.) That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an Address to be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, with a request that he will take such steps as may be advisable in reference thereto.”

On 20th December the Bill passed, and it was assented to on the same day.

The Appropriation Bill passed on 19th December.

Correspondence regarding the Leichhardt Expedition was laid before the Council by the Colonial Secretary on 16th December. The Colonial Secretary had written to the President Councillor at Singapore informing him of the circumstances of the expedition, and stating that considerably more than the prescribed period—two years—having elapsed, it was feared that some obstacle had been met with to the satisfactory termination of the expedition. It had been thought not improbable that the travellers might have returned to Port Essington, and made their way over to some of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. He had therefore communicated with the President that he would endeavour to obtain information regarding Dr. Leichhardt and his party, and offered a suitable reward for information thus obtained. The reply was to the effect that an appeal which had been made to the Dutch authorities had been favourably answered, and that their earnest co-operation might be relied on.

The Council was prorogued on 22nd December. The Governor stated he would at once forward the Address stating the willingness to provide for the whole cost of the government of the Colony, whether civil or military (the salary of the Governor-General only excepted), and to grant an adequate Civil List, upon the surrender to the Colonial Legislature of the entire management of all the Colonial Revenue, Territorial as well as General, and upon the establishment of a Constitution similar in outline to that of Canada. Since the presentation of the Address against the continuance of transportation to any part of the Australian possessions (which had been duly transmitted to the State Secretary), the Order-in-Council rescinding that which appointed New South Wales one of the places to which criminals might be transported had been submitted to the Council. In consequence of the refusal of the Council to vote any increase of expenditure rendered necessary by the gold discovery, he (Sir C. Fitz Roy) had considered it his duty to assume the responsibility (pending instructions from the Home Government) of ordering this expenditure to be borne on the Territorial Revenue. This was deemed necessary in order to prevent any public inconvenience that might be consequent on any sudden reduction of the number or pay of the constabulary and others. The Address urging the

continuance of immigration would be transmitted to the Home Government. In the full expectation that Her Majesty's Government would sanction the measure, he had already raised upon favourable terms the sum of £69,600 for that object, and it was intended to raise a further sum, making £100,000 in all. The immigrants thus introduced would relieve employers from the injurious consequences which might otherwise be apprehended from the withdrawal from ordinary pursuits of the large number employed at the gold-fields. The petition praying the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Sydney would be forwarded. The Council were thanked for the liberality with which they had voted supplies for the Public Service, and for the Act of Indemnity in respect of certain unauthorized expenses of the Administration of Justice.

The Legislative Session of 1852 was opened on 8th June. Mr. William Harvie Christie took his seat as a non-elective member of the Council, in room of Mr. William Lithgow, resigned. Mr. Terence Aubrey Murray took his seat as member for the Southern Boroughs. Mr. William Colburn Mayne took his seat as a non-elective member of the Council, in room of Mr. William Spain, resigned.

In his Opening Address the Governor-General (Sir Chas. Fitz Roy) congratulated the Council on the excellent season and on the abundant crops with which the Colony had been favoured. This good season had tended to alleviate the adverse circumstances in which the agricultural and pastoral interests had been placed by the withdrawal of labour to the gold-fields. It was still very necessary to consider in what way the serious impediment of the want of labour could best be removed; the subject was therefore recommended to the early consideration of the Council. No time had been lost in raising the sum of £100,000 for the purposes of immigration, and in remitting it to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, with the earnest recommendation that emigrant ships at the rate of three in each month should be despatched to the Colony. The loan for the purpose had been raised on the most advantageous terms. New and productive gold-fields had been discovered in different parts of the Colony since he last addressed them. Whatever temporary inconvenience might arise therefrom, this new source of wealth would ultimately conduce largely to the general development of the great resources which the Colony possessed. From the

Governor's personal observation while visiting the Western and Southern Gold-fields, he testified to the loyalty and law-abiding spirit which characterized the great body of the gold-miners. Copies of geological reports and other documents relating to the gold-fields would shortly be submitted. The financial state of the Colony continued highly prosperous. The General Revenue of the past year exceeded that of 1850 by upwards of £29,000; the Territorial Revenue, including that from the gold-fields, showed an increase of nearly £60,000. The Estimates—framed on that prudent principle of economy which best consisted with the true interests of the Colony and the efficiency of the Public Service—would be laid before the Council without delay. A Bill for granting Duties of Customs, similar to that which lapsed in the preceding Session, would be at once submitted. It was desirable that a Bill should be matured which would provide for a revenue that would expand proportionately to the increasing population of the Colony, and the consequently increasing exigencies of the Government. A Bill for the regulation of marriages, and for the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, would be again submitted for consideration. The public thoroughfares were in a bad state of repair, and expenditure for this purpose would be necessary. Tenders for establishing a bi-monthly line of steam communication *via* the Cape of Good Hope had been accepted by Her Majesty's Government, and the first ship was to sail in April; so that her arrival might be expected that month. Tenders had also been invited for a bi-monthly steam communication by way of Singapore. On the completion of these combined arrangements the long-desired object of a monthly steam communication with England would be attained. In addition to the more regular and speedy postal communication which would be effected by these measures, the route by the Cape would afford greater facilities for the introduction of passengers and merchandise from Europe; whilst that by Singapore would more closely connect the Australian Colonies with India and China. Bills for amending the laws relating to the Administration of Justice would be submitted, and various documents on subjects of public interest would be laid before the Council.

The Address in Reply, moved by Mr. Jeffreys, passed without Division.

Mr. Henry Watson Parker was again elected Chairman of Committees.

On 16th June, Mr. Wentworth moved for a Select Committee to prepare a Constitution for the Colony, pursuant to the powers conferred on the Council by the Imperial Act 13 and 14 Vic. ch. 59. The question passed without division; and the Committee appointed consisted of Mr. Wentworth (Chairman), Mr. S. A. Donaldson, Mr. Charles Cowper, Mr. E. Deas Thomson (Colonial Secretary), Dr. Douglass, Mr. James Macarthur, Mr. Terence Aubrey Murray, Mr. John Lamb, Mr. James Martin, and Mr. J. H. Plunkett (Attorney General).

The Select Committee brought up their report on 17th September. Doubtful as to whether the 32nd clause of the Act 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 59 (the Constitutional Act of 1850) empowered them to frame a Constitution suited to the wants of the Colony, the Committee proposed an Act of Parliament, to which two Bills or Schedules were appended, which repealed all Acts of Parliaments then in the way of those constitutional rights which the Colony laid claim to. The principal difficulty met with by the Committee had been to devise a scheme of a Legislative Council which in its working might prove an effectual check on the democratic element in the Assembly, and at the same time be competent to discharge with efficiency the revising, deliberative, and conservative functions which would devolve on it. Some portion of the Committee thought their ends would be most effectually attained by leaving the nomination of this body wholly to the local Executive, with an understanding that not more than one-third of the Council should hold offices of emolument. Another portion of the Committee preferred a Council wholly elective, some with a high property qualification and limitation as to age; others, again, without restriction in those particulars. Another portion of the Committee had advocated, as a middle course, that the Governor should have the nomination for life of two-thirds of the Legislative Council, out of persons who had been elective Members of the past or present Council, or who might be elected to any future Assembly, the other third holding office during pleasure. The Bill presented embodied this principle, but with a distinct understanding that the question was to be an open one in its progress through the House. In order to give a wider field of selection, a proviso had been introduced making it imperative on the Governor to postpone the nomination of the first Legislative Council until after the return of the writs for the election of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The principles embodied in the Petitions adopted at the close of the previous Session were fully carried out in the main clauses of the Bills. If they passed into law, all the grievances insisted on in those Petitions would be redressed, and the inhabitants of the Colony placed, as far as circumstances would admit, on fair equality with their fellow countrymen in the United Kingdom. Those leading grounds of disqualification existent in the mother country would be introduced; while the Judges had been made independent of the Crown, and their tenure of office placed on the same footing as in England. The Bills retained the constituent power, surrounded by the same right of disallowance, as then existed. The Committee had recommended a Civil List on a far more liberal scale than the Schedule reserved by the Imperial Parliament for the like public services. A practical proof of the sincerity of the loyalty of the colonists was thereby given, and it was shown that the spirit of distrust in which that odious and most unconstitutional Schedule originated had been equally injurious to the character and to the public service of the Colony. It was trusted that the ample provision thus made would satisfy Her Majesty's Advisers that as long as the representatives of the people had at their disposal the whole of the Colonial Revenues, and were entirely free to grant or refuse, according to their own deliberate views of the exigencies of the public service, it would be the soundest policy, as well as the truest economy. The Committee proposed a salary for the Governor-General, to be contingent on the refusal of the Home Government to sanction its payment out of Imperial funds, because they did not deem the principle thus insisted on of sufficient consequence to peril these important measures. The salary was fixed at £7,000 per annum. The cost of the military service would necessarily fluctuate, and would be such as might be deemed requisite by the colonial legislature for the maintenance of internal tranquillity. The advantages the Colony would derive from this new Constitution were those which must necessarily follow in the train of responsible government. First, in the decrease of correspondence with the Colonial Office. Second, in the improved tone of feeling and courteous intercourse between many of those whom past conflicts had estranged from the head of the Government or from one another. Third, in the more rapid and satisfactory despatch of the business of administration. Fourth, in the growing conviction (theoretical discussions about the principles of government having been disposed of)

that leading men must stand or fall in public estimation by the intelligence and activity with which they devoted themselves to the development and resources of the province, and the advancement of the intellectual, moral, and material interests of the population.

On 17th September a resolution by Mr. Wentworth recommending that a schedule, to be substituted for Schedule A of the Constitutional Act, be annexed to a Bill for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty, as an equivalent for the surrender of all territorial, casual, and other revenues of the Crown, from whatever source arising in the Colony, was carried without division.

The Bills appended by way of Schedules to the Act proposed by the Committee, authorizing Her Majesty's assent thereto, were introduced on 1st October by Mr. Wentworth. They were intitled, severally, "An Act for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty"; and "An Act to confer a Constitution on New South Wales." But their further consideration was postponed to the following Session; for, on 16th December, on motion of Mr. Wentworth, they were discharged from the paper.

On 13th July, Earl Grey's reply to the Remonstrance adopted by the Council against the Constitutional Act was transmitted to the Council by Message from the Governor. The Secretary of State said that he doubted whether the Remonstrance accurately expressed the feelings of the community. He repeated the declaration which Her Majesty's Government had frequent occasion to make when the Act was in contemplation—that it did not purpose or profess to make a new Constitution for New South Wales. Its primary object was to separate Port Phillip; and to accommodate the existing Constitution to that separation. The only great constitutional change effected by the Act was that it gave power to both Legislatures to amend and alter their own Constitutions. He must regard the Remonstrance, except in some points of detail, rather as a protest against the principles on which the Australian provinces had hitherto been governed, and against some laws affecting those Colonies which the Parliament had thought fit to maintain, than against this particular Act. With regard to the Schedules of expenditure, it was obvious on the face of the Act that the powers of the new Legislature over them were considerably more extensive than those possessed by the old Council. It was important to observe, in answer to the allegation by the Council that

the maintenance of these Schedules involved a violation of the Declaratory Act of 18 George III, that the Act in question declared nothing beyond the renunciation by Parliament of any right to interfere with Chartered Provincial Legislatures. The Constitution of New South Wales was itself created by Act of Parliament; and Parliament had a right to annex thereto such conditions as it might think expedient. With regard to the administration of the Waste Lands, referred to in the Remonstrance, it was his duty not to withhold the expression of his decided dissent from the doctrine that the Waste Lands of New South Wales, or the revenue derived from them, were in any reasonable sense the exclusive property of the inhabitants, or that their representatives ought to have, as of right, the control and disposal of that revenue. The Waste Lands of the vast colonial possessions of the British Empire were held by the Crown as trustee for the inhabitants of the Empire at large, and not for the inhabitants of the particular provinces, divided by arbitrary geographical limits, in which any such Waste Lands happened to be situate. Otherwise, the first inhabitants of any of these vast Provinces were indefeasibly entitled to administer all the lands and revenue of the great unexplored tract called a Province, of which they occupied an extremity; wholly without regard for the interests of the nation which had founded the settlement, perhaps at great expense, in order to form a home for her own immigrants, and a market for her own industry. When, and on what conditions, it might be desirable to transfer the control of the Waste Lands of a Colony to its local Legislature was a question of expediency, and not of right; and he considered that the Australian Waste Lands were for the present wisely, as well as rightfully, vested in the general Government. The Waste Lands Act, it would be remembered, was adopted on the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons; and its object was to give permanence and more complete effect to a course of policy then already adopted. From the adoption of that policy might be dated the extraordinary and unparalleled advance the Colony had made in wealth and prosperity. Such being the case, it was to him equally a subject of surprise and regret that the Council should have expressed an opinion that the duty thus imposed on the advisers of the Crown had been so ill performed as to warrant the assertion that the use of the moiety of the territorial revenue applied to immigration purposes had been in a great measure confined

to the introduction of people unsuited to the wants of the Colony. As to the Customs Revenue, it could hardly be considered that there was any grievance to be complained of, when the Legislative Council was placed, with regard to it, on precisely the same footing with the Imperial Parliament. He disputed the right of the inhabitants of New South Wales to have any monopoly of official appointments. With regard to the claim to plenary powers of legislation, he said that although the Council necessarily confined their declaration to their own Province, it was impossible to notice it in answer except as applying generally to the Colonial possessions of the British Crown; for the constitutional rule or principle against which the protest was made was equally in force in every Colony enjoying a separate Legislature. He felt certain that, on reflection, the Council would acquit Her Majesty's Government of any intention to force on them a system of misrule and oppression. The interest of the local community and of the Legislature which, rightly considered, were the same, had been held solely in view; and whatever might be the censure in which the late Council had indulged towards himself, he could not be guilty of such injustice towards them. It was his sincere hope that the Legislature, using with their best abilities the powers which the Act under discussion had conferred on them, would follow in that career of improvement which their predecessors had marked out for them.

Mr. Wentworth, on 3rd August, moved the appointment of a Select Committee to prepare an Answer to the Despatch of Earl Grey. On 6th August, the Chairman (Mr. Wentworth) brought up the Report. This, on 10th August, was adopted in the form of Resolutions by the Council, and transmitted to the Secretary of State and to the Imperial Parliament. The Answer stated that as to Earl Grey's doubt whether the Remonstrance proceeded from a body accurately expressing the feelings of the community, it was only necessary to state that out of the former Council of thirty-six members, twenty-four of whom were elective and twelve nominated, seventeen elective members and one nominated member voted for it, and only eight nominated members voted against it. That with two exceptions all the elective members of the former Council were elective members of the present Council, and that the former grievances had been ratified and confirmed in the present Council by a majority of twenty-one to eight—

the majority consisting of nineteen elected and two nominated members, and the minority of eight nominated members. It was denied that the Report of the Privy Council (on which the Act 13 and 14 Vic. was founded) was received in the Colony with any general expression of satisfaction; any satisfaction it might have elicited in the Port Phillip District arose mainly, if not entirely, from the separation of that province from New South Wales. The answer of Earl Grey simply amounted to a refusal to concede the amendments in the present Constitution which the Council deemed indispensable—a refusal which justified the inference that such power was conceded only with an intention of evading it by means of the veto reserved to Her Majesty. This inference was borne out by the fact that the Act for fixing the salary of future Governors—passed in 1844—was by that means rendered nugatory. With regard to the Schedules, the Council again insisted that all such appropriations by the authority of the Imperial Parliament were against the right of the people of New South Wales to raise and appropriate their own moneys. The Declaratory Act, by which the inherent and indefeasible right which all Colonies founded by British subjects carried with them by virtue of the Common Law was solemnly recognized, had been repeatedly admitted by the Imperial Parliament to apply to Canada, having a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales. So far from Earl Grey's allegation being true, that this objection was now for the first time urged against the Schedules, they were denounced in the General Grievance Report of December, 1844, and had been continually objected to ever since. As to the claim of the Legislature to the entire control of Waste Lands, and the appropriation of the revenues thence derived, while it was admitted that these lands were vested in the Sovereign as trustee only, it was denied that their present value had been mainly given through the expenditure incurred by Britain in founding, maintaining, and defending them. It being obvious that whatever value was imparted to the Waste Lands was derived from the labour and capital of the colonists, it followed that such value of right belonged to those who had created it, and that therefore the Crown was the trustee, not for the inhabitants of the Empire at large, but for the colonists alone. Consequently, the Territorial Revenue ought to be as much under the control and appropriation of the Council as the Ordinary Revenue. In re-asserting such a right they were aware that it could

not be exercised without benefit to the inhabitants of the Empire at large; and that whether the Territorial Revenue were expended for immigration purposes or in opening out the country by means of railroads or internal improvements, this appropriation would be equally conducive to the general advantage. As to the manner in which the Territorial Revenue had been expended by the Emigration Commissioners, it was not the least of their manifold grievances that revenue wholly derived from their earnings should be placed in the hands of those over whom they exercised no practical supervision, and whose selections, they believed, were mainly influenced by those whose interest it was that the more undesirable classes of the people should be shipped to Australia. Regarding the Customs, the Council did not admit, whatever might be the practice of the Mother Country, that this was a precedent to guide the Colonies. For whilst the salaries of all public officers were in effect fixed by the House of Commons, in the Colonies they were fixed by the Minister for the Colonies in his sole discretion; and, under the principle contended for, might be made irrevocable or increased *ad libitum* without any authority in the Council to alter them, though they were ever so excessive. Whether the inhabitants were or were not considered disqualified for receiving appointments, it was certain that they had never yet received such appointments, and it was not anticipated—considering the principle of Crown patronage—that they ever would. Aware that the bestowal of office in the North American Colonies was vested in a Responsible Government, and was limited to the settled inhabitants, the Legislative Council could not understand why New South Wales should not be placed on the same footing, nor could they avoid seeing the transparent pretexts by means of which colonial patronage was sought to be retained in the hands of the Colonial Minister of the day. The observations of Lord Grey with regard to that plenary power of legislation in local matters claimed in the Remonstrance were no answer to their claim, nor was the case of any other Colony parallel to that of New South Wales and the other Australian Colonies. The North American Colonies possessed Responsible Government, one of the results of which was, that scarcely any of their legislation was practically reserved for the allowance of Her Majesty, or disallowed after being assented to by the Governor in Her Majesty's name. In New South Wales, on the contrary, many of the most useful Acts of the local Legislature had

been vetoed, after being assented to by the Governor, or sent back with amendments which had frittered away their chief value. They repeated that the British Constitution, so far as it was applicable to their circumstances, was the inalienable birthright of the people of these Colonies. The veto of the Crown, which Earl Grey wished to keep suspended over the local Legislature, had become in England practically obsolete, from the responsibility as to its exercise the Constitution had cast on the Prime Minister of the day. The same responsibility might and ought to be established in New South Wales. After citing precedents for their position, the Council reiterated their claim to the same powers of legislation. Fully agreeing with Earl Gray "that the interests of the Colony and of the Empire, rightly considered, are the same," the Council could not understand why they should not be treated as an integral portion of that Empire, and enjoy the same power of self-government which was possessed by their fellow countrymen at Home. "To be contented," they concluded, "with anything less would be alike derogatory to ourselves and unjust to our children. It would be to bequeath to them a smaller measure of freedom than our fathers transmitted to us. This were a meanness to which we cannot submit, and a wrong which we will never perpetrate. Nor will we be deterred from the assertion of our undoubted rights by the flattery, the imputation, or the obstinacy of any Minister, but will continue our efforts until all we contend for—all that is necessary to place us on a perfect equality with our fellow subjects at Home—is conceded to us and to our posterity at once and for ever."

Letters to the Speaker from the Duke of Argyll, the Right Honorable Lord Naas, and Mr. Joseph Hume, relative to the general grievance petitions, were laid before the Council on 23rd November. These noblemen and gentleman had been entrusted with the presentation of the petitions to the Lords and the Commons respectively. The Duke of Argyll concluded his observations on the petition by stating that no connection between the Colonies and the Mother Country could be valuable to England which did not encourage those virtues inseparable from the enjoyment of political freedom. Mr. Hume said that as the Imperial Parliament would be dissolved on the date of his communication, he had pressed on the Government the necessity of attending to their petition during the recess. If he were re-elected he would bring the

petition forward, and take the sense of the House on the several propositions set forth. He hoped Responsible Government would be given to all the numerous dependencies of the Empire as soon as the peculiar circumstances of each would admit.

On 1st July Mr. Matthew Henry Marsh took his seat as member for New England and Macleay.

A Despatch intimating that Her Majesty had conferred the honor of Knighthood upon Dr. Nicholson (the Speaker) was transmitted to the Council on 16th July. Sir Charles Nicholson was then congratulated upon his appointment, for which he expressed his acknowledgments.

On 27th July Mr. W. H. Suttor took his seat as member for Roxburgh and Wellington.

The Abstract of Receipts and Appropriation for 1851 were laid before the Council at the beginning of the Session. They showed the total General Revenue Receipts (including a balance of £70,000 from 1850) to have been £510,854 1s. 11d.; disbursements, £459,282 8s. 5d.; balance, £51,571 13s. 6d. The total Crown Revenue receipts were £494,130 1s. 1d.; disbursements, £426,614 5s.; balance, £67,515 16s. 1d.

A Customs Duties Bill and a Colonial Spirits Duty Bill, having passed the Council, were assented to—the former on the 5th, the latter on the 19th August.

The Financial Message from the Governor-General was on 11th August received and read. As the proposed financial arrangements of the Government had been based on the anticipation of an increased revenue from the duties of Customs, under the new tariff, the final adjustment of the Estimates had been necessarily deferred. The Governor-General then expressed the satisfaction with which he gave his assent to the new Customs Duties Act, as he believed it a measure which would greatly advance the credit of the Colony abroad, whilst by the taxation of a few articles in general consumption, but none of them absolute necessities, it would, without perceptible pressure on any class, produce a revenue increasing proportionately to the demand for increased public expenditure, and might therefore be considered as a lasting provision for the future financial requirements of the Government. In consideration of the addition to the revenue derived from Customs Duties, Bills had been submitted for the abolition of the Port and Harbour Dues, with the exception of pilotage, and of the duties on sales by

auction. It was further intended not to propose a renewal of the Act authorizing the assessment on stock pastured beyond the Settled Districts, which would expire at the end of that year (1852). The population had of late so much increased that the proportion of General Revenue, as augmented under the new tariff, to which the inhabitants beyond the settled districts would be entitled, would be nearly sufficient to cover the present expenditure for local purposes, in addition to their fair share of the charge for the general expenses of the Government. The great preponderance, too, of adult males beyond the settled districts rendered the consumption of dutiable articles much greater in proportion to the population than within the settled districts. So that, without injustice, the stock tax might be discontinued. The Governor-General intended to submit a proposal to grant an endowment to the City of Sydney of £10,000 per annum. The abstracts of receipts and expenditure showed that at the end of 1851 there was a balance to the credit of the General Revenue of £51,571 13s. 6d.; of this sum £20,929 15s. 3d. were held in abeyance to meet the claim of the Victorian Government to an increased proportion of the balance in hand at the date of separation. The available balance was thus reduced to £30,641 18s. 3d. A settlement of the outstanding claims of the General on the Territorial Revenue, amounting to £20,632 16s., had been effected; and measures had been taken to prevent any encroachment upon the General Revenue in future for the payment of services not properly chargeable upon it under specific legal appropriations. The revenue collected during the first seven months of that year (1852) had amounted to more than £210,300; the revenue for the remaining five months, augmented by the increase caused by the new Customs Act, would be raised to above £136,000; making a total of £346,568 0s. 6d. The revenue for 1853 was calculated at £333,452 8s. 3d., being an increase of nearly £28,000 on the estimated revenue for 1852, independently of the £14,500 obtained by the difference between the loss of the discontinued taxes and the gain on the Customs Duties. This would probably prove a somewhat low estimate, as the recent accounts from England afforded reason to hope that there would shortly be a very extensive immigration which would cause a consumption of dutiable articles much more than sufficient to counterbalance the loss occasioned by the migration from New South Wales to the

gold-fields of Victoria. It was proposed to erect a building at Fort Phillip for the establishment of a Time-ball, by which the mean solar time could be given to the shipping in Port Jackson. The estimated Ways and Means for 1853 were £333,452 8s. 3d.; the estimated expenditure, £331,570 19s. The general results of the financial arrangements for 1852 and 1853 were shown in the following statement:—Cash in hand 1st January, 1852, after deducting the sum required to meet the claim of the Victorian Government to an increased proportion of the Balance in hand at date of Separation, £30,641 18s. 3d.; Balance to the credit of the General Revenue, on the settlement of the outstanding accounts with the Schedule Funds and the Territorial Revenue, £11,154 2s. 8d.; Ways and Means for 1852, £346,568 0s. 6d.; for 1853, £333,452 8s. 3d.; total, £721,816 9s. 8d. The charges for both years would amount to £697,104 12s. 1d. The balance of £24,711 17s. 7d. shown in the foregoing statement would be reduced by £10,000, should the Council vote an endowment of that amount to the City of Sydney. The amount shown as the estimated balance at the end of 1853 was the net balance, after charging the receipts with all outstanding liabilities. The cash balance in the Treasury on 31st December, 1853, would not be less than £50,000.

The motion of the Auditor-General, on 18th May, that the Council go into Committee for the consideration of the Estimates, was interrupted by a contingent motion by Mr. Wentworth that their consideration be postponed with a view of giving further time for the arrival of a Reply to the grievance petition. This motion was defeated by 28 to 17. Another amendment on the motion to go into Committee was then made by Mr. Morris, to the effect that it be an instruction to the Committee not to vote any increase to any salary till the whole of the Gold Revenue were placed at the disposal of the Council. This, on 25th August, was withdrawn. Mr. Wentworth then moved the following addition to the usual motion:—

“But before going into Committee on such Estimates, this House feels it to be an imperative duty to record its deliberate determination not to consider any further Estimates unless an intimation be received that the grievances complained of in the Petition to Her Majesty, adopted by this House on 5th December, 1851, will be favourably considered with the view of their being completely redressed.”

This was carried by a majority of 24 to 23.

Further on in the progress of the Estimates (on 8th September) a motion, contingent on going into Committee, was

made by Mr. Wentworth to the effect that the Revenue from Gold Licenses and other sources connected with the recent gold discovery not having been authorized by any Act of the Legislature or of the Imperial Parliament, but being levied and appropriated on the sole authority of the Governor-General, was of an un-English and arbitrary character, highly dangerous to the liberties of the Colony, and subversive of the constitutional rights of the House. The debate was adjourned for a week, but as on 9th September a Message (enclosing a Despatch from the Secretary of State, stating that the Revenues in question had been placed at the disposal of the Council) was read from the Governor, the debate was not resumed, and Mr. Wentworth withdrew his resolution.

A second Financial Message from the Governor-General was submitted on 23rd November. Therein it was explained that the instructions contained in the Despatch from the Secretary of State, as to the Gold Revenue, necessitated the preparation of revised Estimates, showing the Gold Revenue as an item of the Ways and Means, and the charges hitherto borne upon it as part of the expenditure to be provided for by legislative appropriation. There was no charge upon the Gold Revenue to secure the continuance of which the the Governor-General considered it necessary to exercise the power of reservation. It was therefore his intention to place the entire Fund at the disposal of the Council, fully assured that they would apply it for the maintenance of good order at the Gold-fields, and for the effective collection of the Revenue. The present exceeded the previous Estimate of Expenditure by £124,110. The large immigration from Europe setting in to the Colony had improved the prospects of the Revenue so fully as to justify an addition of £12,000 to the former Estimate of Customs collection in 1853. The assumption was fully warranted that the Gold Revenue in 1853 would not be less than £100,000. The percentage charge levied for the conveyance of gold was estimated at £11,000. The Ways and Means and Expenditure for 1853 according to the Estimates now transmitted, were as follows: Ways and Means, £456,165; Expenditure, £455,680 11s. 2d. A statement was appended showing that the result of the financial arrangements for 1852-3 would leave a net balance of £10,485 at the end of the latter year.

An amendment upon a resolution by Mr. Darvall in reference to the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint

was passed on 24th August. It set forth that such an institution should be at once established in Sydney.

A Select Committee on the management of the gold-fields, appointed on 7th September, at the instance of Mr. James Macarthur, brought up a Progress Report on 14th December. They recommended the abolition of the office of Chief Gold Commissioner, and suggested that the District Commissioners should refer directly to the office of the Colonial Secretary on the business of their respective departments. They did not see reason to advise any further alteration in the estimates of the Gold Department. A Bill for the management of the gold-fields, introduced on 1st October, by Message, having been referred to the Committee, they brought up a second Progress Report, on 17th December, returning the Bill with amendments. On 22nd December the third Report was submitted. They recommended, on the chief points submitted to them, that as regarded a proposal for the establishment of a gold escort from Victoria to Sydney, it would be better to leave that to private enterprise. They recommended that the Gold Regulations, which by the passing of the Gold-fields Management Bill would have the effect of law, be continued in force with some alterations merely of detail. No portion of the gold ought to be abstracted by individuals without securing to the public revenue its legitimate share, of which as large an amount as possible should be applied to the permanent improvement of the country and the development of its resources. The licensing system must be maintained until the establishment of the Mint, when the whole subject would come under revision.

The Gold-fields Management Bill, having passed, was assented to on 28th December.

At the instance of Mr. Wentworth a Select Committee was, on 10th June, appointed to report on immigration. Mr. Donaldson, in the Legislative Council, on 29th June, moved resolutions which, as amended thus, were passed:—

“That this Council having again considered the urgent demand for labour which exists throughout the Colony, which has not only seriously increased since the passing of the Resolutions of this Council on the subject of Immigration on the 7th November last, but is daily augmenting,—Resolves—

“(1.) That instead of applying the available balance at the credit of the Territorial Revenue to the payment of any portion of the Debentures at present outstanding, the Executive Government will consult the interests of the Colony by remitting the whole amount to England for the purposes of Immigration.

"(2.) That the rate of exchange for Bank Bills on England, at 30 days' sight, being now more favourable than it was when the Government remitted £100,000, in the month of February last, for Immigration, an amount equal to the interest on the Debentures for 15 months would actually be gained by the transaction.

"(3.) That until the Select Committee which is now engaged in devising measures for a more copious immigration of the industrial class can report the result of its deliberations, the acquiescence of the Executive Government, in the above recommendation, will act, in some degree, as a relief to the distress which will continue to be felt by the employers of labour."

With reference to these Resolutions the Select Committee, on 6th July, brought up a Progress Report. They were unanimously of opinion—considering the urgent and universal demand that existed for every sort of available labour—that there was an absolute necessity of at once remitting the additional sum of £50,000 out of the available balance at the credit of the Territorial Revenue for immigration purposes; and that the Emigration Commissioners be urged to send out not less than five ships monthly, until that and a previous remittance of £100,000 be expended. On 1st October a second Progress Report was submitted. This stated that the number of applications pouring in upon the Emigration Commissioners, under the regulations, was so great that the Territorial Revenue, as then administered, could no longer sustain the charge; nor could it supply an immigration at all commensurate with the large and growing requirements of the Colony. The fact, too, that the immigrants thus introduced at the public expense were under no obligation to embark on their arrival in the ordinary industrial pursuits of the Colony—an obligation which was the sole ground upon which any expenditure of the public revenue for such an object could be justified—rendered it both just and necessary that they should not only be compelled to enter into such an engagement in England for not less than a two years' term, but that they should also bind themselves to repay, by equal yearly instalments, a certain sum towards their passage money (say £13 or £15). It was further recommended that the Emigration Commissioners should be instructed to give a preference to emigrants hired under indenture by Colonial employers. This Report was considered in Committee, and adopted on 2nd October, on motion of Mr. Wentworth. The final Report of the Committee was submitted on 28th December. A large voluntary immigration had already set in upon the Australian Colonies; and although the greater portion of that stream was directed to the gold-fields

of Victoria, little doubt existed that large numbers of immigrants would soon be driven for support to the ordinary industrial pursuits of both colonies. The ordinary industrial pursuits of New South Wales might soon open out a larger field of employment than in Victoria; and in this case large additions to the population might take place by re-emigration from the one colony to the other. The Committee, therefore, did not feel justified in making any final recommendations.

A Bill to regulate the indenting of Assisted Immigrants in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and their employment in New South Wales for a certain time after their arrival therein, introduced on 30th November, by Mr. Wentworth, passed, and was assented to on 28th December.

A Bill to amend an Act for the regulation of the Police Force in New South Wales was introduced by Mr. Martin on 22nd June. It was on 8th September, on resolution by Mr. Holroyd, referred to a Select Committee. They brought up a Progress Report on 16th September on a question of proposed wages, which had been referred to them by the Council. The Committee stated that they deemed no further concessions should be made in the matter. The final Report of Committee was made on 23rd November. The Committee presented the Bill in an amended form to the Council. This, having passed its further stages, was assented to on 21st December.

The approval and ratification of certain nominees by the Queen was announced in the Council on 16th September.

On 28th September it was moved in the Legislative Council by Dr. Douglass that it was expedient to increase the stipends of ministers of religion, in order to enable them to meet the increased expenditure consequent on the gold discovery; and that a certain sum therefore should be placed on the Estimates. This was negatived without division; and an amendment by Mr. Holden, referring the question to a Select Committee, was negatived by 18 to 12.

Motions having reference to Steam Communication, by Mr. Donaldson, to the following effect:—

“That,—with a view to the establishment of a more rapid communication by Steam with the Mother Country than that which at present exists,—this Council resolves:—

“(1.) That the sum of £6,000 per annum, for three years, be paid to the first Steam Company which shall establish a monthly line of steamers between

Sydney and Great Britain, by which the course of post shall be brought between London and Sydney under 120 days.

"(2.) That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed upon the Estimates for 1853 the sum of £6,000 for this object; and requesting His Excellency to forward a copy of these Resolutions to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government"—

were, on 28th September, passed without division.

The Governor-General, on 28th September, transmitted to the Legislative Council copies of two minutes of the Executive Council, the first having reference to a reinforcement of troops expected to arrive from England, and an extra allowance recommended to be granted to the officers and men of Her Majesty's troops serving in the Colony; and the second relating to the cost of certain barrack services hitherto defrayed out of Imperial funds, but which Her Majesty's Government had determined properly to appertain to the Colony. The next day a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria was transmitted, requesting the detention in Melbourne of certain troops till such time as the Home Government might be applied to for more. In reference to these Messages a debate ensued, on 1st October, on a resolution being moved by the Colonial Secretary, that it was expedient provision should be made from Colonial funds for the pay and subsistence of the two additional service companies expected from England. Amendments were moved severally by Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wentworth, and Mr. Nichols; but all were negatived. The original question was carried by 24 to 8.

A Message from the Governor having been read on 3rd August, respecting a proposed increase to the salary of the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. E. Deas Thomson), Mr. Darvall moved certain resolutions in reference thereto. Upon which Mr. Donaldson moved an amendment to the effect that the Council was of opinion that the salary of the Colonial Secretary should be £2,000 a year; that if the Schedules to the Constitutional Act were abolished, and the Territorial Revenue placed under the control of the Legislative Council, the House would at once vote such salary; and that the Council desired to record its full concurrence in the high encomium expressed in reference to the public services of the Hon. E. Deas Thomson in a late Despatch from the Secretary of State. The amendment was lost by 34 to

10; and the original question, as further amended, was passed by 21 to 13, to the following effect :—

“ That this Council, having taken into consideration the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 6, dated January 22nd, 1852, Resolves, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, requesting that, in consideration of the long and meritorious public services of the Honorable Edward Deas Thomson, His Excellency will be pleased to recommend to Her Majesty's Government that a special allowance of £500 per annum be made to the said Honorable Edward Deas Thomson, out of the Territorial Revenue, during the continuance of his tenure of the office of Colonial Secretary of this Colony : And this Council further declares its opinion, that this allowance of £500 per annum should date back from the 3rd of August, 1846.”

The Governor-General transmitted, on 9th December, a communication from the Sydney Railway Company, soliciting pecuniary aid from the Government in carrying out the objects for which that Company was incorporated. On 16th December a resolution was passed by the Council, that it was expedient to afford pecuniary aid to the Sydney Railway Company, to enable the Company to complete a double line of Railway between Sydney and Parramatta. A Bill empowering the Company to give security for certain pecuniary aid from the Government, and to invest in the Governor the right to appoint three Directors of the Company, was passed on 22nd December.

A Sydney Corporation Bill, introduced by Message, was referred to a Select Committee, where, on 14th July, it lapsed. A Bill to abolish the Sydney Corporation was introduced by Message on 21st December, but, on 23rd, was discharged from the paper.

A Bill to amend in some particulars the Postage Act of 1851 passed on 22nd December.

The Appropriation Bill passed on 22nd December.

The Session closed on 28th December. The Governor, in his Prorogation Speech, informed the Council that their Reply to Earl Grey's Despatch on the Remonstrance of the late Legislative Council had been duly forwarded to the Secretary of State. In reference to the Address recommending the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint, he (Sir Charles Fitz Roy) had the satisfaction to inform the Council that he had previously requested the Secretary of State to adopt the proper measures for this purpose; and had remitted £10,000, charged to the Gold Revenue, in order to defray the cost of its estab-

lishment and maintenance. No time had been lost in raising the sum of £50,000 on the security of the Territorial Revenue for immigration purposes. The tenders received being very advantageous, and the demand for labour still most pressing, an additional sum of £50,000 had been raised. The premium on the Debentures and the discount on the remittances left a profit of £11,000 on the transaction. A copy of the Second Progress Report of the Select Committee on Immigration had been forwarded to the Secretary of State. These combined measures, it was hoped, would speedily relieve employers of labour from the pressure to which they had of late been subjected. The Address expressive of the concurrence of the Council in the proposed measure for rendering assistance to the Sydney Railway Company had been received with much satisfaction. It was hoped that this might prove the certain means of completing and opening for public traffic a sufficient portion of railway to make obvious the manifold advantages to be obtained from that mode of internal communication, and thus eventually to lead to its progressive adoption throughout the wide extent of the Colony. The Address relative to Steam Communication had been transmitted without delay to the Secretary of State. It was trusted that the Act lately assented to—which allowed the transmission of books by post at a reduced charge—might be the means of fostering a taste for literature, and of disseminating useful information throughout the Colony. The anticipations entertained of the productiveness of the Customs Revenue under the Tariff Act of the Session then closed had been fully realized; and from its liberal and discriminating character it would be found to work beneficially for the public interests. Offering equal facilities to the introduction of the produce and manufactures of all nations, it was confidently anticipated that it would have the effect of largely and most advantageously extending the commercial intercourse of the Colony, not only with all parts of the British Dominions, but with foreign countries. The population at the gold-fields still maintained good order and willing obedience to the Regulations imposed by the Government. An unusual fall of rain had prevented the bed claims of the rivers being worked during the greater part of the season; and many persons, attracted by the richness of the gold-fields of Victoria, had temporarily proceeded thither. The tide of immigration was, however, steadily setting back to New South Wales.

The Legislative Session of 1853 was opened on the 10th May of that year. Mr. Charles Wray Finch was sworn in as member for Wellington and Bligh ; Mr. William Thurlow as member for the city of Sydney ; and Mr. William Bowman as member for Cumberland Boroughs. Mr. Thomas Barker took his seat as a non-elective member, in room of Mr. Thomas Icely, resigned.

The Governor, in his Opening Speech, informed the Legislative Council that he had called them together earlier than usual in compliance with their request of last Session, and also because matters of great importance had to be dealt with. At no former period of its history had the material condition of the inhabitants of the Colony been in a more satisfactory and progressive state. But the duty devolving on the Legislature of making some corresponding provision for promoting the intellectual and moral advancement of the community should not be forgotten. Measures would therefore be submitted for augmenting the amount allotted for education, with a view to the extension of primary schools, and for the encouragement of institutions destined to promote the higher branches of literature and science. Sir Charles Fitz Roy stated that at length he was enabled to place before the Council the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the representations contained in the grievance petition. The despatches of the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington conveying this decision, and of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle confirming the same, would be immediately laid before the Council. Everything of material consequence which had been contended for would be granted upon conditions which would be considered satisfactory both to the Council and the colonists generally. The Governor expressed his unfeigned gratification at these important concessions, as he entertained a confident hope that by a wise exercise of the additional powers of self-government thus conceded New South Wales would rapidly advance in its social, moral, and religious conditions. Advices had been received from England that the remittances made in the previous August for immigration purposes, amounting to about £100,000, had arrived, and had been placed at the disposal of the Land and Emigration Commissioners. By these additional funds the number of emigrant ships to be sent to the Colony would be materially increased. The state of the revenue continued highly favourable ; the aggregate amount collected in 1852 exceeded that received in 1851 by £100,000. This increase arose exclusively in the General Revenue. In

the Territorial Revenue there was a trifling decrease ; but the funds from that source had always been liable to considerable fluctuation. In that year (1853) a much more favourable result was anticipated. Regulations had been promulgated for establishing local land offices, and directions given for accelerating the surveys of lands for the sale of which application might be made to the Government. It was hoped these measures might greatly facilitate the sale of Crown lands. The usual financial papers would be at once submitted. The Executive Government had received petitions from numbers of persons engaged in gold-mining, complaining of some of the provisions of the Gold Act passed during the last Session ; a Bill to amend the Act in such manner as would remove dissatisfaction would be introduced. Despatches from the Home Government on various matters of importance—and on which legislation was proposed—would be submitted ; one related to the marriage laws. In consequence of instances of outrage and robbery occurring in relation to the large number of persons passing to and from the gold-fields of Victoria it had been necessary to increase the police force in those districts. As a result of representations from proprietors of stock and others in the Northern Districts the country to the northward of the pastoral districts of Wide Bay and Burnett had been thrown open to location.

The Address in Reply, moved by Mr. Finch, was adopted without division.

The Despatches received from the new Secretary of State (Sir John Pakington), in reference to the Grievance Petition, were laid before the Legislative Council on 11th May. The chief of these was dated 15th December, 1852, and stated that the Home Government were fully impressed with a sense of the importance to be attached to the petition, not only as proceeding from the great majority of the Legislature of the province, but as reiterating that statement of the causes of their discontent which had been deliberately urged by their predecessors. They were influenced in addition by the late discoveries of gold in some of the Australian Colonies, and which imparted unforeseen features to their political and social condition. They had now to deal with a state of affairs which had no parallel in history, and which must, in all human probability, stimulate the advance of population, wealth, and material prosperity with a rapidity

alike unparalleled. Her Majesty's Government had observed with satisfaction the general order and good conduct which had distinguished the multitudes attracted to the gold deposits. They could not but feel that, while it had become more urgently necessary than theretofore to place full powers of self-government in the hands of a people thus advanced in wealth and prosperity, those people had given signal evidence of their fitness to regulate their own affairs, especially under legislative institutions amended in the manner pointed out by the Council in the concluding part of their Petition. Her Majesty's Government concurred in opinion with their predecessors as to a portion of the Grievances. They agreed with Earl Grey that there was no just complaint as to the distribution of Crown patronage in the Colonies. They were prepared to give a fair consideration to any proposals which might thereafter be made by the Colonial Legislature on the subject of the supervision of the Customs. They had no indisposition to meet the views of the Council with regard to plenary powers of legislation, if any practicable mode of distinguishing local from Imperial enactments could be devised. Upon the remaining grounds of complaint Her Majesty's Government were ready to accede to the wishes of the Council and of the Colony, in the spirit of entire confidence. They were, indeed, unable to concede the claim advanced by the Colonists to the administration of the lands as one of absolute right; but concurred in Earl Grey's opinion that when and on what conditions it might be desirable to transfer the control of the waste lands of a Colony to its local Legislature was a question of expediency and not of right. They had, however, arrived at the conclusion that the time was come at which it was their duty to advise Her Majesty that the administration of these lands should be transferred to the Colonial Legislature, after the constitutional changes adverted to in the petition had been effected. Without believing that the operation of the Land Sales Act had been in truth pernicious to New South Wales, and with a strong persuasion that much benefit had resulted to the Australian Colonies in general from that adherence to fixed principles in the disposal of the Land Fund which it enforced—they were of opinion that those benefits were no longer such as to counter-vail the disadvantages attending its restrictions. As to that part of the protest relating to the Civil List or Schedules, Her Majesty's Government were desirous of meeting on this point also the wishes of the Council. He (Sir John Pakington)

could not close this statement of the spirit in which Her Majesty's Government were prepared to meet the views of the Council without adverting to a subject of extreme interest and importance to the Australian Colonies, and of no ordinary difficulty to the Mother Country. It was unnecessary to recapitulate the circumstances under which transportation to New South Wales and Victoria had ceased; it was enough for the present to state that its continuance to Van Diemen's Land had elicited from the Legislature of that Colony strong and repeated remonstrances; that New South Wales and Victoria, fearing contamination from a large influx of criminals therefrom, had also protested against the system with equal warmth. Her Majesty's Government were unable to resist the force and justice of these remonstrances, and proposed altogether to discontinue transportation to Van Diemen's Land at as early a period as possible. In compliance with the opinion expressed by the Council in favour of a Constitution similar in outline to that of Canada, it was the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the Council should establish the new Legislature on the bases of an elective Assembly and a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown. Adopting this general outline, they would leave it to the judgment of the Council to determine the numbers of the two Chambers, and, if they thought it necessary, to make any change in the constituency by which the new Assembly was to be elected, subject to the approval of such change by Her Majesty when the Act was submitted to her. It was scarcely necessary to add that Her Majesty's Government did not consider the power which the Legislature of New South Wales at present possessed of changing its Constitution was to be considered as exhausted by one exercise of it; that power must be retained in case further reform should at any time appear expedient. On the receipt by the Home Government of such a constitutional enactment as had been indicated, with a Civil List annexed to it, they undertook forthwith to propose to the Imperial Parliament such measures as would be necessary to carry into effect the entire arrangement.

This Despatch was accompanied by one from the Duke of Newcastle (who had succeeded Sir John Pakington as Secretary of State for the Colonies). It stated that his colleagues and himself cordially adopted the conclusions of Her Majesty's late Government respecting the future administration of the waste lands of the Crown. He was informed that

a Committee of the Council was engaged in the preparation of a scheme for the amendment of its Constitution. As soon as a new Constitution had been passed and had received Her Majesty's assent, the disposition of the waste lands, and the appropriation of their accruing funds, would be placed without reserve under the supervision and control of the legislative authority in the Colony.

Mr. Henry Watson Parker was again elected Chairman of Committees.

Mr. Henry Stuart Russell, Mr. Alexander Park, and Mr. R. J. Smith took their seats as Members, on 11th, 17th, and 26th May respectively.

Resolutions in reference to the Despatches before referred to were moved by Mr. Darvall on 27th May. An amendment by Mr. Wentworth—that the Despatches be referred to a Select Committee to prepare resolutions thereon—was passed without division. The following resolutions, agreed to by the Committee, were, on 14th June, adopted by the Council:—

“(1.) That this Council, while adhering to its previously recorded opinions respecting the constitutional rights of the inhabitants of this Colony, deems it proper to express its deep sense of the conciliatory spirit evinced in the late Despatches from the Right Honorable Sir John Pakington and His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, laid by the Governor-General on the Table of this House on the 11th day of May last, and to express its hope that they are the commencement of a new and auspicious era in the Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies.

“(2.) That this Council, at the same time, desires to record its appreciation of the Despatches of His Excellency the Governor-General, recommending the concessions which have been made.

“(3.) That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Speaker to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and be also presented by him to His Excellency the Governor-General.”

A Select Committee was appointed on 20th May, on the motion of Mr. Wentworth, to prepare a Constitution for the Colony. On 28th July, Mr. Wentworth, as Chairman, brought up the Report. The Committee stated that, though they fully concurred in the scheme of legislation recommended by the Committee of last Session, they found it necessary to suggest some alterations; the most important of which related to the Constitution of the Legislative Council, and to the Civil List to be granted to Her Majesty. As regarded the Constitution of the Legislative Council, they considered that the House was pledged to a Constitution similar in outline to that of Canada. They desired to have a form

of Government based on the analogies of the British Constitution. They had no wish to sow the seeds of a future democracy ; and until they were satisfied that the nominated or the future elective Council which they recommended would not effect the object they had in view, of placing a safe, revising, deliberative, and conservative element between the Lower House and Her Majesty's Representative in the Colony, they did not feel inclined to hazard the experiment of an Upper House based on a general elective franchise. Actuated by these views, they had introduced into the Constitution Bill two clauses analogous to those in the Imperial Act for making more effectual provision for the government of Quebec. That Act authorized the Crown, whenever it thought proper to confer any hereditary title of honor, rank, or dignity, to annex thereto an hereditary right of being summoned to the Legislative Council. The Committee were not prepared to recommend the introduction into New South Wales of a right by descent to a seat in the Upper House. But they were of opinion that the creation of hereditary titles—leaving it to the option of the Crown to annex to the title of the first patentee a seat for life in such House, and conferring on the original patentees and the descendant inheritors of their titles a power to elect a certain number of their order to form, in conjunction with the original patentees then living, the Upper House of Parliament—would be a great improvement on any form of Legislative Council hitherto tried in any British Colony. In the Bill proposed for adoption, the Committee had recommended a very large extension of the elective franchise. In addition to the existing franchise, they recommended that the right of voting for the election of Members of the Assembly should be given to all persons having a salary of £100 a year, and to all occupants of any room or lodging paying £40 per year for board and lodging or £10 for lodging only. The number of members forming the Assembly should not exceed the number of the present Legislative Council; and the eighteen additional elective Members who would be substituted for the nominees would be distributed among the Electoral Districts constituted by the Electoral Act of 1851, in strict accordance with the principle of distribution established by that Act. The 17th clause of the proposed Bill contained a power to alter the present electoral divisions, as well as the apportionment of representatives to be chosen by each, whenever there should be the concurrence of a majority of the Upper House and of a majority

of two-thirds of the Lower House of the future Parliament in favour of any such alteration. The 40th clause of the Bill reserved a full constituent power to alter the proposed form of Constitution whenever there should be a majority of two-thirds of both Houses of Parliament in favour of any such alteration ; reserving to Her Majesty the right of assent. The Civil List proposed was less by £24,700 than the Civil List recommended by the Committee of the previous Session. The cause of this great apparent reduction was to be found in the elastic and rapidly expanding character of the Colony, which proved that any fixed provision for the various Departments of Government must soon become inadequate, however liberal it might at first appear. It was hoped that the explanation already given of the reasons which had led the Committee to assign no permanent fund for the departmental expenses of the higher offices of the Crown, leaving them to be provided for by annual vote of the Legislature—would be deemed satisfactory by Her Majesty's Advisers. The Committee had inserted in the Civil List an adequate fund for pensioning off, at their present rates of salary, all the higher functionaries of the Government who might be displaced by the new order of things under Responsible Government. One of the more prominent measures required by the Colony, and the Australian Colonies generally, was the establishment at once of a General Assembly to make laws in relation to the intercolonial questions that had arisen or might thereafter arise among them. As the incorporation of such a jurisdiction in the Constitution Act might excite jealousy, the Committee confined themselves to a suggestion that the establishment of such a body had become indispensable, and to the expression of a hope that the Minister for the Colonies would at once see the expediency of introducing into the Imperial Parliament a Bill for that express object.

Two Bills accompanied the Select Committee's Report. One was intituled "A Bill to confer a Constitution on New South Wales and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty." The other was the draft of a proposed Act of the Imperial Parliament, authorizing Her Majesty to assent to the Constitution Bill.

On 29th July Mr. Wentworth moved for an Address to the Governor-General praying that His Excellency would recommend to the Legislative Assembly a Schedule to be annexed to the Constitution Bill in lieu of the Schedule

appended to the Act 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 59 (the Constitution Act), and as an equivalent for the surrender of all territorial, casual, and other revenues of the Crown from whatever source arising within the Colony. The Schedules provided for the annual sum of £27,600 for Executive and Administrative purposes, and set apart £28,000 for the purposes of Public Worship.

Outside the House, a few days after the submission of the Select Committee's report, a preliminary meeting was held at the "Royal Hotel," at which a motion protesting against the creation of a colonial aristocracy was adopted, and a "Constitution Committee" was formed. A public meeting took place on 15th August, under the auspices of the Committee, at which a series of resolutions condemnatory of the proposed Constitution—chiefly on account of its aristocratic tendencies and of the undue rural representation proposed—were unanimously carried. From this meeting a petition was presented to the Council, on 16th August, by Mr. Darvall, signed by 2,630 persons. Similar meetings were held and similar resolutions adopted throughout the Colony.

During the passage of the Bill through the Council a large public meeting of citizens was held at the Circular Quay. Resolutions were passed, declaring that the meeting believed the best form of Parliamentary representation would be by two Houses, based on popular suffrage, the Upper House to be composed of Members in the proportion to the Lower of one-third, to be elected for a longer period, and to retire at different intervals of time. These sentiments were embodied in a petition to the Queen. In November the Constitution Committee propounded their scheme for a Constitution. They declared their conviction that any Constitution framed for the better government of the Colony must provide for two Houses of Parliament; and that, to be satisfactorily and safely established, both must be based on the principle of popular election; that the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, should consist of not more than fifty-four Members, and endure for no longer than three years; that the Legislative Council should consist of not less than eighteen elective Members, to be elected by not more than six electoral districts, the Members to hold office for nine years; that no Civil List should be established by the Constitution Act, which should confine itself to the settlement of the great fundamental principles of government.

The Constitution Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council by Mr. Wentworth, on 9th August. The second reading of the Bill was moved on 16th August. On the 2nd September the second reading was carried, on division, by 34 to 8.

In moving the committal of the Bill, on the 7th December, Mr. Wentworth informed the House that he had abandoned the clause empowering the existing Government to summon the Members of the Legislative Council for life, and substituted one giving the first Members quinquennial seats; also that he had abandoned the clauses partaking of an hereditary character. Mr. Darvall moved an amendment that the Bill be committed that day six months, but the original motion was carried by 35 to 9. The Bill passed through Committee without material alteration. An amendment, by Dr. Douglass, omitting a proviso that no Judge nor Minister of Religion should be eligible to be summoned to the Legislative Council, was carried by 23 to 14. An amendment, by Mr. Flood—proposing to omit the proviso that any Bill by which the number or appointment of the representatives might be altered should require the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members of the Legislative Assembly—was lost by 34 to 8. On the 21st December the Bill was read a third time, by a majority of 27 to 6.

The measure which had thus passed through the House established two deliberative Chambers—a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Council was to consist of not less than twenty-one naturalized or natural-born subjects, four-fifths of whom should be persons not holding any civil office of emolument under the Crown. The Members were to hold their seats for five years from the date of the first summonses to the Legislative Council; but all members of the Council who should be summoned thereto after the expiration of the said five years should be entitled to sit for life. The President (being a Member of the Council) was to be nominated by the Crown. The Legislative Assembly was to consist of fifty-four members, elected for five years. The qualification for electors and Members was the same. The usual qualification as to age and status was supplemented by the following conditions: As freeholders of estate of the value of £100; as householders, lodgers, or leaseholders for three years, at £10 per annum; boarders at £40, persons receiving £100 salary, and pasture-license holders for one year. Ministers of Religion were precluded from holding seats in

the Assembly. A Civil list of £64,300 was to be payable annually to Her Majesty, as provided for by the Schedules—Schedule A, £22,350; Schedule B, £13,950; and Schedule C (Public Worship), £28,000. The Consolidated Revenue was to be appropriated by Act of the Legislature. All previous Acts for the government of the Colonies were repealed, and the entire management of the Crown Lands and all revenues thence arising were vested in the local Legislature.

The Bill having thus passed through all its stages, the following declaratory resolutions in reference thereto were adopted without division :—

“(1.) That in the opinion of this House the ‘Bill to confer a Constitution on New South Wales and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty,’ which has just passed this House, is an embodiment of all the rights for which this House and preceding Legislative Councils have for years past been contending, and will, when passed into law, redress all the grievances enumerated in the Petitions to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, adopted by this House on the 5th December, 1851.

“(2.) It gives plenary powers of legislation in all matters of local and municipal concernment.

“(3.) It prevents, except in certain enumerated cases relating solely to the Prerogative of the Crown and Imperial interests, the double power of Veto, which has hitherto been the source of much uncertainty and dissatisfaction.

“(4.) It greatly enlarges the basis of popular representation.

“(5.) It establishes among us, for the first time, an independent Judiciary.

“(6.) It abolishes the Schedules annexed to the Imperial Act now in force, and involves a necessary implication that the Imperial Parliament has no right to tax the inhabitants of this Colony, or to appropriate any portion of its Revenues.

“(7.) It surrenders to the control of the Legislature the waste lands of the Crown, subject to the maintenance of the vested rights and other interests that have grown up under existing laws ; and—

“(8.) To the like control and appropriation the entire Consolidated Revenues of the Colony, from whatever source arising, except that portion thereof which is voluntarily granted to Her Majesty by way of Civil List.

“(9.) And as a necessary consequence, it establishes Responsible Government, properly so called, and places in the hands of Responsible Ministers the appointment to all offices of trust and emolument within the Colony, thus giving to the inhabitants thereof, as nearly as circumstances will admit, the same rights and privileges which belong to their fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom.

“(10.) In framing this Bill, it has been the anxious desire of this House that the Legislative Council and House of Assembly should form as close an approximation as possible to the Constitution of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament ; and the whole scope of this measure is to give stability to those British institutions which we have—to introduce those which we have not—to cement that union which now happily exists between this Colony and the parent country—and to perpetuate, if possible, that identity of laws, habits, and interests which it is so desirable to render enduring.

“(11.) Such being the intention of this Bill, and the power of framing it having been delegated to this House, under an admission that it was more

competent than Parliament itself to devise a suitable Constitution for this Colony, this House desires to record its earnest hope that His Excellency the Governor-General will lose no time in forwarding to the Minister for the Colonies this Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon ; and that His Excellency will be pleased to accompany it with such explanations as he may deem necessary, to show the large majorities both of the nominated and elective Members by which it has been supported in all its stages, and ultimately passed.

“(12.) That the draft Act of Parliament brought up by the Select Committee to authorize Her Majesty to assent to the Bill, of which a copy is hereto appended, be transmitted to the Governor-General, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to forward it to His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as being a fit enactment to give the required validity to this Bill.”

Mr. James Macarthur then moved :—

“That the Honorable Edward Deas-Thomson, Esquire, Colonial Secretary, and William Charles Wentworth, Esquire, one of the Members for the City of Sydney, being on the eve of returning to England, those gentlemen be severally requested and empowered to give the Bill for conferring a Constitution on New South Wales their zealous advocacy and support ; and be further requested to combat any objections which may be made to it, or to the passing of the Act of the Imperial Parliament which will be required to give it validity.”

The resolution passed by a majority of 23 to 2.

Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Deas-Thomson left the Colony on their mission in the early part of 1854.

On 25th May, 1853, the Council adjourned in testimony of respect to the memory of the Bishop of Sydney, intelligence of whose death, in England, had just been received.

The General Revenue Receipts for 1852 were shown by the Abstract to be £376,084 8s. ; a credit balance from 1851 of £51,571 13s. 6d. made the total £427,656 1s. 6d. The total disbursements amounted to £323,916 3s. The cash balance at the credit of the General Revenue was thus £103,739 18s. 6d., but was liable for a charge of £78,060 5s. 1d. ; the net balance was therefore, at the close of 1852, £25,679 13s. 5d. The Territorial Revenue (including that derived from gold) amounted to £300,809 15s. 6d. ; a credit balance of £78,173 4s. 11d. increased this to £378,983 0s. 5d. The disbursements amounted to £347,167 8s. 6d. A balance at credit of the Territorial Revenue thus remained at the close of 1852 of £31,815 11s. 11d.

The Governor-General's Financial Minute for 1853-4 was, on 7th June, received and read. It stated that the present state and the prospects of the Revenue for the current year

(1853) were highly satisfactory. The influx of population and the general diffusion of wealth throughout the community, combined with the successful operation of the new tariff, had raised the receipts of Customs Duties much above the rate estimated in the previous year. In all the items of revenue, excepting those immediately derived from gold raised in the Colony, there had been more or less of an excess above the estimated rates. A clear addition of £75,000 to the Estimate of last Session might be depended on, which would raise the Estimated Revenue of 1853 to £531,165. A Supplementary Estimate for 1853, of £49,847 2s. 7d., was submitted as a provision for the proposed temporary increases to salaries in certain Departments. An addition of £3,000 had been made to the Estimate for Schools of primary instruction. Under another head of Estimate, the sum of £5,000 was proposed as a first grant towards the formation of a building fund for the Sydney University, which had already exercised an important influence in raising the standard of scholarship, and in stimulating and directing efforts for the improvement and extension of the higher class of educational establishments. There was already a prospect of the early foundation of one affiliated College which, by affording to its members moral training and religious teaching during the period of their attendance on the University course of secular instruction, would complete the organization of the system which the University was designed to carry out. The revenue for 1854 was estimated at £566,225; the expenditure at £562,731 11s. 5d. The general result of the financial arrangements for 1853 and 1854 was shown in a summary thus:—Total Estimated Ways and Means, £1,123,069; total Estimated Expenditure, £1,070,802; balance, £52,267. A charge on this of £20,337, reduced the estimated balance at close of 1854 to £31,930.

In his Financial Message just referred to, the Governor-General announced that provision had been made for a gratuity of £5,000 to Mr. Hargraves, as the first discoverer of gold in the Colony. On 28th September, the Governor-General, by Message, invited the Council to appropriate the further sum of £4,000, which with the sum on the Estimates, and the amount already received by Mr. Hargraves, would make an entire gratuity of £10,000. The appropriation of £1,000 as a gratuity to Messrs. William Tom, junior, Mr. James Tom, and Mr. John Lister, who were considered to have been instrumental in a subordinate degree to the

discovery, was also recommended. On 4th October, resolutions in favour of this course were adopted by the Council.

A sum of £500 was also placed upon the Estimates as a gratuity to the Rev. W. B. Clarke, for services rendered by him in making a geological survey of the auriferous portions of the Colony.

A resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee on Water Supply to Sydney was moved by Mr. Flood on 20th May. An amendment by the Colonial Secretary for an Address to the Governor-General, requesting His Excellency to adopt the best means for affording an abundant supply of pure water to the City of Sydney and suburbs was passed without division. On 6th July, the Council was informed by Message that the measures necessary to give effect to the resolutions of the Council and the expressed wish of the citizens would be submitted for consideration without delay. On 26th August, a Bill for supplying the citizens of Sydney with water was transmitted to the Council; was introduced therein on 7th September; and having passed through all its stages in the meantime, was assented to on 31st October. It gave the Commissioners of the City of Sydney (who had succeeded the Municipal Council) powers to divert and take water, and to do all things necessary for collecting water for the purposes of the Act. The expenditure was to be under the control of the Legislative Council, and the Executive were authorized to resume necessary water-courses and alienated lands between Botany Bay and Sydney.

A Bill authorizing the construction of works, under similar conditions, for the better sewerage and cleansing of the City of Sydney, and portions of the suburbs thereof, passed concurrently with the Water Bill, and was also assented to on 31st October.

A motion by Dr. Douglass, for the appointment of a Select Committee on general education, was shelved on 24th June, by the negating of the previous question.

Resolutions by Mr. Wentworth on Immigration were passed without division. They were to the effect that the Legislative Council, having considered sundry late despatches relating to the subject, and seeing that unless further remittances were made to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, their funds would probably be shortly exhausted, resolved:—

“(1.) That in order to keep up that continuous stream of immigration which is necessary to supply the large and increasing demand for labour in

every branch of colonial industry, this House recommends that immediate measures be taken by the Executive Government for raising, by the sale of debentures secured on the territorial revenue, a further sum of £100,000, to be remitted to the Land and Emigration Commissioners for this purpose, upon the understanding that not less than four ships a month shall be dispatched to this Colony until this fund be exhausted.

“(2.) That this House, in making this recommendation, is not unmindful of the caution given by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in his Despatch No. 30, of the 9th February, 1853, against the contraction of too large a debt on this branch of the Public Revenue, even for purposes of this nature; but as the debt now existing is inconsiderable in proportion to the annual income which is derived from this source, and which appears to be rapidly increasing, and must necessarily continue to increase with the increasing numbers of the population, this House does not consider it would be justified, by the apprehension of a possible remote financial difficulty, in declining to recommend provision to be made for that immediate and copious supply of labour which can alone avert the inevitable mischiefs which must arise from even a temporary cessation of immigration.”

On 20th September resolutions were moved by Mr. Cowper to the effect that the Sydney Corporation Act should be immediately repealed, and provision made by enactment, for a limited period only, for the performance of the duties devolving upon the City Council, and for the drainage and cleansing of, and the supply of water to, the City, by a Board of three paid Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, and subject to removal at any time upon Address from the Council. These were adopted without division. On 23rd September “A Bill to dissolve the Corporation of Sydney and for the appointment of Commissioners in lieu thereof for a limited period,” was introduced by the Colonial Secretary. Having passed through its remaining stages, the Bill was assented to on 29th October. The Governor was authorized by the Bill to appoint three Commissioners for the city in lieu of the existent Corporation; these Commissioners were incorporated and empowered with the necessary authority for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act for cleansing, draining, lighting, and supplying water to the city, and all other measures for sanitary improvement and good rule and government of the same, which might have been adopted by the late municipal body.

A Select Committee on Defence was appointed on 12th July, on motion of Dr. Douglass. They reported on 21st September that it was highly expedient to fortify the entrance to Port Jackson with all convenient speed, as well by fixed as by floating batteries; and recommended a scheme by Colonel Gordon, the Officer commanding the Royal Engineers

in the Colony, for adoption. A Despatch from His Excellency, enclosing a Minute of the Executive Council, advised that immediate steps should be taken for the construction of defence works on two of the points recommended by Colonel Gordon—viz., on Inner South Head and on Middle Head. Resolutions in favour of this course were adopted by the Council on 7th October.

On 6th December, Mr. John Rose Holden took his seat as a non-elective Member of the Council.

Relative to Immigration the following resolutions were passed on 21st December, on motion of the Colonial Secretary:—

“(1.) That in consequence of the very high and continuously advancing rates of wages of mechanical and other labour which have prevailed since the passing of the Resolutions of this Council on the 18th August last (1853), recommending the remittance of the sum of £100,000 for the purposes of Immigration, and the probable insufficiency of this amount to introduce into the Colony a supply at all commensurate with the urgent wants and growing demand in every branch of colonial industry, it is the opinion of this Council that it is highly expedient that measures should be adopted by the local Government for remitting to Her Majesty's Land and Emigration Commissioners a further sum of £100,000 for the same purpose, or such smaller amount as it may be practicable to remit, without increasing the debt on the Territorial Revenue.

“(2.) That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, transmitting a copy of the foregoing Resolution, and requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to adopt the proper steps for giving effect to the recommendation therein contained.”

A Gold-fields Management Bill, introduced on 18th May, was referred, on 8th June, to a Select Committee; which on 20th September brought up a report, together with the Bill in an amended form. The Bill was passed and assented to on 28th September.

A Select Committee was on 15th September appointed, on motion of the Colonial Secretary, to suggest and report upon the proper measures to be adopted for facilitating the transmission to France of any articles of colonial produce intended for the Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris in May, 1855. The Committee brought up their report on 9th December. They suggested the appointment of a Commission to devise and carry out the details necessary for the successful accomplishment of the object in view; and recommended the placing of a sum not exceeding £3,000 on the Estimates for the purpose of carrying out the design in the most efficient manner. On the 13th September a resolution

requesting the Governor-General to adopt the proper measures for giving effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee was adopted without division.

On 6th December a resolution by Mr. Macleay, praying that a sum of not less than £100 should be placed on the Estimates for remittance to Madame Leichhardt, the mother of the celebrated explorer, was passed without division.

The Appropriation Bill, having passed, was assented to on 11th November.

The Legislative Council was prorogued on 22nd December. His Excellency said it would be his duty to transmit without delay, to the Home Government, the Act for conferring a Constitution on the Colony, and a draft Act of Parliament to enable Her Majesty to assent to the measure. He perceived with much satisfaction that the Act had been framed with an anxious desire to assimilate the constitution of the Colony, as far as local circumstances permitted, to that of the Mother Country, which, perfected by the experience of ages, and the light of modern political science, had achieved for Her Majesty's subjects the most complete system of liberty enjoyed in any part of the world. It was hoped that the amendments made in the Gold-fields Act might place the legislation on this subject on a permanent and satisfactory basis. The Commission appointed to perform the duties hitherto entrusted to the Sydney Corporation would, it was hoped, be found effective in promoting the great objects of sanitary reform so much required; and the water supply and sewage works would be energetically proceeded with. Among the private Bills enumerated in the Speech, one to incorporate the Hunter River Railway Company was noticed with peculiar satisfaction. Government aid had been afforded to this important enterprise by a guarantee of interest on a portion of the capital to be employed on the work, the promise of any available Crown Land required for the line and as station sites, and the introduction at the public expense of the requisite number of railway labourers. The Address of 18th August on immigration had been transmitted to the Secretary of State. It was hoped that the seasonable supply of labour thus secured would prevent the injurious consequences which would otherwise have been felt. The proper measures for commencing temporary works of defence had been adopted, and application had been made to the Home Government for the guns necessary to arm the forts when completed. The

Commission would be early appointed to devise and carry out the details necessary in connection with the representation of New South Wales at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855. He had had much pleasure in giving assent to the measures passed during the Session for largely increasing the provision for both primary and higher education. The revenue in all its branches continued highly productive. Notwithstanding the large increase above the expenditure originally proposed, which had been made on the recommendation of the Council; and notwithstanding the diminution in the gold revenue in consequence of the reduction of the license fee, there was reason to hope that the receipts would be found equal to the appropriations made for the Public Service.

On 9th May, 1854 (the Council standing prorogued to that day), the Speaker took the Chair, and informed the Council that although the proclamation of the Governor-General, dated 2nd March, further proroguing the Council, did not contain the usual notice that it was to meet "for the despatch of business," as no subsequent proclamation further proroguing the Council had been issued he had, by circular, invited Members to be present.

Mr. John Stirling, on 9th May, took his seat as a non-elective Member in room of Mr. E. Deas-Thomson, resigned. Mr. Henry Parkes, on the same day, took his seat as one of the Members for the City of Sydney, in room of Mr. William Charles Wentworth, resigned; and Mr. Daniel Egan took his seat as Member for Maneroo.

The Council then adjourned for a week. When it again met, a Message from the Governor-General was read announcing that he (Sir Charles Fitz Roy) deemed it expedient to prorogue the Council to 6th June, and expressing regret at his continued enforced absence on a visit to the northern settlements. The Governor-General stated that he would gladly have availed himself of an earlier time for calling the Council together if he had participated in the anxiety stated to prevail on the subject of the defences of the port and the city of Sydney. But he was satisfied, from the most authentic sources of information within his reach, that no immediate occasion for alarm existed. It would appear that late accounts regarding the strength of the Russian naval force in the East Indian seas had been much exaggerated, as was shown by an annexed return of the English, French, and Russian squadrons in the China seas.

On 9th June, pursuant to proclamation, the Legislative Council met for the despatch of business. In his Opening Speech the Governor-General stated that, for the first time in the history of New South Wales, the Legislature had to contemplate the possible contingency of warfare; and although there might be slight grounds for anxiety respecting the security of that remote portion of the British Empire, he (Sir Charles Fitz Roy) deemed it his first duty to apprise them of the works in progress, and the measures in contemplation for the defence of the Colony. A report of the progress made towards the completion of the batteries at the Middle Head, and a statement of the other works projected, would be submitted; as also would copies of correspondence received from the Home Government on the subject of the then impending war between England and Russia. A Bill for the formation of a Volunteer Force, naval as well as military, would be immediately submitted. Relying confidently upon the loyalty and patriotism of the people of the country, which would induce more than a sufficient number to tender their services for the protection of their country and their homes, he would abstain from proposing the formation of a body of militia, or the raising of any more regular force. The public finances continued in a highly prosperous state. Several Despatches on immigration would be laid before the Council. For reasons adverted to in those Despatches, it was to be feared that the self-supporting system of immigration contemplated in the Act of 1852 might not be brought into operation. To obviate the inconvenience and loss which might result to the Colony in such an event, the Land and Emigration Commissioners would take measures for expending the funds at their disposal for immigration purposes. The great importance of establishing railway communication, and the prospect of the early completion of the line to Parramatta, would recommend to their favourable consideration an application which would be submitted from the Sydney Railway Company for further assistance from the Government, by way of an additional loan and of a guarantee of interest on an extension of capital. Bills, founded upon Acts of the British Parliament, for promoting the public health, and for regulating common lodging-houses, would be submitted; as would also a Bill for extinguishing or preventing the extension of fires. Her Majesty had been pleased to sanction the establishment in Sydney of a branch of the Royal Mint, and

the necessary buildings and machinery would shortly be erected. In addition to the large estimate for education, a proposition was recommended for the granting of certain sums in aid of the establishment of colleges of residence, to be affiliated to the University of Sydney. A Bill making permanent the gold-fields law of 1852, and a Bill dealing with the marriage laws, were among the measures enumerated in the speech.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Macleay, and adopted without division.

Mr. Henry Watson Parker was again unanimously elected Chairman of Committees for the Session.

On 27th June the Governor-General transmitted to the Legislative Council a Despatch from the Secretary of State enclosing copies of the Queen's declaration to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of the Sultan against Russia; and also Her Majesty's declaration of her intention to waive certain belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations.

The following day an Address to Her Majesty, in reference to the war, was adopted, on motion of Mr. Cowper. It concluded with an expression by the Council that they were prepared to adopt all necessary measures for resisting external aggression, and for upholding and maintaining the royal authority in that distant portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

The Governor-General, on 13th June, transmitted to the Legislative Council a copy of a letter from the President of the Sydney Railway Company covering an application for the guarantee by the Government of interest on the shares in that Company to the extent of a further £100,000, and the loan of a second sum of £150,000; also, the copy of a Minute of the Executive Council on the subject. The propositions therein contained were recommended to the favourable consideration of the Council. These were, that, subject to the concurrence of the Legislative Council, the Governor-General should raise by Debentures on the Land Revenues the necessary funds for a second loan to the Company of £150,000; and that the permanent Government guarantee of 5 per cent. should be extended to the further sum of £100,000 now proposed to be raised by the creation of additional shares. On 28th June, this Message

having been considered, the Colonial Secretary (Hon. C. D. Riddell) moved that it was expedient to afford further pecuniary aid to the Sydney Railway Company to the extent and on the terms proposed in the Minute of the Executive Council. The debate on this question occupied several days. An amendment by Mr. Murray—that the Message be referred to a Select Committee—was lost by 17 to 15; and the original question passed by a majority of 18 to 14.

The question as to the validity of the election of the sitting Member for Stanley (Mr. Arthur Hodgson) was investigated by the Elections and Qualifications Committee, on petition of the Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D. On 4th July the Committee reported, declaring the election to have been wholly void. On 29th August Dr. Lang took his seat as Member for Stanley.

In response to a Message from the Governor-General, submitting a suggestion by the Paris Exhibition Commissioners that a rich and varied collection of gold specimens should be forwarded to France, resolutions authorizing a loan of £5,000 for that purpose were, on 28th June, passed by the Council by 22 to 13.

Resolutions were moved by Mr. Parkes, on 7th July, in reference to immigration. They set forth that there existed an urgent and increasing demand for labour; that this demand could only be met by a constant influx of population from Europe; that the introduction of a coloured or an inferior race, as a temporary supply of labour, would be fraught with consequences deeply to be deplored, which had been proved by the experience gained from the experiment of Chinese immigration; that an abundant stream of immigration, to fill all the avenues of industry, might be secured to the Colony from Great Britain and Europe; and that any system of immigration, to work to the lasting advantage of the Colony, must involve the abrogation of all existing schemes, and an entire revision of the laws regulating the alienation of the public lands. Mr. Holroyd moved the previous question, which was negatived by 19 to 7; and the resolutions were thereby shelved.

In regard to the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint, the following resolutions, as amended by the Colonial Secretary, were passed, on motion of Mr. Martin:—

(1.) That this House is of opinion that the Branch of the Royal Mint which Her Majesty has been pleased to establish in this Colony ought to be brought into actual operation with the utmost possible expedition.

(2.) That the plan submitted with the Governor-General's Message of the 4th July, 1854, No. 23, for the conversion of the present Staff Offices, and for erecting the requisite buildings for the Mint Establishment on the ground attached to the said Offices, at an estimated cost of £12,499, be adopted.

Resolutions were passed on 12th July, on motion of Mr. Nichols, expressing the opinion that, as no authentic intelligence had yet been received respecting Dr. Leichhardt, it was a duty incumbent on the Government to take such further steps as might be practicable, with a view of ascertaining the fate of that gentleman and party.

The Governor-General's Financial Message was received and read on 19th July. The Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure showed that at the close of December there remained a credit balance of £95,108 1s. 7d. after charging the cash balance in the Treasury with sums amounting to £44,683 14s. 6d. Savings on sundry votes to the amount of £21,977 would increase the surplus of 1853 to £117,085 1s. 7d. The actual receipts for 1854 showed an excess over the estimate of £88,275, which would raise the year's revenue to £654,500. The revenue for 1855 was estimated at £766,450, including the proceeds of land sales in Sydney, which were to be carried to the credit of the General Revenue, in repayment of advances from it for the formation of the Circular Quay, the building of Government House, the Military Barracks, and the Abattoir. The preparations for the defence of the Colony against hostile invasion, the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint, and the greatly advanced cost of public works and of all articles of supplies, had occasioned largely increasing demands upon the public funds. It had therefore, and notwithstanding the highly prosperous state of the revenue, been found necessary to exercise strict economy in the preparation of the Estimates. A Supplementary Estimate for 1854 submitted included items of £31,405 for the establishment of a Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint; of £3,408 for the establishment of a new settlement at Port Curtis; of £10,000 for the Defences of Port Jackson; and £32,628 for Circular Quay; the whole Supplementary Estimate amounted to £82,628 11s. 4d. The Estimated Revenue for 1855 was £766,450; the Estimated Expenditure £739,221 17s. 8d. From a summary of the financial arrangements for 1854-5, it was shown that at the close of 1855 an estimated balance of Revenue over Expenditure would remain of £23,620.

On the motion for going into Committee, on 3rd August, Mr. Darvall moved an amendment,—“ That the remainder of the Estimates be referred back to the Government for reconsideration.” This was lost by 32 to 10.

Mr. Darvall moved, on 1st August, for an Address praying that the Governor-General would send down a Bill to appropriate the sum of £6,000 in augmentation of the salary of the Governor-General to defray the increased expenses of his household since 1851. An amendment by Mr. Holroyd substituting £3,000 was negatived by 27 to 5. The original question passed by 24 to 8.

Relative to this vote the Governor-General informed the Council, by Message, on 22nd August, that he had considered it necessary to consult the Crown Law Officers on the subject of the proposed appropriation. They had advised him to postpone taking the step advised by the Council until he should have received the express sanction of Her Majesty. This opinion he entirely concurred in; he therefore proposed to transmit a copy of the Address to the Secretary of State, and to submit himself to Her Majesty's pleasure on the subject.

A resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee as to the establishment of a Branch of the Royal Mint was moved by Mr. Parkes, on 8th September. It was negatived by 18 to 13.

On 12th September, Dr. Lang moved for an Address to Her Majesty, praying the separation of the territory extending northwards from the 30th parallel of latitude, and of its erection into a distinct and independent Colony, under the designation of Cooksland. The resolution was shelved by the negativing of the previous question by 25 to 7.

A communication received from Mr. Wentworth, respecting the progress of the Constitution Bill in England, was read by the Speaker to the Council, on 12th September. Mr. Wentworth stated that on his arrival in London he found that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle was no longer Colonial Minister, and that he was not competent therefore to enter into any explanation or discussion of the Constitution Bill. The topic of conversation was chiefly the defenceless state of the city of Sydney; his (Mr. Wentworth) impression, gathered from this conversation, was that Ministers were so entirely absorbed in the direction of their armaments in Europe that the only safe course the Colonies could adopt

was to proceed with the fortifications at the Heads as quickly as possible, and to organize at once the best militia they could. A few days after this he was introduced to Sir George Grey, who had only just then received the seals of office. From what transpired at this latter interview, Mr. Wentworth felt quite certain that the Constitution Bill would not be proceeded with during the current Session of the Imperial Parliament.

Next day (13 Sept.) a message, with an accompanying Despatch from Sir George Grey on the subject, was read to the Council. It stated that the course of circumstances had rendered impossible the consideration by Parliament of the Acts passed by the Legislatures of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, for altering their Constitutions, but that they would be brought forward in the next session.

On 13th September an amendment on the Order of the day for the resumption of Committee of Supply was moved by Mr. Cowper in the following terms:—

“(1.) That the Government of the Colony, as at present administered, does not possess the confidence of this House.

“(2.) That this Council resolves to postpone the consideration of the Estimates for the year 1855, until it is assured that the Public Expenditure will be made under a Government formed upon the principle of Ministerial responsibility.

“(3.) That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, transmitting the foregoing Resolutions, and respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to take them into his favourable consideration.”

The debate terminated on 22nd September, when the first resolution was negatived by 27 to 10, the remainder without division.

Resolutions by Dr. Lang in favour of the formation of a settlement on the banks of the navigable river at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the construction of a tram-road there, were negatived, on 6th October, without division.

The following resolutions, moved on 13th October by Mr. Nichols, were passed without division:—

“(1.) That, in the opinion of this Council, it is desirable that every vestige of the former Penal System of New South Wales should be effaced at the earliest possible moment.

“(2.) That there are many persons now in this Colony, free by servitude under sentences passed upon them in the United Kingdom, under rigorous and now repealed statutes, who, by industry, perseverance, and upright conduct, have gained for themselves and their families the respect and esteem of all, and who are desirous to be allowed to revisit their native land.

“(3.) That these persons, by the retrospective operation of the Imperial Act, 6 Victoria, cap. 7, are deprived of that absolute freedom to which, from

servitude in the first place, and their subsequent exemplary conduct, they are in every way entitled.

“(4.) That, whether as regards the encouragement of free immigration to these shores, or the abolition of painful class distinctions, it is desirable that absolute in place of conditional pardons should be granted to those who have received the latter boon, and who, although enjoying every privilege of free denizens here, are, nevertheless, by a stern restriction, prohibited from returning to their native country.

“(5.) That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying His Excellency to submit the foregoing Resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to recommend for the gracious consideration of Her Majesty the expediency of authorizing the Governor-General of this Colony to grant, in Her Majesty's name, absolute pardons to such persons as now hold conditional pardons.”

On 17th October Mr. Darvall moved the following series of resolutions adverse to the Constitution Act :—

“(1.) That the New South Wales Constitution Act, sent home for the consideration of the British Parliament, was passed by this Council in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the colonists, who desire, as the basis of their future local Government, a representative Legislature, and a just distribution of the elective franchise.

“(2.) That if this Act shall unhappily become law, the Government of the Colony will fail to obtain that confidence of the people without which it cannot be either useful or powerful; and the future welfare and peace of the Colony will be disturbed by the introduction of those changes which can now be effected without difficulty or confusion.

“(3.) That it is the manifest desire of Her Majesty's Advisers, and of the Imperial Parliament, to confer upon the colonists a form of local Government in accordance with their wants and wishes; and as this Council, as now constituted, does not represent the opinions of the people of New South Wales, and is constructed on principles fundamentally opposed to the British Constitution, it is expedient and just that the Constitution of the local Government should be determined by the wisdom of Parliament, and not by the now existing local Legislature.

“(4.) That the foregoing Resolutions be embodied in an Address to the Governor-General, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to communicate them to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty.”

These were negatived, after debate, by a majority of 24 to 10.

A Select Committee, appointed on 28th July, on the motion of Mr. Holden, to consider and report upon the best means of affording pecuniary assistance to clergymen of the various denominations, brought up their report on 13th October. The Committee recommended the appropriation by the Governor-General of £6,500, for the purpose of affording temporary pecuniary relief to the clergymen entitled thereto. They further recommended that the amount should only be paid by the Government on condition that the laity

subscribed an equal amount. The report was adopted on 24th October, by a majority of 18 to 11; and the estimate subsequently passed the Committee.

On 27th June, on motion of Dr. Douglass, a Select Committee on Immigration was appointed. A Progress Report was submitted on 6th July. The Committee were of opinion that a further remittance of £100,000 should be immediately made to the Land and Emigration Commissioners in London, to be expended for Immigration purposes. On 31st August, a Bill to amend the Assisted Immigration Act was introduced; on 28th September it was referred to the Select Committee; and on 26th October brought up by them in the shape in which they would recommend its adoption. The Bill, having passed, was assented to on 30th November. So much of the Assisted Immigration Act as was incompatible with its provisions was repealed; and it was provided that contracts of service might be for a less period than two years. The Committee brought up their final report on 21st November. It was stated that the recommendation contained in the first Progress Report having been promptly acted upon by the Executive, there would seem to be no danger of a recurrence of the cessation of immigration. The merits or defects of the system established under the new Act would have become more fully developed, and might be more effectually considered some months thence than just then; the resumption of the inquiry in the next Session was therefore recommended.

On 7th November Mr. Saul Samuel took his seat as Member for Roxburgh and Wellington, in the room of Mr. W. H. Suttor, resigned.

A Bill for the relief of destitute children and the prevention of juvenile delinquency was introduced, on 29th June, by Mr. Martin. It was referred to a Select Committee; which reported on 1st December. As the Council were aware that a Society was already in existence, called the "Asylum for Destitute Children," to which aid had been voted by the Legislature, they considered it desirable that a final report upon the whole question submitted to them should be deferred for another year.

On 10th November a Select Committee on Intemperance, which had been appointed in June, on motion of Mr. Cowper, brought up a Progress Report. This stated that it was advisable to postpone the adoption of any resolutions founded

on the evidence until the various suggestions made for arresting the progress and ruinous consequences of intemperance had been subjected to general discussion. They recommended the re-appointment of the Committee in the next year.

A series of resolutions were moved by Mr. Martin, on 27th June, to the effect that vigorous proceedings should be immediately taken to thoroughly make the leading highways of the Colony. An amendment by Mr. Cowper for the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject, together with that of the general introduction of railways into the Colony, was carried. The Committee brought up a Progress Report on 7th November, in which they stated their unanimous opinion that the chief attention of the Government and the Council must be directed to the construction, at the earliest possible period, of railways for the great leading thoroughfares; and therefore they had not thought it necessary to devise any plan for making, upon any general system, common roads. The Final Report of the Committee was submitted on 17th November. Before proceeding to discuss the plan on which it might be desirable that railway construction should be conducted in future, the measures taken by the Government and Council since 1849 were recapitulated. The circumstances of the Colony having been so completely changed, the Committee considered the time had arrived when the construction of railways should be taken up on a large and comprehensive system; whatever might be the cost, they felt that their general introduction into the Colony ought no longer to be deferred. The Government had already gone to the utmost extent justifiable in carrying out the guarantee principle, and as it seemed that private companies could not succeed in constructing railways without Government aid upon a scale which ought not to be conceded, the Committee recommended that these important works should be taken up by the Government. An Act of Council should be obtained giving the Government power, in the first instance, to construct railways from the Parramatta Terminus to Liverpool, Campbelltown, and the Cowpasture District, on the southern line; and to Windsor and Richmond, with a branch to Penrith, on the western; and the necessary powers for carrying out such works should be conferred on a Department of Public Works. The Committee desired to express their high sense of the enlightened views enter-

tained by Sir Henry Young, Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, correspondence from whom had been referred to them for consideration. His Excellency proposed a plan for connecting the three Australian capitals, of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, by rail; and asked for the co-operation of the Colonies in carrying out such a design.

On 24th November the Report was adopted, on motion of Mr. Cowper, and an Address in reference thereto was adopted by the Council. A Message was read to the Council on 28th November. Therein the Governor stated that he was prepared to adopt the principle recommended in the Report of the Select Committee; but at that late period of the Session, and considering that they were on the eve of a change in the Government, he did not feel at liberty to pledge the Government to any greater extent than might be required to provide for the continuance of the railway lines in progress. The draft of a Bill to make provision for the construction by the Government of railways in New South Wales, and conferring the necessary powers, was transmitted. This passed through all its stages in the Council, and was assented to on 2nd December.

A Select Committee on Education was appointed on 1st August, on motion of Mr. Cowper. Their Progress Report, submitted 26th September, recommended the appointment of a Commission, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Wilkins, Samuel Turton, and Henry Levinge, and deferred further inquiry till the Report of the Commissioners had been received. The Second Progress Report was brought up on 21st November. The Committee recommended the establishment of a Grammar School, and that aid from the public revenue should be granted thereto, to the extent of £20,000 as a building fund, together with an annual endowment of £1,500. They had limited their Report to the matter specifically brought before them by petition (the establishment of a Grammar School). The subject of education was so vast that they desired to guard against being understood to deal with it in all its bearings, reserving that for their Final Report, should they be again appointed.

A Select Committee on Crown Lands, appointed on motion of Mr. Cowper, reported on 29th November. The Committee stated that a Draft Report was submitted for adoption by the Chairman (Mr. Cowper), but the majority determined that from the extreme importance of the whole question, and the

consequent necessity for a much more extended inquiry, it was not expedient to pledge the Committee at present to that Report.

On motion of Mr. Parkes a Select Committee on Asiatic labour was appointed. On 30th November the Report was brought up. The Committee were of opinion that with the prospect of a continued stream of population from the Mother Country all ideas of a renewal of Asiatic immigration would be abandoned. There seemed reason to doubt whether the nature of some agreements under which Chinese labourers had been brought out could be comprehended by the immigrants; and in the event of this species of immigration being again resorted to it would be absolutely necessary to establish a Colonial protectorate for that class of persons. There was no necessity for immediate legislation on the subject.

An Address by the Council for a stipend to a Jewish minister was answered by Message from the Governor-General on 21st September. The Governor regretted that he found himself precluded, by the terms of a late Despatch from the Secretary of State, from concurring with the Council in any measure for extending to the professors of the Hebrew faith pecuniary aid towards the maintenance of Public Worship, unless it was a measure of the general character prescribed by the Secretary of State.

A Bill to disqualify officers of the police force from being elected to the Legislative Council, and to prevent police officers and constables from interfering in or influencing elections, was passed, and assented to on 24th July.

A Bill to authorize the formation of a Volunteer and Yeomanry Corps in the Colony of New South Wales, and for the regulation thereof, was introduced on 14th June, passed on 27th July, and assented to on 4th August.

A Bill to authorize the construction of certain defence works was—having in its passage been referred to a Select Committee—assented to on 2nd December.

A Colonial Spirits Duties Remittal Bill, introduced by Mr. Nichols, was discharged from the paper on 24th November.

A Bill to increase the duties on spirits was passed through all its stages, and assented to on 10th November.

The Appropriation Bill passed on 30th November.

The following resolutions by Mr. Martin, in reference to salaries increased out of the Territorial Revenue, were carried by 14 to 8, on 30th November:—

“(1.) That, by a Return laid upon the Table of this House on the 7th September last, it appears that a fixed increase has been made to the Salaries of certain Officers of Departments, chargeable upon Schedule A, Parts 1 and 2, of the Act of Parliament 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 59, and that on such fixed increase, in some instances, an additional temporary increase has also been granted.

“(2.) That, by the same Return, it appears that in some instances the fixed, in others the temporary, and in more both the fixed and the temporary increases have been charged upon and defrayed out of the Territorial Revenue.

“(3.) That, in the opinion of this House, such payments out of the Territorial Revenue are wholly unauthorized and illegal.

“(4.) That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an Address and presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, with a request that he will transmit them to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

A Select Committee appointed to report upon the propriety of placing the construction, management, and control of the Public Works and Buildings of the Colony under a Board of Public Works, reported on 21st November. They recommended that the Public Works of the Colony should be placed under the absolute control of a Commissioner, who should have a seat in the House, vacating his appointment on a change of Ministry. On 30th November a resolution was passed by the Council that the Governor-General be requested to adopt, as early as convenient, the measures necessary for the establishment of a Department of Public Works in the Colony, on the principles recommended in the Report.

A farewell Address to His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy was moved by Mr. James Macarthur, on 1st December, in the following terms:—

“(1.) That this Council, on the eve of its prorogation, and of the departure for England of His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, desires to record its deliberate opinion of the practical ability, sound judgment, and eminent success, which, during a period of more than eight years, have characterized His Excellency's personal administration of the Government of this Colony.

“(2.) That this Council more especially desires to express its sense of the frank, cordial, and truly constitutional spirit on all occasions manifested by His Excellency in his communications with this branch of the Legislature,—a course which has been attended with the happiest results, and has in no slight degree tended to confirm that love of order, and those feelings of loyalty and of attachment to the Parent State, which pervade all ranks of this community.

“(3.) That in bidding him farewell, this Council desires to convey to His Excellency the assurance of its best wishes, and to express its hope that His Excellency's Administration of the Government of this Colony may ensure

to him a continuance of the confidence and favour of our most Gracious Sovereign.

“(4.) That the foregoing Resolutions be embodied in an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, to be presented to His Excellency by the House to-morrow.”

The Rev. Dr. Lang moved thereon an amendment to the effect that His Excellency's administration had been throughout a uniform conspiracy against the rights of the people; that, from the inefficiency of the Government, the Colony had fallen from the leading position in the group, and become only second in the list; that the funds of the Colony had been lavishly expended in the maintenance of unnecessary offices and the payment of extravagant salaries, while urgent public works had been postponed and neglected; that no such efforts as were necessary had been made to supply the Colony with an industrious population of the working classes from the Mother Country; that no efforts in the way of geographical discovery had been made, and that Leichhardt had been left to perish miserably in the central desert of Australia; that instead of relaxing the oppressive character of the land system, in accordance with the obvious intent and spirit of the Orders-in-Council, His Excellency had voluntarily exceeded the powers entrusted him, in rendering that system still more oppressive; and that the moral influence which had emanated from Government House had been baneful to the interests of the community. The amendment was lost by 28 to 6, and the Address carried on the same division.

The Legislative Council was prorogued on 2nd December. The efforts made during the Session in regard to immigration were first adverted to in the Speech. Although it would have afforded Sir Charles Fitz Roy great pleasure in aiding the comprehensive system of railway communication contemplated, he stated, the near approach of the termination of his Government rendered it desirable that the initiation of such a project should be left to his successor. In regard to Education, it had afforded him much pleasure to propose for adoption by the Council the endowment of suffragan Colleges, and to concur with them in founding and endowing a Public Grammar School in Sydney. The Council were thanked for the readiness with which they assented to the increase of the duty on Spirits, rendered necessary by the exigencies of the service. The Colony in all its material interests continued

to progress. By a despatch from the Secretary of State he was informed that an expedition to explore the interior of the continent was being formed. It was hoped advantage would be taken of this expedition to carry out the recommendation to endeavour to ascertain the ultimate fate of Dr. Leichhardt. In addressing the Council for the last time, he expressed the most fervent aspirations for the continued well-being of the noble Colony committed to their care.

In the middle of 1848 Edward Kennedy, who had been an officer in the Survey Department under Sir Thomas Mitchell, left Sydney on an exploring expedition to York Peninsula. His party consisted of twelve men; his equipments of twenty-seven horses, 250 sheep, with a quantity of flour, tea, sugar, powder, shot, and firearms. The explorers, arriving at Rockingham Bay on the 21st May, set out on their landward journey on the 1st June. Here their progress was opposed by so many obstacles that the carts and most of the heavy stores had to be left behind. When a few hundred miles further had been traversed, the fact that the scanty supply of provisions would not suffice to the end of the journey becoming too palpable, it was arranged that eight men should remain at Weymouth Bay to await the arrival of the provision ship to be despatched by the Government four months after their departure from Sydney. The leader, with an aboriginal guide and the other men, proceeded forward to Port Albany. Three weeks after starting, one of the men (who had previously accidentally wounded himself) becoming too ill to proceed, Kennedy, leaving suitable instructions behind, hastened forward, accompanied only by his guide, "Jackey." Several days' travelling brought them in sight of the sea in the neighbourhood of Port Albany; and now, with their object almost accomplished, they fell in with a tribe of treacherous natives. These at first affected friendship, but thereafter for three days dogged the travellers' steps, and at last showed fight, the sad result of which was that the brave Kennedy was speared, and died in his faithful servant's arms. The latter, enduring great hardships and privations, arrived at Port Albany in thirteen days, bringing with him his master's books and papers. Here he found the ship which had been despatched with provisions, and was taken aboard. Out of the eight men left behind at Weymouth Bay but two survived—Mr. Carron, the naturalist of the party, being one of the number. These were rescued on the return voyage of

the "Ariel" (the provision ship), and early in March the schooner arrived in Sydney carrying back the survivors of the hapless enterprise. Whether the three left behind at the second encampment by the leader, in his chivalrous anxiety to procure succour for all, died of starvation or were speared by the aborigines is not known, for they were never heard of again.

In January, 1852, an expedition under Mr. Hovenden Hely set out in search of Leichhardt; but, with the exception of questionable rumours from the blacks, no information was gained.

Sir Charles Fitz Roy retired from the Government of New South Wales on 17th January, 1855, and on the 28th January he embarked for England.

The following information, showing the progress and condition of New South Wales during Governor Fitz Roy's administration, is taken from the Registrar-General's statistics:—

Year.	Population.	Land under cultivation.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
			General.	Loans.	Ordinary.	Loans.
1846...	196,704*	183,360 acs.	£352,778	.....	£290,092	.....
1847...	205,009	165,784 „	396,260	.....	413,073	.....
1848...	220,474	164,664 „	396,863	.....	460,531	.....
1849...	246,299	182,739 „	575,692	.....	516,533	.....
1850...	265,503	198,056½ „	575,794	£57,917	567,165	.....
1851...	197,168††	153,117¼ „	406,056	80,642	444,108	.....
1852...	208,254	131,730¼ „	537,961	144,176	600,322	.....
1853...	231,088	139,765 „	828,725	158,752	632,621	£50,000
1854...	251,315	148,851 „	1,004,467	234,680	966,569	170,000

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1846...	£1,630,522	£1,481,539	88,126	1,430,736	7,906,811	45,600
1847...	1,982,023	1,870,046	104,271	1,614,967	10,071,625	62,670
1848...	1,556,550	1,830,368	113,895	1,752,852	11,660,819	70,875
1849...	1,793,420	1,891,270	121,859	1,810,213	12,102,540	58,674
1850...	2,078,338	2,399,580	132,437	1,738,965	13,059,324	61,631
1851...	1,563,931	1,796,912	116,397	1,375,257	7,396,895	65,510
1852...	1,900,436	4,604,034	123,404	1,495,984	7,707,917	78,559
1853...	6,342,397	4,523,346	139,765	1,552,285	7,929,708	71,395
1854...	5,981,063	4,050,126	148,851	1,576,750	8,144,119	68,255

* Census taken March, 1846, when the population numbered 189,609.

† Census taken March, 1851, when the population numbered 187,243.

‡ The Separation of Port Phillip in 1851 will account for the decrease shown for this year in this and most of the following columns.

CHAPTER X.

GOVERNOR SIR WILLIAM DENISON.—1855-1861.

Sir William Denison—He declines to dissolve the Legislative Council—The Opening Speech—Financial minute—Martin's resolutions—Custom-houses on the Border—Wentworth's communication—Lord John Russell's despatch—Steam postal communication—Education—Resolutions on the war—Railways—City Commissioners' Department—Bills and Select Committees—Retirement of Sir Charles Nicholson from the Speakership—Final prorogation of the Legislative Council—Responsible Government—The Donaldson Ministry—The First Parliament—Cowper's amendment on the Address in Reply—Departmental arrangements—Political position of Judges—Resignation of the Donaldson Ministry—The Cowper Ministry—Treaty of Peace—Defeat of the Cowper Ministry—The Parker Ministry—Constitution Act Amendment—Parkes' resolutions on transportation—Donaldson's Financial Statement—Schedule C—Separation of Moreton Bay—Political pensions—Plunkett President of Legislative Council—Select Committee on City Commissioners—Robertson's resolutions—Prorogation—Re-assembling of Parliament—Donaldson's Financial Statement—Defeat of Parker's Ministry on the Electoral Bill—The second Cowper Ministry—Jones' Financial Statement—Crown Lands Bill—Dissolution—Proposed separation of Northern Districts—Federation—The Second Parliament—Campbell's Financial Statement—Troops for India—Mr. Plunkett and the Board of National Education—Death of Sir Charles Fitz Roy—Electoral Bill—Chinese Immigration—Sydney University—Death of Sir Ralph Darling—of Archdeacon Cowper—Haslem's Creek Railway Accident—Steam communication—Constitution of Legislative Council—Disputed elections—Bills of the Session—Prorogation—Re-assembling of Parliament—Cowper's Financial Statement—Public Worship—Bayley Attorney-General—Departmental arrangements—Dissolution of Parliament—The Third Parliament—Parkes' resolutions on Customs Duties—Cowper's explanation—Robertson's Land Bills—Separation of Moreton Bay—Education Bill, its defeat—The Forster Ministry—Retirement of Cowper from the Assembly—Cowper's second Cabinet—Resolutions on Defence—Sir Daniel Cooper retires from the Speakership—Mr. Murray elected—Telegraphic—Steam postal communication—Elective Legislative Council Bill—Ministerial statement—Vote of Censure—Resignation of the Forster Ministry—The Robertson Ministry—Weekes' Financial Statement—Death of Sir Thomas Brisbane—Select Committee on the condition of the Working Classes—Parkes' resolutions—Prorogation—The P. and O. mail-contract—Re-assembling of Parliament—Federation—Various measures—Free selection before survey—Dissolution of Parliament—The Robertson-Cowper Ministry—The Fourth Parliament—Valedictory Address—Railways and Telegraphs—Wreck of the "Dunbar"—Explorers of Denison's era—Death of Sir Thomas Mitchell—Gold at Port Curtis—The Kiandra Rush—Lambing Flat—Denison's departure—Statistics.

THE Governor of Van Diemen's Land (Sir William Denison) succeeded Sir Charles Fitz Roy as Governor-General. He assumed office on the 20th January, 1855.

Early in the following month a public meeting was held in Sydney, at which a petition was adopted praying His Excellency to dissolve the Legislative Council with a view

to the reconsideration of the new Constitution. In reply to this memorial the Governor expressed his regret that the petitioners should so soon have pressed upon him the adoption of such an extreme measure; and he declined to accede to their request, because at that late period it could not be made to operate against the action of Her Majesty's Government in relation to the measure submitted for their consideration.

The Legislative Council met on the 5th June. Mr. James Mitchell, Mr. Thos. Icely, and Mr. E. W. Ward took their seats as non-elective Members; Mr. Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Mr. William Macleay, and Mr. J. R. Wilshire took their seats for the Sydney Hamlets, for the Lachlan and Lower Darling, and for the City of Sydney respectively.

The Governor's Opening Speech stated that of the measures to be submitted by the Government the most important was that of education. Much had been done by the munificence of the Legislature in endowing institutions such as the University, the Affiliated Colleges, and the Sydney Grammar School; but these could hardly be expected to produce the proper fruit unless the seed of education were sown in primary schools, and ample means were provided for the instruction of the whole mass of the population. He was prepared to submit a measure for the consideration of the Council, which, while enforcing on the people the paramount duty of educating their children, would place in the hands of the Government ample means for meeting all the expenses which a perfect and comprehensive system of education would involve. It must be obvious that the control which it might be in the power of the Government to exercise over agents scattered throughout a country comprising an area of upwards of 350,000 square miles could not be of a very effective description; even were the means of communication as good as they were notoriously bad. With these views a Bill for regulating Public Health was recommended to special consideration. This Bill was, in point of fact, an enactment conferring upon the inhabitants of towns a system of local organization for local purposes bearing not only upon their social condition, but upon their comfort and convenience. This municipal system was based on the principle that the funds applied to local purposes should be raised by local assessment. A Bill applying the municipal system to the formation and repair of the roads of the Colony would be submitted. A very extensive development of the railway system was con-

templated. The stoppage of the regular monthly steam communication with England had been productive of much inconvenience. Correspondence had therefore been opened with the other Australian Colonies to ascertain whether, by joint action, arrangements for relieving the Home Government from a portion of the cost of maintaining these steamers would ensure the speedy re-establishment of a system upon the advantages of which it was not necessary to dilate. It was hoped, therefore, that ready assent would be given to a Bill empowering the Government to expend annually such a sum as might be necessary for the attainment of a regular steam communication with England. The important subject of immigration was recommended to the serious attention of the Council. It was desirable that a permanent Court of Justice should be immediately established at Brisbane. In attempting to carry out the scheme of defence recommended some years before by Colonel Gordon, and approved by Sir John Burgoyne, sufficient attention had not been paid to the altered circumstances of the Colony, nor to the nature of the means at the disposal of the Government for maintaining a military force adequate to the defence of those works. Under these circumstances he had thought it advisable to discontinue any further outlay on them, and had caused a fresh scheme to be prepared. The buildings of the Mint had been completed, the machinery erected, and the process of coinage commenced; it was supposed that the assay and coinage charge would fully cover the cost of maintaining the establishment. Circumstances had compelled him (Sir William Denison) to sanction in some instances an expenditure for which provision was not made in the Estimates, but the fullest explanation would be given of every item of this additional charge. The principle that the charge for public works should be met by means of loans would of course modify most materially the financial system of the Colony. The reaction consequent upon the unexampled development of the commercial transactions of the Colonies had of course produced an injurious effect upon the revenue. The depression, however, was but of a temporary character, and had been less felt by New South Wales than by the other Australian Colonies.

The Address in Reply was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Samuel, without division.

Mr. Henry Watson Parker was unanimously re-elected Chairman of Committees.

On 12th June Mr. Robert George Massie was sworn as Member for New England and Macleay. On 19th Mr. Daniel Cooper took his seat for Murray and St. Vincent.

A Message from the Governor-General in relation to the establishment of an Observatory in the immediate vicinity of Sydney, stating that a sum had been inserted in the Estimates to cover the cost of required buildings and for the salary of the Astronomer, was laid before the Council on 19th June; and was taken into consideration with the Estimates. A sum of £1,075 was voted to meet exigencies of an Observatory Establishment for 1856.

Mr. T. H. Hood, on 3rd July, took his seat as Member for Clarence and Darling Downs.

Resolutions by Dr. Lang, condemnatory of the current system of immigration, and proposing the appointment of a Select Committee, were shelved on 15th August, by the previous question being negatived.

The Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure for 1854, submitted to the Council at the beginning of the Session, showed the total revenue (including the territorial) as £640,718 8s. A balance from 1853 of £139,791 16s. 1d. increased this to £780,510 4s. 1d. The disbursements amounted to £750,293 13s. 8d. A credit balance therefore remained of £30,216 10s. 5d.

The Financial Minute of the Governor-General was submitted on 5th July. From the mode in which it had now been decided to provide for all public works of importance, a debt would be created the amount of which it would be impossible to determine; it, however, in the course of a few years could not fall short of some millions, considering the extent and importance of the works which the Government would be called upon to execute. As provision would have to be made for the regular payment of this debt, and also for the repayment of the principal, it was important that the Legislative Council should be placed in full possession of all the information which it was possible for the Government to furnish with relation to the probable expenditure of the Colony and to its revenue. Hitherto a distinction had been drawn between the Crown Lands revenue and the revenue accruing from sources under the immediate control of the Legislature. This distinction did not appear to the Governor-General to be either necessary or desirable; and although it would not be in the power of the Government or the Legislature to diminish the proportion of Land Revenue devoted

to immigration purposes, the Governor-General was confident that in placing, so far as he was legally entitled, the proceeds of the Land Revenue at the disposal of the Legislative Council, he was acting in entire accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government. In the general abstract which would be submitted explanatory of the financial condition of the Colony, the Land Revenue would be dealt with as forming part of the general revenue of the Colony, and the charges, including that for immigration, would be classified with the general expenditure. In the Act of Parliament regulating the Constitution of the Colony it was enacted that certain sums should be payable to Her Majesty out of the revenue of the Colony for the purpose of defraying certain services mentioned in the Schedules appended to the Act. The Governor-General was quite prepared to bring under the notice of Council the constitution of the departments the cost of which was chargeable upon the reserve fund, in the full confidence that every necessary expense would be amply provided for. The documents submitted to the Council consisted of—a Supplementary Estimate of Expenditure for 1855; the Estimates for 1856; the Estimate chargeable upon the Reserved Schedules; the Estimated Revenue and Expenditure of the Land Fund; and the Estimated Clergy and Schools Lands Revenue and Expenditure. The total amount of supplementary expenditure was £69,536 9s. 10d., of which it was proposed to raise £5,600 by loan, leaving a sum of £63,936 9s. 10d. to be defrayed out of the general revenue. It would be seen, on reference to the general abstract of the sums required to defray the expenses of the Government of New South Wales for 1856, that they amounted altogether to £1,550,392 18s. 10d., of which £912,861 3s. 5d. was chargeable to the General Revenue, £280,356 13s. 1d. to the Territorial Revenue, and £6,000 to the Clergy and School Estates Revenue—making a total of £1,199,217 16s. 6d. to be defrayed from the annual income of the Colony; while the remainder, amounting to more than £350,000, would be provided for by loan. A statement explaining the purposes for which this debt had been incurred was appended to the Estimates. The charge for interest, in proportion to the outlay upon public works (chiefly railways), would regularly and rapidly increase; but in a few years the increased productiveness of the land revenue would enable the Government to pay off the debt which had been incurred. The country would then be pro-

vided with a complete system of railroads, the traffic on which would only be burdened with a charge sufficient to provide for the cost of conveyance, and for that of the maintenance and repair of the roads themselves. The deficit at the end of 1855 could not be estimated at less than £76,845, and this sum, added to the Supplementary Estimate, would give £140,781 9s. 10d. as the amount of the liabilities of 1855 yet unprovided for. The changes and additions proposed in the duties upon imported articles, and the receipts from other sources of revenue, would not produce more than £64,000, leaving a balance of £76,781 9s. 10d. to be carried over as a deficit and charged against the revenue of 1856. It had been evident from the commencement of the year that the duties levied would not raise a revenue adequate to meet the ordinary current expenditure of the country, irrespective altogether of the additions rendered necessary in order to provide for the interest of the increasing debt. Three courses presented themselves—the imposition of an *ad valorem* duty upon all imports; of an *ad valorem* duty upon articles of luxury; and a general increase in the rate of charge upon the articles in the present tariff, together with the imposition of duties upon certain other articles of extensive consumption, where the charge could be determined according to the weight or bulk of the article, without any direct reference to the value. The third mode was recommended to the Council for adoption. An alteration was also proposed in the charge for publicans' licenses, and light dues upon shipping would be levied. It was desirable that means should be taken to consolidate the various engagements of the Colony, and for the future to create but one kind of stock, the interest of which should be secured upon the collective revenue of the Colony. With such a security the Government would have no difficulty in raising, in the English market, any amount of money which might be required for the development of an extensive railway system, or for any other public works of importance. The revenue arising from the sale of land had been put down at £270,000, but the Governor-General had every hope of being able to increase this amount very considerably. The total revenue of the Colony, as shown in the abstract, was £1,650,699 1s. 6d., while the liabilities were £1,627,174 7s. 10d. The difference of £23,524 13s. 8d. in excess of the estimated expenditure did not afford a very large margin; but the liabilities had

been estimated at the maximum amount, while as to the revenue the contrary system had been followed. The Governor-General did not, therefore, hesitate to express his opinion that the revenue, as shown, would be amply sufficient to defray the annual charges upon it, and also to liquidate the outstanding debit balance of the current year (1855), amounting to £76,781 9s. 10d.; and that in future years the revenue from the same sources would be amply sufficient to meet not only the annual charge, but also the increasing interest of the debt.

The motion for going into Committee on the Estimates was met by a resolution by the Solicitor-General that they be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report. After a three-days' debate the proposed amendment was withdrawn. Mr. Martin then moved that the Estimates connected with the various services provided for by the Schedules of the Constitutional Act be excepted from consideration. On 26th July this was negatived by 32 to 10, and the House resolved itself into Committee. A proposition contained in a Message from the Governor-General, in reference to the establishment of a proposed Board of Public Works, was, on the motion of Captain Ward, referred to a Committee of the Whole. The Estimate was rejected, on 3rd October, by 20 to 11.

The motion for going into Committee on the Supplementary Estimates—made by the Auditor-General on 22nd August—was met by a series of resolutions by Mr. Martin on defence. They were to the effect that—the Council having passed an Act appropriating £30,000 for the execution of defence works at Middle Harbour and the South Head—it was the opinion of the Council that it was the duty of the Executive Government to carry that Act into effect. Further, that the conduct of the Governor-General, in spending the money appropriated for defences in dismantling the batteries at Middle Head, which had been partly armed at an expense of several thousand pounds, and in abandoning the works altogether, was highly irregular and unconstitutional, and called for the strong condemnation of the House. The resolutions were negatived by 27 to 10.

A resolution by Mr. Darvall, referring the proposed augmentation of the Governor-General's salary for consideration with the Estimates, was carried, on 4th September, by 22 to 9. The Estimate passed the Committee, on 1st November, by 21 to 6.

Resolutions in reference to the sale of Crown Lands were moved by Mr. Bligh on 11th September. The first of these declared that the great demand for Crown Lands which had arisen from the increased immigration to the Colony, and the improved condition of the working classes, rendered it desirable that new districts should be thrown open for sale; and the remainder set forth the course of action to be taken in order to meet the public requirements. The resolutions were negatived by a majority of 18 to 13.

A Message from the Governor-General was read on 12th September respecting objections which existed to the maintenance of Custom-houses on the boundary-line between the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. At the time of the separation of the Colonies the difficulty had been foreseen, and an attempt had been made to meet it by establishing a species of federal legislature. This arrangement had not been carried into effect, and the consequence of the unrestricted action of the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria had been the adoption of different principles in the imposition of duties on imports, and as a corollary to this the establishment of Custom-houses on either side of the boundary separating the two Colonies. A system had thus been commenced which, if allowed to continue, would not only be productive of great annoyance to those residing near the frontiers, but would generate a system of smuggling most injurious to the character and morals of the population. The Governor-General had therefore thought it desirable to suggest to the Governor of Victoria that an agreement should be entered into to the effect that henceforth no attempt should be made to levy any duties upon goods passing by land from one Colony to the other. But as the difference between the tariffs of New South Wales and Victoria would throw difficulties in the way of such an agreement, the Governor-General expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to take advantage of the opportunity of bringing the tariffs of the two Colonies more into harmony with one another. Looking to the advantage which would result from the assimilation of the tariffs of New South Wales and Victoria, the adoption of a scale of duties detailed in an enclosure was recommended, in preference to that suggested in the minute accompanying the Estimates.

The Colonial Treasurer then moved the House into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Message, and with a view to the alteration of the duties granted to Her

Majesty. Resolutions reported later by the Chairman were adopted by a majority of 21 to 10, and the Colonial Treasurer obtained leave to bring in Bills founded on the said resolutions. On the following day the Customs Duties Bill and the Colonial Spirits Duties Bill passed through all their stages, and were assented to on 14th September.

On 20th September Mr. John Richardson took his seat as Member for Stanley Boroughs.

A petition from Mr. Rusden against the return of Mr. Robert George Massie, Member for New England and Macleay, was referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications. The Committee, on 6th July, reported the election and return to have been wholly void. On 4th October Mr. Thomas George Rusden took his seat as Member for the above constituency.

A Message from the Governor-General proposing the imposition of certain Stamp Duties, in order to enable the revenue to meet the increased charges on it, was considered in Committee on 24th October. A resolution by Mr. Donaldson, postponing the consideration of the subject for six months (and thereby shelving it), was carried by 21 to 12.

On 2nd October the Speaker read a communication from Mr. Wentworth regarding the Constitution Bill. It was dated 3rd July, and stated that the Constitution Bill—as amended in the Colonial Office—and the Waste Lands (Australian) Repeal Bill had passed the House of Commons, and were expected to go through the House of Lords without further alteration. The changes which had been made in the Constitution, as passed by the Legislative Council, were very important. The clauses drawing a distinction between Imperial and local subjects had been omitted; the old powers of veto, claimed and exercised by the Crown, had been restored in their integrity; the boundary clauses had been omitted; a power of destroying the majorities, and of legislating by bare majorities of the Members present in all cases (excepting only the squatting question) had been introduced into the Acts of Parliament giving validity to both Bills, in spite of the opposition which he (Mr. Wentworth) brought to bear against that dangerous and subversive change. To his mind the only securities the measures contained against these most destructive innovations were that the vested rights of the Crown tenants were upheld, and the existence of a nominated Upper House permitted. The Acts, of course,

could not be forwarded till they had become such by passing through the House of Lords, and receiving the Royal Assent.

On 31st October the Governor-General transmitted to the Legislative Council a Message enclosing an Act of Parliament by which Her Majesty had been enabled to assent to a Bill (as amended) of the Legislature of New South Wales to confer a Constitution on New South Wales. This was accompanied by a Despatch from Lord John Russell. The Secretary of State said that although the Colonial Legislature had exceeded its powers by passing the Bill, it was more expedient to preserve in form, as well as in substance, the measures which had been fully considered and finally enacted by that Legislature, than to supersede its provision by direct Parliamentary legislation. No alteration had, therefore, been made in any provisions of a simply local character. But those portions of the provincial enactment which controlled and regulated the future power of the Crown as to the reservation and disallowance of the Colonial Acts, and as to the instructions to be given to Governors respecting them, had been omitted by the Imperial Parliament. The question of introducing clauses to establish a federal union of the Australian Colonies, for purposes of common interests, had been seriously weighed by Her Majesty's Government, but they had concluded that it was not a proper opportunity for such enactment, although they would give the fullest consideration to any propositions on the subject emanating from the Colonial Legislatures. He would conclude by expressing, on behalf of himself and of Her Majesty's Government, a sincere hope that the new institution thus conferred on New South Wales, greatly extending, as it did, the powers of self-government now possessed by the community, might prove a permanent and solid advantage.

On 27th November the Speaker reported that His Excellency the Governor-General had signified Her Majesty's assent to the Constitution Act.

A Select Committee was appointed on 16th October to inquire into the powers and duties of the chief officers of the Executive Government, with a view to ascertain what alterations would be necessary in carrying out the principle of responsible administration contemplated by the Constitution Act. Mr. Martin, as Chairman, brought up the Report on 7th December. Upon a full consideration of a Draft Report

submitted by the Chairman, the Committee had arrived at the conclusion that the important question discussed in it ought not to be determined upon by the existing Council, but should be deferred for the decision of the Legislature to be called into existence by the Constitution Act. As, however, the Upper House could not commence its duties unless some provision were made for its necessary officials, the Committee recommended, temporarily, a scale of salaries to be proposed upon the Estimates for 1856. This scale provided salaries for the President, the Chairman of Committees, and other necessary officers.

A Census Bill passed the Council, and was assented to on 27th July.

A Steam Postal Communication Bill, introduced by Message on 15th June, was referred to a Select Committee, which reported on 30th August. The Committee suggested—1. That facilities should be afforded by which each Colony could avail itself of the exertions of the neighbouring Colonies; arrangements being made that the whole ocean postage on letters transmitted to and from Great Britain should be received by the Colony paying for the means of transit. 2. That application be made to the Home Government to procure its sanction to the granting of a subsidy equal to half the expense of any contract that might be entered into by the New South Wales Government for the conveyance of mails between Sydney and Singapore; and further, that the accounts of postage should be simplified by each country collecting its own postage. 3. That, in order to meet contingencies, a further sum of £5,000 per annum for five years certain be placed at the disposal of the Executive Government. 4. That it was highly expedient that the Colonial Government should endeavour to obtain a contract, at a rate not exceeding £25,000 per annum, for the purpose of opening up the Singapore line *via* Torres Straits—the contract being entered into from month to month only.

A Message from the Governor-General with reference to these suggestions was read to the Council on 20th September. It stated that the Bill would be modified so far as to carry out some of the views of the Committee. The second suggestion had been already carried out. The Bill, as amended, having passed its subsequent stages, was assented to on 22nd November.

A Bill to legalize certain arrangements made between the Governments of New South Wales and South Australia, relative to the Murray River Customs Duties, passed the Council, and was assented to on 19th October.

The Select Committee on Education was re-appointed on 12th June. To it was referred, on 18th July, a Primary Schools Bill—introduced by Message on 4th July. The Bill was subsequently withdrawn. On 4th December Mr. Cowper, as Chairman, brought up the Report. It stated that the Commissioners appointed by the Executive, at the recommendation of the Select Committee on Education in 1854, not having sent in their Final Report, the Committee were not in a position to prepare a Report upon the subject referred to them. But the Final Report of the Commissioners would be submitted previous to the prorogation, and would afford the new Legislature much valuable information when the question of education should be brought under consideration.

A Live Stock Assessment Bill passed through the Council and was assented to 13th November.

A resolution by Dr. Douglass—upon which the Council had been several times previously counted out—was passed on 30th October. It prayed for the appropriation of a sum of £6,000 for the purpose of continuing temporary relief to ministers of religion, on the conditions specified in the Report of the Select Committee of 1854.

Relative to the progress of the war with Russia, the following resolutions by Mr. Parkes were passed, on 6th November, without division:—

“(1.) That the progress of the war, in which England and her allies are engaged against Russia, has been anxiously watched by the people of this Colony, who fully concur in the justice of the cause sustained by the Allied Powers.

“(2.) That this Council, entertaining the same patriotic sentiments which animate all classes of the community, feels a warm pride in the loyalty, valour, and fortitude displayed by our countrymen in arms.

“(3.) That this Council, on behalf of the Colony, deeply deplores the loss of the brave men and distinguished commanders who have fallen in battle, or died in the course of the war by pestilence and disease, and desires to express its earnest sympathy with Great Britain in these national bereavements.

“(4.) That this Council, on behalf of the Colony, views with unspeakable gratification the increasing cordiality which marks the alliance between Her Majesty the Queen and the Emperor of the French, from which it hopes for an early and enduring peace, and a succession of other benefits scarcely less valuable to mankind.”

In acknowledging this Address on the 13th November, the Governor-General stated that the noble manner in which the people of New South Wales had come forward in support of the widows and orphans of their brave countrymen who had fallen in the war bore honorable testimony to the genuine nature of the sentiments which animated them.

Resolutions were moved by Mr. Holroyd, on 6th November, to the effect that whereas it was desirable at once to make provision for the extension of railways throughout the county of Cumberland, and also for extending the Northern line from East Maitland towards Singleton, an Address be presented to the Governor-General praying that the sum of £600,000, to be raised by loan, should be placed upon the Estimates for 1856. The previous question, moved by Mr. Martin, was carried by a majority of 21 to 5, and the resolution then passed without division.

With reference to this Address, a Message from the Governor-General was submitted to the Council on 13th November. Trial surveys had not yet been finished; until these were completed it would be impossible to form proper plans for the extension of the railways in the directions proposed. While the Governor-General was willing to comply with the request of the Council, he must pledge himself to lay before the Legislature, for approval, the plans and estimates of the work to be executed.

A Government Railway Bill was transmitted by Message to the Council on 24th October. When the Railway Act of the previous Session was passed it was considered to be an enactment for preventing the abandonment of the works then in progress; and it was understood that the Government would introduce a competent measure for making, maintaining, and working, not only the railways in course of construction, but those which it might be desirable thereafter to undertake. At that late period of the Session, and under the peculiar circumstances of the Colony, sufficient time could hardly be allotted to the discussion of such a Bill. But it was desirable that the attention of Members should be directed to its provisions during the interval before the meeting of the new Parliament. In the meantime a short enactment could be introduced, conferring upon the Commissioners necessary powers to work the line from Sydney to Parramatta.

The consideration of the Bill was not further proceeded with that Session, a course which was contemplated in its introduction.

On 30th October another Message was read, transmitting a Bill to make further provision for the regulation of railways. This passed through the House, and was assented to on 30th November.

Two Public Works Loan Bills passed the Council and were assented to—the first on 14th September, the second on 18th December.

On 12th June, Mr. Martin moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the City Commissioners' Department. The Committee was appointed on 13th December, and their Report was laid before the Council. Having investigated the charges, and examined the city sewerage works—in the construction of which an alleged fraud had been perpetrated—the opinion was expressed by the Committee that the appointment of the Commissioners was an unconstitutional experiment. Their dismissal and the repeal of the Act appointing them were recommended. Mr. Martin, on 15th December, moved the adoption of the Report. An amendment by Mr. James Macarthur was carried by a majority of 22 to 6, to the effect that the matter be referred to the consideration of His Excellency, requesting him to take such steps as the public interests demanded; but at the same time informing him that the Council was not committed to the conclusions arrived at in the Report of the Select Committee.

A Bill to enable the Government to raise, at an increased rate of interest, certain loans authorized by the Sydney Sewerage and Water Acts of 1853, and by the Railway Act of 1854, and to remove doubts touching the security of existing loans, was introduced by Message on 11th October. On 18th October its further consideration was shelved, the previous question, moved by Mr. Holroyd, being negatived by 18 to 15.

The Loans Appropriation Bill, and the annual Appropriation Bill, having passed, were assented to on 18th December. A Sydney Sewerage and Water Appropriation Bill passed through all its stages on 19th December.

The Select Committee on Intemperance brought up a Final Report on 7th November. The state of public business had been so unsettled that the Committee had agreed not to

recommend that the Licensing Law should be amended by the existing Legislature. The public discussion of the question would be productive of good, in preparing the way for those alterations which were likely to be more acceptable if made by a Legislature framed on a popular basis.

A Select Committee was, on the motion of Mr. Martin, appointed on 12th June to report upon the working of the Volunteer Corps Act of 1854. The Report, submitted on 19th December, recommended that a building should be set apart in some locality for the convenience of Volunteers; that this should be in charge of a number of non-commissioned officers; that the various Volunteer corps should form one regiment, and be placed under one head; that uniforms should be provided at the public expense; and that in the appointment of officers special regard should be had to the zeal and efficiency of the gentlemen selected.

The Speaker (Sir Charles Nicholson) having expressed his intention to retire, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered him by the Council for the zeal, ability, and impartiality displayed by him in the discharge of the duties of his office, to which he had been three times elected. Sir Charles Nicholson made his acknowledgments to the House, and expressed a fervent hope that a spirit of patriotism, loyalty, and moderation might characterize the Parliamentary history of New South Wales to the remotest generation.

The Legislative Council was prorogued on 19th December. The subjects brought under discussion had not been so numerous as those discussed in previous Sessions, but several of the enactments passed would have a most beneficial operation on the interests of the Colony. Among these were the Marriage Act and the Steam Postal Act. By various enactments the Council had recognized the importance which was to be attached to railways as means of communication. The Council were thanked for the liberal manner in which they had provided for the expenditure of the Government; and the consideration which induced them to place the salary of the Governor for the last four years on the same footing as that defined in the Constitution Act was acknowledged. The Address of the Council on the fall of Sebastopol would be, without delay, forwarded to Her Majesty. The inhabitants of New South Wales had already shown that the distance separating them from the land of their fathers had in

no way diminished their loyalty to their Sovereign, or their sympathy with those who suffered in the great cause of the nation; and it was therefore peculiarly fitting that their representative should be among the foremost to express their cordial rejoicings in the success of the Allied Arms. The Speech, in conclusion, stated that the Governor-General could not allow that, the last Session of the Council, to terminate without an expression of gratitude on behalf of the Colony. Called on by the voice of the community to modify the existing Constitution, they had addressed themselves to the task with an earnest desire to secure to the inhabitants all those powers and immunities to which they could justly lay claim. The result of their labours was to be seen in the Act brought that day into operation. That it might prove the foundation of a Legislative system wisely adapted to the wants of the Colony was his earnest hope. No effort should be wanting on his part which might tend to promote the harmonious action of the different branches of the Government, or which might in any way advance the interests of the Colony.

On the 19th December the Governor-General's Commission and Instructions, under the new Constitution, were laid before the Council. These revoked the former Commission, and re-constituted Sir Wm. Denison Governor of New South Wales.

On the 22nd January, 1856, the Governor sent for Mr. Stuart Alexander Donaldson, and charged him with the important duty of forming the first Responsible Ministry. Mr. Donaldson up to the date of the dissolution of the old Council—February 29—was unsuccessful; but on the completion of the general elections he succeeded in forming the first Ministry, as follows:—

Stuart Alexander Donaldson...	Colonial Secretary.
Thomas Holt	Colonial Treasurer.
William Montagu Manning ...	Attorney-General.
John Bayley Darvall	Solicitor-General.
George Robert Nichols	{ Auditor-General and Secretary for Lands and Works.
William Colburn Mayne	{ Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

The First Parliament assembled on the 22nd May, 1856. Sir Alfred Stephen was appointed President of the Legislative Council; Mr. Daniel Cooper was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly by 24 to 23, Mr. Henry Watson Parker being the other candidate.

The Governor delivered his Opening Speech on the 23rd May. Under the former Constitution (he said) the Governor alone was responsible for the policy of the Government, and for the measures submitted to the Legislature by which that policy was intended to be carried into effect; under the present Constitution the Governor was most properly relieved from that responsibility, which would now fall on those gentlemen whom he might select as his advisers, and in whose ability, integrity, and political principles the Legislature placed confidence. As in their former relation he (Sir William Denison) was always most anxious to press on their notice whatever could, in his opinion, be conducive to the interests of the Colony; so now he should be ever ready to carry into effect, as the head of the Executive, such measures as the Legislature might consider best calculated to enhance the general prosperity. Under the new Constitution it had become the duty of the Governor to summon to the Legislative Council such persons as the Governor and Executive Council deemed efficient. It was requisite that the Executive Council should be composed of gentlemen most of whom had been returned as Members of the Legislative Assembly, and who had thus given the best constitutional guarantee that they possessed the confidence of the community. These gentlemen had not yet been placed in charge of Departments, because their seats would thereby become vacant, and because there was no power to issue new writs for their respective districts until after the meeting of Parliament. Failure in the crops, followed by commercial depression, had exercised an unfavourable influence on the revenue for 1855, and for the first four months of 1856. The amount of revenue collected during the latter period had fallen short of the Estimate. Certain clauses of the Act enabling Her Majesty to assent to the Constitution Act required a majority of two-thirds of the Legislature to effect changes in the system of representation. A Bill would be submitted to repeal such clauses. The state of Public Education demanded the early attention of the Legislature. The management of the public lands, and the control of the revenues derived from them, having been surrendered to the local Government, it would be the duty of the Legislature to give immediate attention to the subject. The subjects of railway extension, of immigration, of the establishment of municipal institutions, and of the management of gold-fields, were next adverted to. The great and growing

importance of the northern districts of the Colony, and their remoteness from Sydney, called for the establishment of a branch of the Supreme Court at Brisbane. Despatches on the subject of Steam Communication with Great Britain, and other important matters, would be laid before Parliament.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Garland.

Mr. Cowper moved the insertion, in place of paragraph 2, of the following:—

“We fully reciprocate the feelings of satisfaction expressed by your Excellency, in meeting for the first time the Legislature assembled in pursuance of an Act by which increased powers of self-government have been conferred upon the Colony; and we shall be happy to join in the introduction of such amendments of the Constitution as may from time to time be considered desirable.”

And in place of paragraph 4:—

“With reference to the recent appointments, by your Excellency, of gentlemen who have been returned to the Legislative Assembly, as Members of the Executive Government, without the charge of any Department, we desire to convey to your Excellency the expression of our opinion that the officers of Government, for whom pensions or retiring allowances have been provided by the Constitution Act, 18 & 19 Vict., c. 54, on their release or retirement from office on political grounds, are not entitled to claim, under that Act, such pensions or allowances, unless such release or retirement takes place after some direct Parliamentary manifestation of their inability to carry on the Government—which manifestation has not yet been made; and that the assumption of office, as responsible Ministers, under existing circumstances, by any persons, in the place of those for whom such pensions have been provided, before such manifestation shall have taken place, is highly irregular and unconstitutional. The existence of an entire Ministry, no member of which is the holder of any office under the Crown, is also, in our opinion, incompatible with that responsibility to which every Administration ought to be subject.”

The debate lasted five days, and terminated on the 29th May, when the first amendment was lost by 27 to 21; the second by 29 to 19; and the Address, as read, was adopted by a majority of 30 to 18.

On 26th May, Mr. Terence Aubrey Murray was elected Chairman of Committees.

Mr. Plunkett having been returned by two constituencies—Bathurst and Argyle—elected, on 29th May, to sit for the latter, whereon the seat for Bathurst was declared vacant.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Holt, on 3rd June, to the effect that the Speaker, on taking the Chair, should henceforth read the 67th Psalm. The previous question was moved by Mr. Forster, and, on division, negatived by 26 to 9.

On 4th June, Mr. Jones moved :—

“That as the Constitution Act provides that all Taxation and Appropriation Bills shall originate in the Legislative Assembly, this House is of opinion that, to secure the due administration of the financial affairs of the Colony, and the direct Parliamentary responsibility of the officer administering them, the office of Colonial Treasurer, or of Finance Minister, by whatever title hereafter designated, should be filled by a Member of this Assembly.”

The question passed without division.

Mr. Manning (Attorney-General), on 6th June, announced the acceptance of office by Ministers, and moved that their seats be declared vacant. He also announced his own acceptance of the office of Attorney-General, in lieu of the other office of Solicitor-General, which he held at the time of his election for the South Riding of Cumberland. This change did not render his seat vacant.

On the same day, the Speaker reported the resignation by Mr. James Macarthur of his seat for the Western Division of Camden; and the seat was thereupon, on motion of Mr. Manning, declared vacant.

Ministers were all re-elected, and (with the exception of Mr. Darvall) took their seats on 5th August. On the same day Mr. Rusden took his seat for New England and Macleay; Mr. W. H. Suttor took his seat for Bathurst; and Mr. Sandeman took his seat for the districts of Morton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranoa. Mr. Darvall took his seat for the North Riding of Cumberland on 8th August.

The Committee of Elections, to whom, on 29th May, was referred a petition complaining of the return of Mr. Bourn Russell, brought up, on 5th August, a Report declaring that Mr. Russell was not duly elected, and that Mr. Elias Carpenter Weekes was duly elected for Northumberland Boroughs. As Mr. Weekes had been also returned for the South Riding of Cumberland, the Speaker called upon him to choose for which of the two constituencies he would serve. Mr. Weekes elected to sit for Northumberland Boroughs, and resigned his seat for the South Riding of Cumberland.

Relative to Departmental arrangements, Mr. Donaldson, on 8th August, moved :—

“That, in the opinion of this House, with a view to the effective administration of Responsible Government, it is expedient that the following Ministerial arrangements be made, that is to say :—

“(1.) There shall be a Department of the Principal Secretary of the Government.

"(2.) There shall be a Department of the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General.

"(3.) There shall be a Department of the Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

"(4.) There shall be a Department of the Secretary for Lands and Public Works.

"(5.) And the Auditor-General shall no longer be a Political Officer.

Mr. Martin moved the following amendment :—

"(1.) That the Principal Secretaries charged with administering the Government of this Colony, ought, for the present, to be four in number.

"(2.) That each of those Secretaries ought, as in England, to be the absolute Head of his own Department, and the immediate responsible adviser of the Governor-General in reference to all matters connected with such Department.

"(3.) That one of those Secretaries ought to occupy a position, in reference to his Colleagues, similar to that occupied by the First Lord of the Treasury in England.

"(4.) That the salaries of the four Secretaries should be of equal amount.

"(5.) That such salaries, as well as the salaries of all other responsible advisers of the Governor, ought to be, as in England, subject to annual vote."

The amendment was lost by 29 to 14; and the original question then passed without division.

On 12th August Mr. Forster moved :—

"(1.) That the political position occupied by the Judges in the Legislative Council tends to abate the respect due to their office, and to affect unfavourably their judicial independence.

"(2.) That to impose upon the Judges the functions of legislators, in addition to their ordinary duties, cannot but impair their efficiency, or lead to unnecessary expenditure of public funds."

On division the numbers were equal; the Speaker giving his casting vote with the Ayes the question passed in the affirmative. On 14th August Mr. Donaldson moved the rescission of the resolutions. Mr. Robertson moved an amendment declaring that the House declined to rescind the resolutions; but had no wish that they should be considered to express want of confidence in the Ministry. The amendment was defeated by 23 to 22; whereupon the question passed without division.

On 20th August Mr. Donaldson moved for a Select Committee to report upon the expediency of creating any additional Ministerial Department, and also to consider what salary should be attached to the office of each Responsible Minister. Mr. Jones moved, as an amendment—

"That the Committee consider the Ministerial arrangements under which the Government of the country could henceforth best be carried on."

The amendment was lost by 24 to 19, and the motion was passed by a majority of 24 to 22.

Mr. Donaldson, on 22nd August, informed the House that the position in which Ministers found themselves—more especially from the divisions of the past week, and particularly from the division of the previous day—had induced them to take a step which they deemed their duty, with a due regard to their position in the House, as well as to their dignity and character. It appeared they had not a sufficient majority in the House, therefore they would at once resign office.

The Governor then sent for Mr. Cowper, and on 26th August the formation of a new Ministry, as follows, was announced by Mr. Jones :—

Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary.
Robert Campbell	Colonial Treasury.
Terence Aubrey Murray...	Secretary for Lands and Works.
James Martin	Attorney-General.
Alfred Lutwyche	Solicitor-General (Legislative Council).

Ministers having all been re-elected, met the House on 16th September. Mr. Cowper made a Ministerial Statement. He stated the course taken by him in the formation of the new Administration, and announced the policy intended to be pursued by them. The most prominent of the measures announced was one to deal with public education.

On 16th September, on motion of Mr. Donaldson, an Address of Congratulation was adopted upon the General Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris on 30th March :—

“To assure Her Majesty that we have learned with joy and satisfaction that Her Majesty has been enabled to re-establish Peace on conditions honorable to Her Majesty's Crown, and which fully accomplish the great objects for which the war was undertaken.

“To express our hope that the Peace which has now been concluded may, under the favour of Divine Providence, long continue to shed its blessings on the world, and that harmony among Governments, and friendly intercourse among Nations, may steadily promote the progress of civilization and secure the welfare and happiness of mankind.”

Mr. Robertson moved the omission of the second and third paragraphs in the Address (as above). The amendment was negatived without division. The Address was then adopted on a division of 36 to 4.

A resolution was reported on 17th September from Committee—“That a sum not exceeding £200,000 be raised by the sale of debentures to be expended during the current year in the completion of railway works already authorized.”

On 17th September Mr. Hay moved a vote of censure on the new Administration in the following terms:—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the formation of the present Ministry, under circumstances which precluded the prospect of its obtaining the confidence of the representatives of the people, was calculated to obstruct the public business, and is most reprehensible.”

After a debate extending over five days, the motion was carried by a majority of 26 to 23.

In this crisis the Governor sought the advice of Mr. Hay, who recommended that Mr. Parker, as most likely to conciliate parties, should be asked to undertake the formation of a coalition Ministry. Proceeding with his task, Mr. Parker offered both Mr. Cowper and Mr. Donaldson seats in the Cabinet. The former declined; the latter accepted. On the 3rd October Mr. Nichols announced the formation of a new Ministry, as follows:—

Henry Watson Parker.....	Premier and Colonial Secretary.
Stuart Alexander Donaldson ...	Colonial Treasurer.
John Hay.....	Secretary for Lands and Works.
William Montagu Manning ...	Attorney-General.
John Bayley Darvall	Solicitor-General.
Edward Deas Thomson	Representative in Legislative Council.

The seats of Ministers were declared vacant, and the House adjourned over the Ministerial elections till the 28th October. Mr. Donaldson was defeated by Mr. John Campbell for the Sydney Hamlets, while all the other Ministers were returned.

A petition was, on 16th September, referred to the Elections and Qualifications Committee, who, on 28th October, reported that the election of Mr. James Ryan Brenan for the South Riding of Cumberland was wholly void, no poll having been taken at Canterbury.

On 30th October, Mr. Cowper moved, on the ground of privilege, a resolution to the effect that the continued absence from the House of the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Donaldson), and the withholding of all information on the subject by the Government, was at variance with the constitutional principle of Responsible Government. This was negatived, on division, by 27 to 11.

On 5th November Mr. Stuart Alexander Donaldson took his seat as Member for the South Riding of Cumberland.

A Bill was introduced on 7th August, by Mr. Donaldson, to repeal so much of the Constitution Act as required the concurrence of two-thirds majorities in the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, respectively, in the passing of

Bills to alter the Constitution conferred by the said Act, or the number and apportionment of representatives in the said Legislative Assembly. It passed through both Houses, with slight amendments, and was reserved for assent on 22nd January, 1857.

On 14th November—a rumour having obtained currency that the Moreton Bay District was to be separated from New South Wales, with a view to revive transportation thither—the following resolutions were moved by Mr. Parkes, and carried without division:—

“(1.) That this House, with feelings of sincere and unmingled gratitude, recognizes in the act of Her Most Gracious Majesty, by which the transportation of British criminals to these Australian Colonies was made to cease and determine, the concession of a great and complete measure of justice, which was sought by the unanimous prayers of the colonists, and has been productive of general and permanent satisfaction.

“(2.) That, in the opinion of this House, the compliance of Her Most Gracious Majesty with the prayers of the colonists, in the settlement of a question so long agitated, while it has confirmed the feelings of loyalty and attachment to the Mother Country which happily exist in these communities, has led to the most beneficial results, in their vastly improved social condition, and their rapid progress in political character and commercial prosperity.

“(3.) That, in the opinion of this House, any steps on the part of Her Majesty's Government to revive the transportation of convicts to the northern portion of New South Wales, or to any part of Eastern Australia or the islands adjacent, would be regarded as a breach of faith by the colonists, would create universal discontent, and lead to consequences greatly to be deplored.

“(4.) That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address to the Governor-General, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit them to the Principal Secretary of State, for presentation to Her Majesty.”

A Bill to re-establish a Municipal Council in the City of Sydney was introduced, on 30th October, by Mr. Parker, and having passed both Houses, with amendments, was assented to on 18th March, 1857.

Mr. Donaldson made his Financial Statement on 6th November. He justified the course adopted by the Government in submitting the Financial Statement at that particular period, and he felt sure that the plan of separating the Ways and Means from the Supplies was the proper constitutional method. It would be necessary, in order to show clearly the present condition of the Colony, to give a brief synopsis of its history in the past, especially as for the future (this being the first financial year of Responsible Government) these matters would be regulated by Parliament alone. Taking the

period of the last twenty years,—from 1836 to 1856—the revenue had increased in that time from £340,533 to the enormous sum of £1,660,710, and the expenditure from £287,376 to £1,675,024. The total revenue for the twenty years was £11,616,879, and the total expenditure, £11,369,540. Statistics of the exports and imports showed the same wonderful progression, and he believed that in 1876,—that was, at the conclusion of the next period of twenty years—an equally satisfactory result would be seen. A statement was then read, detailing the present debt of the Colony, and showing the years in which and the purposes for which the money was raised. From this it appeared that the Public Debt stood at £2,084,700. Another statement showed that a large portion of the public works, amounting to £731,980 3s. 4d., had, during the last twenty years, been paid out of the current revenue. The present financial condition of the Colony was anything but felicitous. In bygone years the expenditure had exceeded the income until it had left the country in a very bad state. The deficit at the end of 1855, exclusive of the Supplementary Estimate, would amount to no less than £120,000. This deficit had not accrued during the years 1855–6, but was an accumulated debt since 1854. The balance sheet for 1856 was as follows:—On the expenditure side, the deficit on 1st January, 1855, £65,225 17s. 5d.; appropriations voted in 1855 for 1856, £1,174,029, or—deducting certain sums which would not be required to the extent of £57,000—£1,117,029; Supplementary Estimate, £30,689 14s. 2d.; sums chargeable on loans, £4,181; sewerage, £22,235; and for waterworks, £82,023 6s. 8d., making a total of £1,321,383. On the other side were the estimated revenue, £1,060,000, and the amounts to be raised by loan, viz., £108,439—thus showing an estimated deficiency at the end of 1856 of £152,944. This deficiency was carried forward as a charge upon 1857, the Estimates for which year he would now submit. The expenditure was put down at £1,060,914; interest and special appropriations, £127,500; chargeable on loans, £563,200; sewerage, £60,932; waterworks, £103,935. To meet these charges there were the estimated revenue, £1,205,907; to be raised by loan, £563,200; sewerage, £60,932; waterworks, £103,935. This would leave a deficiency of nearly £150,000, which amount it was proposed to raise by terminable debentures of a duration of ten years. Taking this sum to the credit side of the account, there remained a balance in their favour

of £14,749. The Government had no intention of submitting any taxation scheme this Session. With the exception of an export duty on gold, and fees for miners' rights, together with a trifling license fee from wholesale spirit dealers and bonded storekeepers, the tariff would remain unchanged. Mr. Donaldson quoted several of Adam Smith's maxims upon taxation, and indicated that he would be guided to a certain extent by these maxims in framing new tariff proposals next year. Among the items to be defrayed out of the current revenue, independently of loans, were,—interest on debt, £120,000; immigration, £123,000; roads and bridges, and public works and buildings, £95,000; educational purposes, £54,500; religion, £42,300; charitable purposes, £14,500; police, £171,000; military, £43,000; gaols and penal purposes, £37,000; administration of justice, £40,000. It was proposed to raise the sum of £400,000 upon Government debentures, to be expended upon railways. Some of these debentures would be issued for small amounts, so as to enable the poorer classes to share in the speculation. This arrangement would not, as had been apprehended, interfere in any way with the Savings Bank, which was an admirable institution, though somewhat expensively managed. It was also proposed to borrow two other sums, viz., £130,400, and £32,800; the former to pay off a like amount of Government debentures falling due in 1857, and the latter to be expended on public works during 1857. Mr. Donaldson then moved that the Speaker leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

A Bill to revive and make perpetual the Party Processions Act was passed, and assented to on 9th January, 1857.

On 11th December, the motion for the resumption of Committee of Supply was interrupted by Mr. Jones, who moved the following amendment, contingent thereon:—

“(1.) That this House is of opinion that it is not expedient to vote any increase to the sum reserved for Public Worship by Schedule C of the Constitution Act.

“(2.) That this House is further of opinion that the Government should forthwith provide for the gradual extinction of the grant so reserved for Public Worship, by intimating to the four Denominations whose Ministers receive support therefrom that, as the livings to which stipends are secured under this grant become vacant, either by the decease or removal of the present incumbents, such stipends shall cease.

“(3.) That, to carry into effect the first resolution, it be an instruction to the Committee of Supply not to vote any sum for Public Worship, as a supplement to, or in excess of, the amount reserved by Schedule C of the Constitution Act.”

The sections were put *seriatim*, the first being negatived by 27 to 19, and the second by 26 to 19. The third section was withdrawn. The original question was then again stated, when Mr. Arnold moved an amendment to the effect that the sum to be contributed for purposes of religious worship should be voted in the gross, with a view to the perfect adjustment of the sums applicable to the different Denominations applying for it, in exact proportion to their numbers as indicated by the late Census. This was negatived by 37 to 4, and the Committee resumed.

Relative to the separation of the Northern Districts from New South Wales, the following resolutions were passed, by the Assembly, on 6th November:—

“(1.) That this House has learnt with regret that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to fix the southern boundary of the proposed new Colony of Moreton Bay at a line south of the 30th parallel of south latitude.

“(2.) That as the interests of the various districts proposed to be included in the new Colony are not identical, this House is of opinion that, in defining the future boundary-line of the Colony of Moreton Bay, it is the duty of the Imperial Government to consult the wishes of the several districts proposed to be included in that Colony.

“(3.) That while this House does not feel called upon to dispute the propriety of the Imperial Government erecting the districts of Moreton Bay and Darling Downs into a separate Colony, if in accordance with the expressed wish of the majority of the inhabitants thereof, it submits that, on the same principle, it will be unjust to the inhabitants of New England and the Clarence River to include those districts in such Colony, if averse to their being so included.

“(4.) That, in the opinion of this House, the interests and commercial connection of New England and the Clarence River are now, and will continue to be, so completely identified with the Colony of New South Wales, and distinct from those of the districts of Moreton Bay and Darling Downs, that, if the question whether the first-mentioned districts shall be included in the new Colony be referred to the inhabitants of those districts, a very large majority will be found to be opposed to their being so included; and, in support of such opinion, this House refers to the petition, signed by 1,551 inhabitants of New England and Clarence River, praying for the establishment of an Assize Court at Armidale, in which petition they assert that they do not desire to be included in any section of the Northern Districts which may be separated from the present Colony of New South Wales.

“(5.) That this House requests that the Imperial Government will defer the final settlement of the southern boundary-line of the new Colony until the opinion of the inhabitants of the districts of New England and the Clarence River is ascertained upon the subject.

“(6.) That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address to the Governor-General, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit them to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies at the earliest opportunity.”

On 10th December, in the Legislative Council, petitions relative to the dismemberment of the Colony were adopted, praying Her Majesty not to assent to any law by which the dismemberment of the Colony, to any extent south of the 30th degree of south latitude, might be authorized. On 12th December a message was sent to the Assembly, requesting a free conference with that House, with the view to obtain the concurrence of the Assembly in those petitions; but the order of the day for the consideration of this message was, on 30th December, dropped, as being in contravention of the Standing Orders.

The resumption of the Committee of Supply on 16th December was interrupted by Mr. Parkes, who moved a contingent resolution, asserting that the proposed provision for Police was excessive, and that it should be reduced by at least £70,000. Mr. Plunkett moved the Previous Question, which, after debate, was negatived by 19 to 17. Whereupon the Committee resumed.

On 17th December the House unanimously passed a resolution, moved by Mr. Donaldson, to the effect that an Address be presented to the Governor, requesting him to bring under the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government the expediency of making the gold coin struck at the Sydney Mint a legal tender in all parts of the British Dominions.

The Speaker, on 19th December, announced the resignation of Mr. Parkes for the Electorate of the City of Sydney. Mr. Parkes's seat was then declared vacant. On 30th December Mr. William Bede Dalley took his seat. On 2nd January, 1857, Mr. Plunkett presented a petition against the return of Mr. Dalley, and moved that it be referred to the Elections and Qualifications Committee. The Committee, on 19th February, 1857, reported in favour of the sitting Member.

On 16th January, 1857, Mr. Gordon moved:—

“(1.) That, in the opinion of this House, it is neither expedient nor desirable to create any system of Political Pensions in this Colony.

“(2.) That the Pensions claimed on Political grounds, under Schedule B of the Constitution Act, were sanctioned by a legislative authority incompetent to deal with a matter of such high constitutional concernment, and in the opinion of this House ought to be reconsidered.”

An amendment proposed by Mr. Weekes having been withdrawn, at the close of the debate the resolutions were put *seriatim*. The first resolution passed without division, the second was negatived by 18 to 12.

A Despatch was laid before the Legislative Council on 15th January, 1857, wherein Her Majesty's pleasure was signified that all the Members of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly should be entitled to the titular designation of "Honorable," and should be so described in the several Acts and Instruments issued under His Excellency's authority.

On 28th January Sir Alfred Stephen resigned the office of President of the Legislative Council. On 27th January Mr. Parker acquainted the Legislative Assembly that Mr. John Hubert Plunkett had been appointed President of the Legislative Council, and moved that his seat in that House be declared vacant. Next day, in the Legislative Council, Mr. Plunkett was sworn as President of that House.

The Loan Bill for 1857, introduced on the 17th December, 1856, by Mr. Donaldson, having passed through the Legislative Assembly, was, on 20th December, transmitted to the Legislative Council; from whence, on 9th January, 1857, it was returned with an amendment. On 23rd January, a Message from the Legislative Assembly was read, informing the Legislative Council that that House had agreed to the amendment made by the Council; but requesting that its agreement to the said amendment (which was merely of a verbal nature) might not be drawn into a precedent to authorize the Legislative Council to alter or amend in any manner whatever any Money Bill passed by the Assembly.

Relative to this Message, Mr. Johnson, in the Legislative Council, on 4th February, moved:—

"That this Council having taken into consideration the Message from the Legislative Assembly, received on the 23rd day of January last, upon the subject of the amendment made by this Council in the Bill intituled 'An Act to authorize the raising of a Loan of one hundred and thirty thousand and four hundred pounds upon the security of the Consolidated Revenues of the Colony, to meet a like amount payable in the year 1857, upon Debentures to fall due in that year,'—asserts its privilege of amending all Bills sent up from the Legislative Assembly for its concurrence in such manner as this Council may deem expedient for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Colony, in all cases whatsoever."

Mr. Deas-Thomson moved the Previous Question, which was carried by 11 to 8. Upon the original question then being put, Mr. Justice Therry moved an amendment, referring the whole subject at issue to a Select Committee. This was lost, on division, by 12 to 6, and the original question then passed.

Mr. Daniel Henry Deniehy, on 17th February, took his seat as Member for Argyle, *vice* Mr. Plunkett resigned.

The Report from a Select Committee on the City Commissioners' Department was submitted to the Assembly on 3rd February. The Committee concluded their report by stating that, without in the slightest degree impeaching the character of the Commissioners as honorable men, they wished to express the opinion that they were unfit for the duties imposed upon them. Mr. Macarthur moved an amendment on the motion for the adoption of the Report, made by Mr. Jones, on 17th February :—

“ That this House, while it concurs generally in the Report of the Select Committee on the City Commissioners' Department, is of opinion, that not only is there no ground for imputation upon the personal character of the Commissioners, but that the charge contained in the concluding part of the Report, that they were unfit for the duties for which they were appointed, is not borne out by the evidence.”

The amendment was carried on division by 23 to 21.

On 24th February Mr. Robertson moved resolutions to the effect that all deliberative bodies entrusted with legislative functions in New South Wales ought to be elected by the people in their primary assemblies. Mr. Macarthur moved the Previous Question. This was affirmed by 27 to 11; the Original Question was then passed without division.

A Bill “ to regulate the sale of the Waste Lands of New South Wales ”—introduced on 15th January by Mr. Hay—was read a second time by 19 to 14 on 11th March, but was dropped the same day.

The Appropriation Bill was passed, and was assented to on 18th March, as was also the Public Works Loan Bill, and a Railway Loan Bill on the same day.

A Gold-fields Management Bill was assented to on 11th March.

Parliament was prorogued on 18th March, 1857. The Governor's Speech on that occasion stated that unavoidable delays, consequent upon frequent Ministerial changes, had partially interfered with the fulfilment of the intentions expressed in the Opening Speech. But the Parliament was congratulated on the passing of several useful measures. The Constitution Act Amendment Act had been reserved for the signification

thereon of Her Majesty's pleasure. The Act for the re-establishment of the Sydney Municipal Council would, it was hoped, be justified by the success which might attend the system of local government of the city. The Acts for the better management of the Gold-fields, and the raising of a revenue to defray the attendant expense, would promote the further development of the important measures involved. Until a period of sufficient leisure to admit of careful deliberation was afforded, it had been considered necessary to postpone any general measures relating to the administration of the waste lands of the Crown. Bills for the regulation of railways and for the general extension of a system of municipalities had been laid before Parliament, and these would during the recess be open for deliberation and for the expression of public opinion. A liberal amount had been granted for the promotion of immigration; the question would during the recess engage the attention of the Government, and it was anticipated that a system would be devised such as would tend to the further encouragement of assisted immigration, and lead to the introduction of a steady and continuous supply of useful labour. Another subject which deeply concerned the welfare of the Colony, and demanded the cordial co-operation of every member of the community, was the establishment of an enlightened and comprehensive system of education. The Government would earnestly endeavour to overcome the great difficulties which beset this important question. The credit of the Colony was high, and the revenue was such as to have rendered it unnecessary to resort to any extraordinary increase of taxation. Instructions for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission of Delegates from the Australian Colonies for the erection of additional light-houses on the coasts would be at once issued. Arrangements were in a state of active progress for the construction of a line of electric telegraph between Sydney and Melbourne. This rapid inter-communication between the two capitals, in connection with the recent establishment of the regular and speedy postal service with the parent State, was regarded as a subject of more than ordinary congratulation.

The second Session of the First Parliament assembled on the 11th August, 1857. The Governor announced that a Bill would be immediately laid before Parliament to increase the number of Members of the Assembly, to remove the

disabilities to vote arising from change of residence or qualification, to introduce the ballot, and bring the electoral distribution in harmony with the changes among the population indicated by the Census. The Bill would be accompanied by another regulating the proceedings at elections. A Land Bill would be introduced which, while preserving the good faith of the Crown, would render the acquisition of land in fee-simple more easy to all who were likely to bring it into profitable use, and thus facilitate the permanent settlement and, at the same time, the productiveness of the Colony. One of the most important objects of the measure would be to augment, without unduly pressing upon any class of the community, the means available for public improvement, and more especially for those great works of internal communication which were so much desired. The Municipalities Bill, and a Bill to facilitate and expedite the administration of justice in the interior, would be at once submitted. The subject of education had received anxious consideration; and a measure would be brought forward which, while it would not in any way interfere with the religious convictions of a single individual, would supply adequate means of instruction for the whole community. Regulations had been established to facilitate the introduction from the United Kingdom of useful immigrants under private engagement. Railway management would be improved. Contracts had been entered into for the extension of a line of telegraph from Sydney to Albury. The progress of this work, and of similar ones undertaken by the sister Colonies, justified the expectation that the galvanic circuit between all the chief cities of Australia would soon be completed. The subject of the establishment of a Federal Legislature was recommended to the Legislature. The Legislative Assembly having asserted the principle that all legislative bodies should be elective, it would be necessary at the earliest possible period that the constitution of the Legislative Council should be considered; a fitting opportunity would occur when, by the intended revision of the electoral system, the opinion of the country upon this fundamental question could be clearly ascertained. The recent proclamation of the coinage of the Sydney Mint in Victoria would be of great advantage both to that Colony and to New South Wales; and it was hoped that the Home Government might be induced to make current the colonial coin in all parts of the British Empire.

Relative to their financial condition, it was matter for congratulation that the deficit in the Revenue existing at the commencement of 1856 had been diminished by economy and by the improved state of the Public Revenue; and that up to the present the authority to borrow any portion of the £150,000 placed at disposal to cover the deficit had not been availed of. The collection and distribution of the duties on goods entering the Colony by way of the river Murray had been the subject of correspondence between the various Governments interested; it was hoped this would lead to a temporary arrangement satisfactory to all parties, and ultimately to the adoption of one tariff of Customs dues common to all the Australian Colonies. A Bill would be submitted with the view of legalizing the proposed arrangement. A provisional agreement had been entered into with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for a monthly postal communication between Southampton and Sydney, *via* Panama and New Zealand. Should this scheme be carried into effect, it would give to the Colonies the advantage of a fortnightly postal service with England. Severe and unprecedented floods had visited the country, but the commercial and monetary state of the Colony was sound and satisfactory, and prosperity attended all interests in the community.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Hargrave, and on 12th August adopted without division.

Mr. Arthur Todd Holroyd was elected Chairman of Committees.

On the 14th August Mr. Cowper moved resolutions expressing disapproval of the manner in which Ministers had advised His Excellency to dispense the patronage of the Crown and to construct the Commission of the Peace. This was lost after a three days' debate, by 23 to 18.

On 20th August, Mr. Donaldson made his financial statement. He said that this was the first Session in which a Responsible Government in this Colony had had to review a self-devised system of finance. Notwithstanding the serious effect upon trade and commerce produced by the devastating and disastrous war in which Great Britain was engaged at the time when the Colony undertook the control of its own finances, no domestic or financial calamity had occurred. The detailed statistics of the material progress during the past year showed an eminently satisfactory

result. Referring to the financial arrangements of 1856 and 1857, he considered that the point had been reached at which indirect taxation of labour, combined with capital, should cease, and that any additional taxation should be imposed on capital alone. The House had decided to abolish *ad valorem* duties, and it was not desirable to increase those levied on articles of necessary consumption. With regard to the system of borrowing, he believed the principle of borrowing on permanent instead of temporary securities to be a good one. The plan he had adopted, viz., to make the debentures issued interminable, and the interest on them payable in England, had effected a saving of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The actual deficit in the revenue was decreased in the present year, while the estimated amount of revenue was considerably exceeded. The Estimates, the Treasury Bill, the Auditor-General's Duties Bill, the River Murray Customs Bill, the Public Debt Treasury Bill, and the Customs Laws Consolidation Bill were now before the House, and, taken in conjunction with the present statement, would put Honorable Members in possession of a complete codex of the true position of the country. It would be remembered that at the time the Government took office there was a serious deficiency in the revenue; and the House had passed a Bill providing the means for covering this deficiency by loan. Owing to the advancing prosperity of the country, there had as yet been no occasion to use the power thus given; but it was still in existence to be resorted to when necessary. This contingency, however, he hoped would never occur. The estimated deficit at the end of 1856, viz., £151,623 4s. 5d., had been reduced by an increase of revenue over the estimate to £120,343 14s. 8d., and a saving had also been effected in the sum voted for the Services of 1857 to the extent of £30,000, which left the amount of actual appropriations for 1857, £1,073,940 15s. 11. The Supplementary Estimate was £52,757 10s. 8d. These three items, therefore—viz., the deficit from 1856, the appropriations, and the Supplementary Estimate for 1857, amounting altogether to £1,247,042 1s. 3d., made the total of the debtor side. The total revenue, actual and estimated, was set down at £1,222,391 18s. 2d., which left an estimated deficit at the end of 1857 of £24,650 3s. 1d. The appropriations required by the Estimates for 1858 amounted to £1,396,232 4s. 4d., out of which £150,500 would be raised by loan, viz., £50,500 for public works, and £100,000 to pay off debentures falling

due this year. This would leave £1,245,732 4s. 4d. to be provided for. Adding to this amount the deficiency from last year, and deducting the total sum from the amount of estimated revenue and receipts—viz., £1,393,400, an estimated credit balance remained of £23,017 12s. 7d. In this amount of £1,393,400 the sum of £150,000 was included, which was authorized by the House to be borrowed to cover the deficit of 1857. Respecting the expenditure for the year, a total saving of £23,700 had been effected in the various Departments by the adoption of a more economical system of management. An increase of £20,000 upon the previous year's amount was asked for repairs of roads, £35,000 for the endowment of Municipal Institutions, and £50,000 for education, being £12,650 more than for 1856. The Customs revenue for this year was estimated at £515,000. The Government proposed to put a tax of 10s. per pound on opium. The duty on gold was estimated at £15,000; miners' rights and business licenses, £10,000; escort and conveyance of gold, £1,000; Mint receipts, £8,000; proceeds of land sales, £210,000; rent of lands, £248,000. In explaining this latter item, Mr. Donaldson said that it was proposed to consolidate the laws relating to the waste lands; but he would not go into details, as they would be fully dealt with in the Land Bill of Mr. Hay. The amount paid for licenses was estimated at £60,000; postage, £36,000; fines and forfeitures, £8,000; fees of office, £30,000; sale of Government property, £1,000; reimbursements, £10,000; miscellaneous receipts, £5,000; and immigration remittances, £25,000. Several detailed statements relative to Treasury balances and other accounts were laid before the House; after which, attention was drawn to the existing arrangement with the Joint Stock Bank, with reference to the disposal of the Exchequer balances, which it was proposed to alter by reducing the average amount on which interest should be paid from £200,000 to £100,000. The financial measures adopted by the Government had proved most successful. The Colony of Victoria received three times as much revenue as New South Wales, and yet the Victorian Debentures, bearing $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., sold at 103, while those of New South Wales, bearing only 5 per cent., sold at 98, which was in reality a much higher price in proportion to the interest. The Government did not intend issuing any more terminable debentures, unless forced by circumstances to do so; and, with the exception of the duty on opium, no new taxation would be imposed.

The House adjourned on 21st August, on motion of Mr. Cowper, who adverted to the shock hon. members had received by the melancholy intelligence which had just reached them of the total wreck of the ship "Dunbar," and the loss of all on board, including some who were allied to at least one Member of that House.

Mr. Donaldson, on 20th August, introduced a Bill for better regulating the receipt and payment of the Public Revenues. The second reading of this Bill was shelved on 27th August, by a motion that it be read a second time that day six months, passing, on division, by 22 to 9.

The second reading of the Light, Navigation, and Pilot Board Bill—introduced on 20th August, by Mr. Donaldson—was, on the same day, also shelved by a majority of 21 to 15.

Adverting to the circumstance of these defeats, on 28th August, Mr. Parker moved the adjournment of the House, in order to afford the Ministry time for consideration as to the course they should pursue. When the House again met on 2nd September, Mr. Parker said that, taking into consideration the even balance of parties, the arrears of legislation, and the importance of the measures before the House, the Ministry had decided not to resign till defeated on measures of a more distinctive character. The adjournment of the House was then moved by Mr. Cowper, but was negatived by 22 to 21.

Mr. Parker, later on the same evening, moved the second reading of the Electoral Bill,—introduced by him on 19th August—"to increase the number, amend the distribution, and regulate in certain respects the election of Members of the Legislative Assembly." Mr. Cowper moved, as an amendment,—that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The amendment, after midnight of the 3rd September, was carried by 26 to 23.

On 4th September, Mr. Parker announced the resignation of the Ministry, consequent on the rejection of the Electoral Bill.

When the Legislative Assembly met on 8th September, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Flood informed the House that Mr. Cowper (who had been sent for on the resignation of Mr. Parker) had formed a new Ministry, as follows:—

Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary.
Richard Jones	Colonial Treasurer.
Terence Aubrey Murray	Secretary for Lands and Works.
James Martin	Attorney-General.
Alfred Lutwyche	Solicitor-General (Legislative Council).

Ministers' seats were declared vacant, and the House adjourned till 20th October. On its re-assembling, Ministers (who had all been re-elected without opposition) were sworn in.

On 20th October the Speaker announced the resignation of Mr. Gordon Sandeman as Member for the Moreton Bay Electoral District; also the death of the Hon. George Robert Nichols. The seats were then declared vacant.

Mr. Jones made his Financial Statement on 4th November, 1857. In moving a *pro-forma* motion for Supply, the Treasurer said that he had adopted the plan of his predecessor in preparing the accounts which were before the House. The amount of actual and estimated revenue for the year was put down at £1,146,338 8s. 2d., or about £24,000 in excess of Mr. Donaldson's estimate. The expenditure, including the deficit, was estimated by Mr. Donaldson at £1,247,042, but a further sum of £30,703 for Additional Supplementary Estimates would have to be added. A considerable portion of this last item was for public works and for fitting out an expedition in search of the explorer, Leichhardt. In the Ways and Means for 1858, a nominal increase of £104,000 in the revenue was anticipated, which was made up of increases in various departments to the amount of £122,000,—less £18,000 decrease in the land revenue. The largest items in this increase were matters of account only, and would be found charged again on the debtor side. The decrease in the land revenue arose from the fact that the late Government expected to raise a much larger amount from assessments and leases than the newly formed Government hoped to do,—the present estimate for land sales being in reality larger than the former one. The Estimates of Ways and Means and Expenditure had been framed on the presumption that the House would sanction the proposed changes in the land laws, otherwise there would remain the sum of £90,000 or £100,000 to be provided for in some other way. The proposed expenditure for 1858 now amounted to £1,299,187 16s. 10d., or an increase of £53,455 12s. 6d. upon Mr. Donaldson's estimate. This additional expenditure was composed of increases amounting to £148,000,—less decreases, £95,000. The increases were—towards the liquidation of existing deficit, £16,000; to paying off debentures, £35,000; interest, £10,000; railways, £67,000; minor items, £20,000. The decreases were—postal conveyance, £5,000; conveyance

of English mails, £4,000; education, £10,000; immigration, £25,000; municipalities, £35,000; minor items, £16,000. Most of these sums, particularly those for education and municipalities, were merely postponed until the systems under which they were to be expended had been seriously considered. In explaining the increased expenditure, Mr. Jones said that when the House sanctioned the Loan Act to cover the deficiency of 1856, it did so in the belief that at the end of the year the amount would be £150,000, and it was also understood that the amount should be diminished each year, so that in ten years the whole sum would be paid off. The actual deficiency in round numbers came to about £120,000. The late Government, however, had not made any provision for diminishing it during the present year, but had actually increased it by £4,000 or £5,000. The Government would not be able to reduce the amount this year; indeed, rather more than £8,000 had been added to it; but in order to carry out the spirit under which the loan was sanctioned, it was proposed that it should be paid off in nine years. During 1858, therefore, £16,000 would be set aside for that purpose, which would leave the balance £112,000. This amount would require £14,000 to be paid yearly for eight years to carry out the original intention of the House. It was also proposed to bring in a Bill for appropriating the sum of £50,000 annually towards the liquidation of the public debt. To cover the expense of Railway extensions and surveys, a loan of £754,300 was proposed, which, with the amounts otherwise to be made available, would construct 70 miles of railway, besides providing the necessary locomotives. The extensions would be—from Parramatta to Penrith, 22 miles; Maitland to Singleton, 28 miles; Campbelltown to Picton, 20 miles; and the cost would average a little under £12,000 per mile. The raising of this money it was contemplated should extend over a period of two years. While speaking of this loan Mr. Jones referred to the absence of demand for the Colony's securities, both in the English and Colonial markets. There seemed to be a strong feeling against interminable debentures, which left the Government but two ways of avoiding the stoppage of public works—first, the issuing of Exchequer Bills, and secondly, appealing to the Banks for temporary accommodation. The latter mode would be fraught with much public embarrassment, if not with danger, whereas the former would be both safe and convenient.

On 22nd October Mr. Cowper introduced a Crown Lands Bill. The waste lands of the Colony were therein classified under four heads—town, suburban, agricultural, and country lands. The minimum upset price per acre should be—of town lands, £8; of suburban, £2; of agricultural, £1; of country lands, 5s. The second reading of the Bill, on 18th November, passed by a majority of 36 to 8. In Committee, however, on 9th December, a motion by Mr. Robertson that the further consideration of the measure be postponed for six months was negatived only by the casting vote of the Chairman. This led to the withdrawal of the Bill.

The Premier then stated the intention of the Government to proceed with those measures already advanced to their later stages, and then to go to the country, first calling a short Session to pass the Electoral Act.

Mr. Jones, on 16th December, obtained leave by a majority of 21 to 20, to bring in a Bill to impose an assessment on runs in the unsettled and intermediate districts, and to increase the rents of lands leased for pastoral purposes within the settled districts. The Bill was read a first time on the same division; but on 17th December, an amendment, moved by Mr. Holt, postponing the second reading of the Bill six months, was carried by 23 to 21. Mr. Cowper thereupon moved the adjournment of the House, and on the 18th December Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Parker, on 28th October, relative to a Steam Postal Service *via* Panama, in the following terms:—

“That this House having taken into consideration the correspondence laid upon the Table on the subject of a provisional arrangement between the Government and Mr. Champion Wetton, as Agent for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, for the establishment of a Monthly Steam Postal Service, between Southampton and Sydney, *via* Panama and New Zealand,—Resolves, That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, requesting that the necessary measures be taken for carrying into effect, with as little delay as possible, the arrangements provisionally entered into with Mr. Wetton, upon the terms and according to the stipulations mentioned in the correspondence.”

The question passed without division.

On a motion by Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Cowper proposed an amendment, declaring:—

“(1.) That as the postal contract entered into by the European and Australian Royal Mail Company has hitherto been carried out in a very irregular and unsatisfactory manner, this House is of opinion that all the penalties should be strictly enforced.

“(2.) That unless the Imperial Government can be thoroughly satisfied that in future the terms of the contract will be faithfully and uniformly observed, this House is further of opinion that the contract ought forthwith to be annulled.”

This was carried on 6th November by a majority of 29 to 3.

In answer to the resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly on 6th November, 1856, and to the subsequent petition from the Legislative Council, a Despatch from the Secretary of State (the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere) was published in the *Government Gazette* on 15th September; and subsequently laid before Parliament. It stated, with regard to the proposed separation of the northern districts from New South Wales, that the law advisers of the Crown had been consulted on two points—viz., the steps which must be taken to effect a division of the debt, and the kind of Constitution which the Crown would have the power to establish in the new Colony under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament relating thereto. The boundary which would be adopted would be a line commencing at Cape Danger, following the division of the districts of Clarence River and Moreton Bay until that division coincided with the ridge dividing the basins of the Richmond and Clarence Rivers; thence along the watershed between those basins until it reached the 29th degree of S. latitude; thence along that parallel till it reached the meridian of 141 degrees—with power to the two Governments to define more accurately and thereafter to modify the boundary. As to the division of the debt, the final settlement of the question was confidently left in the hands of the Legislature. The division must, when made, be embodied in an enactment of the New South Wales Legislature. The law advisers had pronounced that the Constitution of the future Colony must be generally similar to that established in New South Wales. The new Legislature would, as in New South Wales, have the power of altering its own Constitution. A project, however, would have to be drawn up for the division of Moreton Bay into electoral districts; and also to inform him (the Secretary of State) of the number and names of such persons as could be recommended to Her Majesty's choice as members of the future Legislative Council.

The subject of Australian Federation was brought before the Legislative Council by Mr. E. Deas-Thomson, who, on 19th August, moved for a Select Committee on the question.

The Committee reported on 20th October, and recommended a meeting of delegates from the Legislatures of the four Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, with a view to devise a plan of a General Assembly for all the Colonies. The following resolutions by Mr. Deas-Thomson, founded on the Report, were passed unanimously on 6th November :—

“(1.) That it is expedient that a Federal Assembly should be established, invested with the necessary power to discuss and determine all questions of an Intercolonial character, arising in the Australian Colonies generally.

“(2.) That the best means of originating a Federal Assembly would be by inviting a Conference of Delegates from the respective Colonies, to which will properly belong the duty of determining upon a plan of Union ; and for this purpose, that the Legislatures of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania should be requested to select three delegates each—one of whom might be a member of Council and two members of Assembly—to meet three delegates from this Colony, to be similarly appointed.

“(3.) That these delegates, assembled in Conference, be empowered to propose a plan of Federation, to be afterwards submitted for approval to the Legislatures of the respective Colonies.

“(4.) That the expenditure incident to the Conference should be borne by the respective Colonies, in whatever proportions may be fixed by the Conference itself.

“(5.) That the Conference should hold its meetings in whatever place the majority of the delegates may determine ; their decisions being interchanged in writing within a month of their elections being completed.”

On 13th November a Message from the Legislative Council was read in the Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Resolutions, inviting its concurrence therein, and requesting a conference with the Assembly on the subject of Federation. The Conference was held on December 9 ; but further progress in the matter was stopped by the Prorogation.

The resignation of Mr. John Bayley Darvall was announced in the Legislative Assembly, on 27th November, by the Speaker ; and on the motion of Mr. Cowper his seat was declared vacant. On 15th December Mr. Thomas Whistler Smith took his seat as Member for the North Riding of Cumberland, *vice* Mr. Darvall, resigned.

A Treasury Bills Bill passed through the Assembly ; was returned by the Council without amendment ; and was assented to 18th December.

The general election having taken place, the Second Parliament assembled on the 23rd March, 1858. Sir William Westbrook Burton was appointed President of the Legislative Council (succeeding Mr. Plunkett, resigned) ; and Sir Daniel Cooper was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the Assembly.

Some changes had taken place during the recess in the composition of the Ministry. Mr. Jones and Mr. Murray retired, and, on 4th and 13th January, were succeeded by Mr. R. Campbell as Colonial Treasurer and Mr. John Robertson as Minister for Lands and Works, respectively.

On 24h March the Governor (Sir William Denison) delivered the Opening Speech. The chief measure of the Session would be a Bill to amend the Electoral law, by which it was intended to provide for the equitable distribution of the Members, to enlarge their number, and to place the suffrage of the electors upon a simple and an extended basis. When an amended Electoral Law should have been passed, the question of the constitution of the Legislative Council would, it was hoped, receive early and careful attention. The question of a Federal Legislature was still under discussion; but this subject might without inconvenience be deferred for future consideration. In accordance with a desire generally expressed, legislation with reference to the public lands would be deferred till after a Parliament had been chosen under a new Electoral law. This important subject had nevertheless occupied attention, and steps had already been taken to facilitate the survey and sale of the Crown Lands, and to provide for the more speedy settlement of the waste and unoccupied lands of their vast territory. The want of an additional Judge was daily felt. He had intended to send the troops in New South Wales to India. It was also proposed to detach the Company of Artillery for a time, to assist in quelling the disturbances in India, and that a number of horses to remount the battery should be provided at the expense of the Colony, in order to show the sympathy of the people of New South Wales with their fellow-countrymen in the East. Inasmuch as this had been rendered unnecessary he would not now do so; but the 77th Regiment would be sent to Hongkong. The very irregular manner in which the Mail Service had been carried out by the European and Australian Mail Company had rendered it necessary for the Parliament to consider whether steps should not be taken for vacating the present contract, with a view to the adoption of some satisfactory arrangement for the conduct of the Postal Service between the Colony and Europe. Under the Assisted Immigration Regulations many desirable additions were being made to the population. In view of the continued influx of Chinese, it was deemed

advisable that that kind of immigration should be regulated by law; and the Government proposed to introduce a Bill to levy a tax upon each Chinaman on landing in the Colony. The revenue during the first two months of the year had not suffered any material reduction as compared with 1857; and it was anticipated that the estimated amount for the remainder of the year would be realized. Although the expenditure would be reduced beyond what was contemplated when the Estimates were prepared, a deficit in the Ways and Means would have to be provided for to cover the ordinary expenditure for the year. An additional amount of revenue would therefore have to be raised; and the most legitimate source of such provision would appear to be from the tenants of the Crown Lands. The Assessment Act having expired, there was no law in force for levying any charge for the Occupation of Lands beyond the settled districts, exclusive of the license fee demanded under the Orders-in-Council. A Bill would be submitted authorizing the collection of an assessment to an equitable amount. The chief financial difficulty of the Government had reference to the amount required to defray the cost of Public Works, for which purposes loans had been sanctioned, under Acts passed by the Legislature. The difficulty had been mainly created by the unsaleable character of Interminable Debentures which were issued during the earlier part of 1857. Owing, too, to the monetary difficulties in the mother country, the Government had been unable to negotiate any loans, or to dispose of any considerable amount of Treasury Bills the issue of which was authorized by the Parliament during the previous Session. There was ample ground for believing that by a total revision of the system of taxation, and by including within the tariff some articles upon which duty was not then levied, a much larger revenue might be raised for the purposes of Government without being felt at all oppressive. There were abundant indications to justify the expectation that New South Wales would eventually assume a high if not a leading position in the Australian Colonies.

The Address in Reply, moved by Mr. Owen, was adopted without division.

Mr. Arnold was elected Chairman of Committees for the Session by a majority of 26 to 15 over Mr. Owen, the other candidate proposed.

Mr. Campbell's Financial Statement was made on 7th April, 1858. He said that the papers laid upon the table were almost identical with those which were submitted by his predecessor, the only material difference being that the deficit on 1st January, 1858, was now shown to be £95,665 5s. 6d., instead of £128,544 4s. 2d., as formerly stated. The estimated expenditure for 1858, including £35,000 for the payment of Debentures, and £66,800 for the working of Railways, was £1,266,238 8s. 6d., thus showing a considerable reduction upon the previous Estimate. This was caused by the removal of the Military, a large decrease in the Railway disbursements, and some small reductions in the Postmaster General's Department. The sum of £140,000 was provided for the payment of interest on Debentures, but as all the loans had not been realized, the amount would probably not exceed £120,000. The details of the proposed expenditure were then read, from which it appeared that the withdrawal of the Military would necessitate an augmentation of the Police Force, and, consequently, increased expenditure in that department. The expenditure for the Administration of Justice did not include the salaries of the Judges. Referring to the Loan Account, it was proposed to raise £797,000 by loan, viz., £732,000 for Railways and £65,000 for Debentures falling due. Mr. Campbell read a letter from the Chief Commissioner for Railways, showing that the expenditure on the Railway lines had decreased while the income therefrom had increased. The reduction in the deficit on the 1st January, 1858, from £128,544 4s. 2d.—the amount estimated by the late Treasurer—to £95,665 5s. 6d., was the result of revenue received over and above the estimate. The amount of appropriations for 1857 was £1,103,940 15s. 11d., from which £30,000 would be deducted for sums not likely to be required. The deficit of £95,000 being provided for by the authorized loan, there remained only the estimated expenditure for 1858—viz., £1,266,238 8s. 6d., to be charged upon the revenue for the year. Under existing laws the revenue for 1858 was anticipated to reach £1,233,561; but, a larger sum being required, a proposition for an assessment on stock would be brought before the House. By this means it was expected to raise an additional £114,000; but the measure would be only temporary, and would cease upon the passing of a comprehensive Land Bill. On the 1st January, 1858, there was a cash balance of £81,322 11s. 6d. on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. No

new taxation would be proposed, as that would form one of the first duties of the new Parliament. In view of the extensive Public Works of the Colony, it was thought requisite that a Bank of issue should be established, and a method would shortly be devised by which absentee proprietors would be made to contribute their fair proportion to the revenue. The public debt of the Colony on 31st December, 1857, was £2,306,350, of which £1,100,000 had been expended on Railways. This was not a sum which need alarm honorable members. Mr. Campbell then moved a *pro-forma* motion for Supply.

A Message from the Governor (in accordance with the terms of a Despatch from the Governor of India, requesting that such troops as could be spared from the Australian Colonies might be forwarded thither) was read to the Assembly on 7th April. Confiding in the assurances conveyed in their late Address, the Governor did not hesitate to apply to the Legislative Assembly to make provision for the purchase of the horses required, in order to enable the Company of Artillery proposed to be detached to take the field at once on landing at Calcutta.

Mr. Thornton, on 13th April, relative to this proposed dispatch of the Artillery, moved :—

“1. That it is the opinion of this House that the Despatch of the Governor-General of India does not urgently require that the Company of Royal Artillery at present stationed in Sydney should be sent to India ; and this House is also of opinion that the withdrawal of this force at the present time would leave our expensively constructed fortifications unmanned and useless, and this city in a defenceless position.

“2. That, for the foregoing and other grave reasons, the removal of this force as contemplated, would be inexpedient and injudicious.”

The resolution passed by 27 to 21, the Ministry voting with the minority.

The Speaker, on 15th April, reported that he had presented the Address, and that His Excellency had answered to this effect: He regretted that the Assembly should so soon have entirely altered its opinion as to the policy of affording assistance to their countrymen in India. Confident in their acquiescence, he had communicated to the Secretary of State and to the Governor-General of India the nature and amount of assistance to be expected ; and he was deeply grieved that the Legislative Assembly, after according an unqualified approval of the course adopted by the Government, had shown every disposition to withhold

that aid which the Government and the Military authorities were alike convinced might be afforded. Whatever might be the opinion of the Legislative Assembly, he assured the House that the services of the Company of Artillery were urgently required in India. He thought too highly of the inhabitants of Sydney to participate in the apprehension that the departure of 100 artillerymen would leave the City defenceless; neither was he of opinion that, in a time of profound peace, it was necessary to retain in idleness a force which might be usefully employed elsewhere. As, however, the Assembly had expressed an opinion that their removal would be injudicious, that portion of the military force might be allowed to remain in Sydney, pending further advices from India.

Next day, as a question of Privilege, Mr. Thornton moved for a Select Committee to take this Answer into consideration. The Committee on the following day brought up their Report, the consideration of which was entered into on 21st April. The same day, in Committee of the Whole, a reply was agreed to, after a long debate, to the effect: That the Assembly regretted that His Excellency should have been advised to express himself in terms calculated to impair the cordiality which should subsist between the several branches of the Legislature; and that there was neither justice nor correctness in the imputations that the House had altered its opinion, and had shown every disposition to withhold that aid which the Government and the military authorities were alike convinced could be advantageously afforded. The Reply was adopted by the House on a division of 28 to 13, the Ministry voting with the minority.

As it seemed probable from this circumstance that the Ministry would resign, Mr. Parkes moved a vote of confidence in the Administration, which was carried by a majority of 29 to 15.

Certain correspondence having reference to the removal of Mr. Plunkett from the Chairmanship of the Board of National Education was, on 25th March, laid before the Assembly. The Board over which Mr. Plunkett presided were authorized to make rules, by-laws, and regulations, to be published one month from the date thereof in the *Government Gazette*. The New South Wales Board worked upon the principle of the Irish schools conducted under Lord Stanley's system. There were two classes—the vested and

non-vested—the former being the property of the Board, the latter belonging to individuals or Societies, but receiving conditional assistance from the Board. The New South Wales Board had hitherto extended aid only to vested schools, but, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Wilkins, the Inspector, drew up a code of rules bringing the non-vested schools within the scope of their operations. These were transmitted to the Chief Secretary with a view to being published in the *Gazette*, and laid before Parliament according to law. The Board, finding that the publication of the regulations had been delayed, that their communication to the Chief Secretary had been unanswered, and that the prescribed period of a month was passing away, requested their Chairman to write again to Mr. Cowper, which he did. The Colonial Secretary, in reply, “deemed it desirable that the rules alluded to should not be published until an opinion had been elicited from Parliament, whether or not the schools in question would receive the approval of the Legislature.” He added that the Government did not consider the rules to be of a character contemplated by the Act incorporating the Board. Mr. Plunkett rejoined that the members of the Board were answerable to Parliament in this matter; and that they could not be guided in the exercise of their duty by the individual opinion of the Colonial Secretary, whether in framing these rules or giving them publicity by the mode required in the Act. If, therefore, their publication in the *Gazette* were withheld, this breach of the law would not rest with them. The Under-Secretary replied, that the Government considered the Commissioners had exceeded their powers by making the rules and regulations in question; that the matter would be submitted to Parliament for consideration soon after it assembled, and that the regulations would be inserted in the *Gazette* as a notification by the Board. Mr. Plunkett replied that “he was in doubt as to what individuals were included in the word ‘Government’”—it being generally understood that several offices were still vacant—“therefore he might be pardoned for not attaching much weight to the deliberate opinion of the Government on the rules in question, more particularly when he recollected the hostility which the present Colonial Secretary had uniformly evinced towards the system of education which the Legislature had entrusted to the Board.” In January Mr. Plunkett published all the correspondence in the Sydney papers. On the 6th February following Mr. Plunkett received a letter

announcing that, after a calm and deliberate consideration of all the bearings of the case, the Government were reluctantly forced to the conclusion that it was their duty, under the circumstances, to dispense with his services as a Commissioner of the Board of National Education. Mr. Plunkett thereupon resigned all the other offices he held under the Government, including that of President of the Legislative Council; also his seat as a Member thereof.

On the 23rd April, in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. James Macarthur moved resolutions affirming that the Executive had taken an erroneous view of the law, and that Mr. Plunkett should be at once restored to his position as Chairman of the Board. The debate extended over several days, and was terminated on 28th April, when Mr. Macarthur's resolutions were negatived by 29 to 22; and amendments, severally proposed by Mr. Parkes and Mr. T. W. Smith, having been amalgamated, were carried, as follows:—

“That this House desires to record its deep regret at the removal of Mr. Plunkett from the Chairmanship of the Board of National Education, and feels called upon to express a hope that such steps may be taken as will enable the Government to restore him to a position in which he has already rendered such eminent services to the cause of Education in this Colony; and this House further desires to record its opinion that the Commissioners for National Education have authority, under their Act of Incorporation, to make such rules and regulations as those transmitted in their letter of the 18th December, 1857, to the Colonial Secretary, for publication in the Government Gazette, and that, in this respect, they did not exceed their powers.”

A Congratulatory Address upon the marriage of the Princess Royal was adopted by both Houses on 5th and 6th May respectively. .

On the 5th May it was resolved to adjourn the proceedings of both Houses out of respect to the memory of Sir Charles Fitz Roy, the intelligence of whose death had just reached the Colony.

A Bill to amend the Electoral law was introduced by Mr. Cowper, and read a first time on 30th March. It proposed to increase the number of members from fifty-four to sixty-eight. Twelve members were allotted to the pastoral districts, fourteen to the metropolitan police district, nine to the inland towns, twenty-eight to the settled districts, and five to mixed electorates. The city of Sydney was divided into four electorates, with eight members; the police districts were made the bases of the electorates; the franchise was extended to every adult male of six months' residence in any

electorate ; the salary qualification was abolished ; and vote by ballot was introduced.

The second reading of the Bill was moved by Mr. Cowper on 6th May, and occasioned a long debate, extending over several days. Mr. James Macarthur proposed an amendment postponing the second reading till a measure for the reconstruction of the Legislative Council had been introduced. This was lost by 36 to 14, and the motion for the second reading was carried by a similar majority. In Committee, the city of Sydney was divided into two districts only, the number of members was increased to eighty, the additional twelve being distributed over the country districts,—these were the principal changes made by the Assembly. In the Council several amendments were inserted, to which the Assembly agreed, and on 24th November the Bill was assented to.

A Bill to regulate Chinese immigration was introduced on 8th April by Mr. Cowper ; passed its second reading on 20th May, by 23 to 11, and its subsequent stages in the Assembly. It proposed the imposition of a tax of £3 on each Chinese arriving in the Colony. In the Legislative Council, on 28th July, the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Report, submitted on 16th September, suggested certain amendments in the Bill. Dr. Douglass, on 29th October, moved the adoption of the Report. An amendment by the Solicitor-General, that the Bill be read a second time, was negatived by 17 to 4. The Bill was therefore laid aside.

Certain resolutions regarding retrenchment in the public expenditure, made by Mr. Parkes on 20th April, were negatived by 25 to 19. An amendment by Mr. Cowper referring the subject to a Select Committee was then passed. On 29th October the Committee reported that the importance and extent of the subject, the incomplete state of the inquiry, and the advanced period of the Session, rendered the completion of the consideration of the subject impossible. Its resumption in the ensuing Session was therefore recommended.

Mr. Donaldson, on 21st May, moved resolutions stating the condition of the postal service between New South Wales and Great Britain was most unsatisfactory ; that it was desirable that an effort should be made to establish such a service between Sydney, Panama, and the Mother Country ; and that

the Cunard line of steamers afforded an advantageous opening for the extension of the line between Panama and Sydney. The question passed without division.

An address of thanks to Her Majesty was adopted by both Houses of Parliament, on 4th and 6th June respectively, acknowledging the honour conferred on the Colony by the declaration that the degrees granted by the Sydney University were entitled to the same rank, precedence, and consideration as degrees granted by any University of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Cowper, on 9th June, announced the death of Sir Ralph Darling, and moved that out of respect to the memory of the former Governor of New South Wales the Assembly adjourn. The House adjourned accordingly.

On 6th July Mr. Martin informed the House of the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper, and of the necessary absence from the Assembly of his son, the Colonial Secretary. Adverting to the high esteem in which the late Archdeacon was held by the public he moved the adjournment of the House for a week. The House adjourned accordingly.

A fatal railway accident which occurred on 10th July, whereby two persons were killed and others more or less seriously wounded, created great consternation throughout the Colony. On 14th July, in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Donaldson moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the accident, which had occurred near Haslem's Creek, on the Great Southern Railway. A Royal Commission was also appointed for the same purpose. It consisted of Captain Denham, Professor Pell, and Mr. E. O. Moriarty, who brought up their final report on 16th September. They found that the railway between Sydney and Parramatta was defective in many respects, and that the rails laid down were not of the form which secured the greatest strength with a given quantity of metal. In the conduct of the traffic all the usual precautions had been adopted, and no alteration was required in the code of signals or in the general regulations. The Select Committee of the Assembly brought up their final report on 12th August. They suggested that to ensure the safety of all who travelled by rail every precaution adopted on the railways in Great Britain should be at once put in force in New South Wales.

On 6th August Mr. Parkes moved the following resolutions on the subject of steam communication, which the House adopted, by a majority of 27 to 9:—

“(1.) That the experience hitherto gained of steam communication between Australia and England, *via* India, has led to general disappointment and dissatisfaction in this Colony.

“(2.) That any new arrangement for the performance of the mail service by the India route, though it ensured postal regularity and speed, would confer no other considerable benefits on New South Wales, while it must necessarily place this community, as the last point of intercourse in the Australian system, at a permanent disadvantage in relation to the Southern Colonies.

“(3.) That it is in the highest degree necessary that immediate steps should be taken to prevent the public inconvenience and injury which would result from a total stoppage in the mail service, with which the Colonies are at present threatened; and that the interests of New South Wales would be best promoted in this emergency by opening communication with America and Europe, *via* the Isthmus of Panama.

“(4.) That there are reasonable grounds for believing that a line of steamers of the requisite power and capacity, running between Sydney and Panama, in addition to the advantages of regular postal communication, would induce a spontaneous and valuable passenger traffic to these shores, from the large numbers of persons constantly arriving on the Isthmus from the United States, British North America, and the West Indies, as well as from the countries of Europe, and from the communities of Anglo-American origin on the Pacific.

“(5.) That in coming to a right determination on this subject, the question of cost is not the first for consideration, but that the efficiency of the service to be performed should be secured beyond probability of failure, and that especial regard should be had to those social and commercial consequences which would tend most to the progress and prosperity of the Colony of New South Wales.

“(6.) That in any future contract for the mail service, it is not for the interest of New South Wales that the Imperial Government should make any arrangement binding upon this Colony without previous reference thereto.

“(7.) That an Address embodying the foregoing resolutions be presented to the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to bring the subject under the early consideration of the Executive Government.”

Certain issues of money were stated by the Government to have been made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund by the Colonial Treasurer without Parliamentary sanction, and upon the warrant of the Governor-General alone. A resolution condemning such a course as highly improper was moved on 6th August by Mr. Donaldson. This was amended, on motion of Mr. Jones, as follows:—

“That the power of appropriating the revenue of the Colony, which belongs of right and by law to the Legislature, cannot be exercised in its integrity and with benefit to the country except before the expenditure of such revenue: This House is, therefore, of opinion that the practice which, under peculiar circumstances, has recently obtained, of expending public moneys which have not first been appropriated by the Legislature should in future be avoided”—and was then passed without division.

A resolution approving the principle, in view of the magnitude and importance of the undertaking, of the construction of railways under special agreement between the Government and any contractor, was passed without division, an amendment by Mr. Parkes having been embodied in the original resolution by Mr. Cowper.

The constitution of the Legislative Council was debated on 17th August, when Mr. Parkes moved that the House reaffirm the resolution passed by the late Legislative Assembly, "That all deliberative bodies entrusted with legislative functions in the Colony ought to be elected by the people." The question having been amended thus—

"That in the opinion of this House the Legislature of the Colony ought to be composed of two Houses, both elected by the people"—
passed without division.

The resignation of Mr. Henry Parkes was announced by the Speaker on 31st August; and on the 14th September Mr. John Hubert Plunkett succeeded him as member for the North Riding of Cumberland.

On 8th November Mr. Martin, the Attorney-General, retired from the Ministry. On 11th November Mr. Cowper stated that the vacant office had been filled by Mr. Lutwyche, late Solicitor-General; but that Mr. Martin had not retired in consequence of any legal or political difference with the Ministry. On 16th November the office of Solicitor-General was accepted by Mr. W. B. Dalley, whose seat was thereupon declared vacant. On 25th, having been re-elected, Mr. Dalley took his seat as Member for Cumberland Boroughs.

In response to a Despatch from the Home Government inquiring whether the Government of New South Wales would be inclined to entertain a proposition for increasing the military force, a resolution affirming the expediency of so doing was passed on 18th November, on motion of Mr. Cowper.

The Committee on 19th May brought up a Report embodying certain resolutions in reference to the petitions of Mr. T. G. Rusden against the return of Mr. Abram Orpen Moriarty, as Member for New England. On 4th June Mr. Scott moved that as the petitioner had not complied with the requirements of the Electoral Act in regard to any one of the said petitions the House could not deal with them; and that the resolutions by which they had been referred to the Committee be

rescinded. During the long debate which followed Mr. Rusden was heard at the Bar of the House. On 11th June the debate terminated, when the question passed by 15 to 9. On 14th October Mr. Moriarty resigned his seat for New England.

A Bill to impose an Assessment on Runs in the unsettled and intermediate districts, and to increase the rent of lands leased for pastoral purposes within the settled districts of New South Wales, was introduced on 12th August by Mr. Robertson. The Bill passed through both Houses; assent thereto was reported on 11th November.

A Bill to make more effectual provision for the construction, by the Government, of railways in New South Wales, and for the regulation of the same, introduced by Mr. Cowper on 24th March, passed; and was assented to on 24th November.

A Bill for the purpose of enabling the Government to raise a loan towards meeting certain Land and Immigration Debentures was introduced by Mr. Robert Campbell (Colonial Treasurer) on 2nd June; passed on 24th June; was returned from the Legislative Council without amendment on 1st July; and assented to on 21st July. A Railway and other Public Works Loan Bill, introduced on 1st September by Mr. Campbell, passed; and was assented to on 26th November. Mr. Robertson (Minister for Lands), on 2nd September, introduced a Crown Lands Alienation Bill; but during the discussion on its second reading, on 16th September, the House was counted out, and the Bill therefore lapsed. The Appropriation Bill, having passed both Houses, was assented to on 26th November.

A Bill for establishing postal communication with Great Britain, *via* Panama, providing for a subsidy of £50,000 per annum for the service; half the cost to be borne by the British Government; sub-arrangements to be made with the other Australasian Colonies, was introduced by Mr. Cowper on 23rd September. It passed both Houses, and was assented to on 2nd November.

Parliament was prorogued on 26th November. The Governor congratulated the Parliament on the passing of the Bill for the Amendment of the Electoral law. The Bill for the establishment of District Courts would prove very beneficial in its results; as would also that for establishing

Municipal institutions. Since he had last addressed the Parliament the completion of the line of Telegraph as far as Albury had united New South Wales with the sister Colonies of Victoria and South Australia. With the means placed by Parliament at the disposal of Government, the western and northern districts would shortly enjoy equally with the southern districts and the metropolis the great advantages afforded by this system of intercommunication. Steps were also being taken for further railway extension towards Bathurst, as well as in the southern and northern districts. The Government hoped that parties of high character and ample means for the prosecution of such enterprises might be induced to enter on an arrangement for constructing, on a comprehensive scale, the main lines of railway throughout the Colony. The subsidy guaranteed for the establishment of steam communication with England, *via* Panama, was an assurance of the anxiety of Parliament for its accomplishment; and there was reason to hope that the co-operation of the Imperial authorities would not be withheld. The revenue was progressively increasing, and with the addition made to it by the operation of the Assessment Act sufficient provision would be made for the exigencies of the Government. The Gold-fields returns had been highly encouraging, and by the additional facilities given by the Regulations lately issued there was reason to believe that those who devoted themselves to that industry would be rewarded for their perseverance. In thanking Parliament for the supplies voted the Governor expressed regret that from circumstances beyond their control the Government were compelled to anticipate the sanction of the Legislature, in order to keep faith with the public creditor and to carry on the Public Service. The Government had continued to direct their efforts to meet the demand for allotments of land both in town and country, and to afford additional facilities for the sale of Crown Lands. The report of an alleged discovery of rich gold-fields on the Fitzroy River, Keppel Bay, had created considerable excitement; and owing to the large numbers attracted thither from Sydney and Melbourne the Government felt called upon to provide promptly for the peace and good order of the new population. The sanguine anticipations of the gold-seekers had been disappointed, and a reaction had taken place. The district, however—possessed of a noble river, rich land, and a favourable climate—must become a flourishing settlement.

The Second Session of the Second Parliament assembled on 8th December, 1858. Mr. James Hart took his seat for New England, in room of Mr. A. O. Moriarty.

On the 9th His Excellency Sir William Denison delivered the Opening Speech. He regretted that the exigencies of the Public Service should have compelled him after so short an interval to call the Parliament together. It was, however, of paramount importance that the supplies for 1859 should be voted prior to the commencement of that year. The Estimates would be submitted forthwith. Some reductions had been made, and as to proposed additions made with a view to the efficiency of the Public Service the expenditure was estimated at the lowest possible rate. Conceiving it right that all further legislation should be confided to the Parliament elected under the new Act lately passed, he would submit no measure to interfere with the great constitutional object for which they had been summoned, and the accomplishment of which was confidently committed to their discretion.

The Address in Reply, moved by Mr. Hart, was adopted without division.

Mr. William Munnings Arnold was elected Chairman of Committees for the Session.

On 21st December Mr. Cowper made his Financial Statement. In moving a *pro formâ* motion for supply, he said he hoped to be able to prove that the Government might safely be entrusted with the expenditure of public money. During the time the present Government had been in office strenuous efforts had been made to reduce the expense and increase the efficiency of the public service. Several grave matters, reflecting upon the character of various officers, were entered upon in detail, showing the urgent necessity of prompt and decisive reform, which the Government had earnestly striven to effect. There had been a gradual increase in the expenditure for public works, exclusive of loan services, for years past. In 1855 the amount was £9,614 7s. 6d.; in 1856, £92,909 10s.; in 1857, £129,930 17s. 1d.; and in 1858, £226,192 4s. 6d.,—which was very gratifying. The railway revenue now showed a surplus of over £30,000 in excess of the expenditure, which augured well for future and less expensive extensions. The sum required to meet the estimated expenditure of the following year was £1,465,325, and the loans proposed to be

raised were—for public works, £16,000; to pay off debentures, £80,000. The railway vote of last year would be sufficient to carry on the railways already sanctioned without any new loan at present. No debentures had yet been issued on account of the deficit of 1856, for which Mr. Donaldson obtained the assent of the House to borrow £150,000. The deficit at the end of 1858 would be £69,426 7s. 9d., and, according to the statement now submitted, there would be a credit balance at the end of 1859 of £24,756. The revenue for 1859 was estimated at £1,450,081, an amount which could not be considered excessive, as it was warranted by the increases that had taken place during 1857 and 1858. Of the £400,000 of Treasury Bills, authorized to be raised, only £40,000 had been issued, and the Government did not intend to issue any more of them. The Customs revenue of late had been sensibly increasing, and the land revenue, notwithstanding the reduction of price, had kept up well. The same might be said of the gold receipts. While the income had been improving, it was satisfactory to know that the value of the Government's securities had been steadily advancing in the London market. He was satisfied that the utmost care had been bestowed upon the management of the country's finances, and the correction of those abuses which had led to such melancholy results.

During the consideration of the Estimates for 1859 in Committee of Supply, on 14th December, a resolution was moved by Mr. Cowper, that a sum not exceeding £14,025 be granted to meet necessary additional expenditure under Schedule C of the Constitution Act (Public Worship). An amendment by Mr. Piddington—That there be granted 1s. only for this service—was carried by 13 to 12.

On 4th January, 1859, Mr. Martin moved:—

“(1.) That the Resolution adopted by this House on the 15th of December last, to the effect that there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding 1s. in the year 1859, to meet necessary additional expenditure under Schedule C of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54, be rescinded.

“(2.) That it be an instruction to the Committee to reconsider, before proceeding to any other business, that portion of the Message of His Excellency the Governor-General, by which the House was recommended to provide the sum of £14,025 to meet such additional expenditure.”

Mr. Plunkett moved, as an addition to the foregoing, that it be a further instruction to the Committee to consider separately, and in its own peculiar circumstances, the item of

£200 for the salary of a Jewish Minister. (It should be explained that this item was included in the Supplementary Estimate, and did not form a part of the Schedule set apart for Public Worship by the Constitution Act.) The House divided equally, and the Speaker gave his casting-vote with the ayes. On the original question, as so amended, the House again divided equally—20 to 20—and the resolutions were carried by the Speaker's casting vote. Mr. Cowper then moved that the Committee of Supply resume next day for the consideration of the resolutions. This also, after a debate extending beyond midnight, passed by the casting vote of the Speaker.

On 5th January the resolutions were accordingly considered in Committee, when Mr. Cowper moved the withdrawal of the whole Estimate, except £200 proposed as the salary of a Jewish Minister. This was negatived by 20 to 18. The motion that the Chairman leave the Chair was negatived by 19 to 18. A resolution, moved by Mr. Donaldson to the following effect—

“That the Chairman leave the Chair, and Report to the Speaker that notwithstanding the instructions received by this Committee from the whole House, to reconsider, before proceeding to any other business, that portion of the Message of His Excellency the Governor-General, by which the House was recommended to provide the sum of £14,025 to meet additional expenditure under schedule (C), and in the face of the decision of the Speaker, that the Government alone can make the necessary motion before this Committee, the Honorable the Colonial Secretary has declined to propose to this Committee the sum in question;—and ask leave to sit again at a later hour of the evening”—

was, after midnight, carried by 20 to 19.

That afternoon, 6th January, before the Committee of Supply resumed, Mr. Piddington moved that the resolutions adopted by the House, on 4th January, on motion of Mr. Martin, be rescinded. This was carried by 22 to 17; the vote in Committee of the previous evening was therefore rendered inoperative.

On 27th January, in relation to the subject, Mr. Piddington moved that the annual sum of £28,000 reserved by Schedule C of the Constitution Act should be allotted to all denominations in proportion to their population at the last census; and that the professors of the Hebrew faith were entitled to the same consideration as any other religious denomination in the Colony. This was negatived by 17 to 14.

The House debated, till after midnight of the 4th February, certain resolutions by Mr. Forster, which having been amended thus :—

“(1.) That this House has an undoubted right to exercise supervision and control over, and to be consulted in, the payment of salaries to all public officers, except such as have been by special enactment expressly reserved therefrom.

“(2.) That it is the duty of the Executive Government annually to submit all such salaries to the consideration of this House, or in cases of emergency, to account, as early as possible, for every deviation from constitutional practice.

“(3.) That the practice adopted by the present as well as preceding Governments, since October, 1855, has not been in accordance with the two foregoing resolutions, and is a violation of the rights of this House”—

were passed without division.

In the Legislative Council, on 23rd February, Mr. Lutwyche, having been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, and his office as Attorney-General. Mr. Lyttleton Holyoake Bayley, lately arrived in the Colony, and who had been appointed to the Council on 19th January, succeeded Mr. Lutwyche as Attorney-General.

Relative to this appointment, Mr. Deniehy moved in the Legislative Assembly, on 8th February, that no appointment as a Minister of the Crown, or other important public office, should be conferred upon any individual, unless returned to Parliament by popular election, whose residence in the territory had not been of such length as to afford the Colony satisfactory guarantees of the fitness and propriety of the appointment; that therefore the designation of Mr. Lyttleton Holyoake Bayley as Attorney-General was unsatisfactory to the House. The question was negatived by 19 to 12.

The following resolutions, relative to Departmental arrangements, were carried by 15 to 14, on 23rd February, on motion of Mr. Cowper :—

“(1.) That, with a view to the more effectual administration of Responsible Government, a new arrangement of the Ministerial Departments, as fixed by the Resolution of the Assembly passed on the 8th August, 1856, ought to be made.

“(2.) That the Department of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General be abolished.

“(3.) That the Department of the Secretary for Lands and Public Works be divided, and that a new Department be created, to be called the Department of Public Works.

“(4.) That a Department be created, to be called the Department of Trade and Customs.

“(5.) That the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General shall not in future be Responsible Ministers, but shall be Political Officers, retiring from office with the Ministry.”

On 3rd March Mr. Cowper moved that the seat of Mr. Robert Owen be declared vacant by reason of his acceptance of office as a Judge under the District Courts Act of 1858. The question passed. Whereupon Mr. Plunkett moved, as a question of privilege:—

“That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the circumstances relating to the acceptance of the office of District Judge by Robert Owen, Esquire, Member for East Camden, in so far as they affect his votes on the 23rd February, in reference to the proposed new arrangements of the Ministerial Departments of the Government.”

This was carried by a majority of 18 to 8.

On 23rd March Mr. John Fletcher Hargrave took his seat as Member for East Camden, in room of Mr. Robert Owen.

The same day Mr. Plunkett brought up the Report of the Select Committee appointed on 3rd March regarding the circumstances relating to the appointment of Mr. Robert Owen as District Court Judge. This was submitted on 23rd March. It went to show that the appointment had been offered for about a month, and condemned such a course of action as contrary to the Constitution Act. On 29th March Mr. Plunkett moved the adoption of the Report. This, after a debate extending over several days, was on 5th April negatived by 19 to 8.

On 30th March the House adjourned, on the intelligence being received of the death of the late Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Robert Campbell).

The introduction, in November, 1858, of a mixed flock of 280 llamas, alpacas, and vicunas from South America by Mr. Charles Ledger was an event which created considerable interest among pastoralists. On 7th April, 1859, Mr. Cowper moved that they be purchased by the Government. This was carried by 18 to 11. But the animals did not realize the sanguine anticipations indulged in concerning their opening up a new era for the pastoral interest, for beyond their acclimatization no material benefit was derived from them. A few still remain, but they are merely regarded as curiosities.

Parliament was prorogued on 9th April. The Governor-General (Sir William Denison), after thanking the Legislative Assembly for the supplies which had been voted, announced his intention to dissolve the Assembly immediately, and to

summon, without loss of time, a new Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Act recently passed.

Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on 11th April.

On 18th April, Mr. Elias Carpenter Weekes succeeded the late Mr. Robert Campbell as Colonial Treasurer.

The elections under the new Electoral Act having taken place, the Third Parliament met on 30th August, 1859. Sir Daniel Cooper was elected Speaker.

The Governor-General, in his Opening Speech, adverted to the fact that under the operation of the District Courts Act lately passed, justice was being administered throughout the various districts of the interior. There were also evident proofs that the Municipalities Act of 1858 would be productive of those social and political advantages which were the usual accompaniments of local self-government. Despatches on steam postal communication *via* Suez and Mauritius, and also *via* Panama, would be laid before the Council. The attention of the Government had lately been directed with much interest to the important subject of telegraphic communication with England. A separate naval command had been established in the Australian seas. The attention of Parliament was called to the state of the fortifications of the harbour; a military force must necessarily be maintained, the strength and organization of which demanded most serious consideration. The separation of Moreton Bay from New South Wales, and its erection into a separate Colony under the name of Queensland, had been notified in the *London Gazette* of 3rd June; but the legal instrument by which that separation had been effected not having yet reached the Colony, no change would as yet be made in the administration of the affairs of that portion of the territory. Considerable progress was being made in telegraphic and railway construction. It was hoped that during the present Session steps would be taken for the establishment of a Free Public Library. The public revenue continued to flourish; the sum of £150,000 deficient at the end of 1856 had been paid off out of the ordinary revenue of the Colony; and the Act passed to authorize the raising of debentures to provide for that amount would not be required. The Government had, after mature deliberation, arrived at the conviction that that portion of the Constitution Act relating to the Legislative Council should be amended, and a Bill making the Council elective should be introduced. By the third

clause of the Constitution Act it was provided that Members of the first Legislative Council should hold their respective seats for five years; but all members summoned after the expiration of the said five years should hold their seats therein for life. As the period alluded to would expire in 1861 the Bill was evidently of pressing importance. Measures for regulating the sale and occupation of Crown Lands would, at an early period, be brought under consideration; and a Bill to provide more effectually for the youth of this Colony would shortly be presented. Amongst the other Bills enumerated in the Speech was one for the repeal of the Schedule to the Constitution Act in reference to public worship.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Douglass, and was adopted without division.

Mr. Piddington, proposed by Mr. Murray, was elected Chairman of Committees by 36 to 33. Mr. Arnold, proposed by Mr. Cowper, was the other candidate.

Relative to the Customs Duties imposed on tea and sugar, Mr. Parkes moved, on 2nd September:—

“(1.) That in the opinion of this House all Customs duties on tea and sugar, which articles are common necessities of life to the people of New South Wales, ought to be forthwith repealed.

“(2.) That an Address embodying the foregoing Resolution be presented to the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the Estimates of Revenue to be prepared with a view to the immediate repeal of all such duties.”

Mr. Weekes, Colonial Treasurer, moved the previous question. This was carried by 30 to 26, and the original question passed by a majority of 29 to 28.

As it was likely a political crisis might ensue in reference to this vote, Mr. Cowper informed the House on 6th September that he would move the rescission of Mr. Parkes' resolutions. On 8th September Mr. Cowper moved the rescission of the resolutions relative to the tea and sugar duties. The debate terminated on the following night, when the resolutions were rescinded by a majority of 40 to 21. The Cowper Ministry were thereby relieved from embarrassment.

Mr. Cowper, having obtained leave by a majority of 36 to 16, introduced a Bill on 16th September, to amend the Constitution Act, so far as related to the provision for Public Worship. It provided for the repeal of Schedule C of the Constitution Act. On 29th November (after the defeat of the Cowper Ministry) it was dropped.

Mr. Weekes made his Financial Statement on 6th October, 1859. He said he thought he would be able to show without any exaggeration that the public finances of the colony were in a highly satisfactory condition. But first he would draw attention to a circumstance which had been commented upon both in England and the neighbouring colonies—viz., that the balance of trade had been steadily against the country from year to year—the difference between imports and exports amounting to between one and two millions sterling. But if account were taken of the stock—cattle, sheep, and horses—and the large quantities of wool grown in the southern districts, conveyed overland to Victoria, and shipped thence, the actual difference would be found to be much smaller than was apparent at first sight. The total debt of the colony was £6,534,530. There were debentures in the hands of the Financial Agents of the Government in London, for negotiation, and the prices received for those sold between the 1st January and 31st August of that year had ranged from $98\frac{1}{2}$ to 103; when, in consequence of the declaration of war between France and Austria, all securities suffered a decline. Since then, however, the colony's debentures had been gradually recovering their old position, and the last account showed that they were still rising. Regarding the deficiency of £150,000, to meet which sum an Act was passed in 1856, authorizing the raising of the amount, he was happy to say that there had been no necessity to use the power thus granted, as the resources of the country had overtaken the deficit and entirely extinguished it. The late Treasurer estimated that there would be a deficit at the end of 1858 of £124,000; but, chiefly on account of large savings upon items voted, there would be, instead of a deficit, a credit balance of £48,277 to be carried forward to 1859. The estimate of expenditure for 1859 was £1,467,587, besides £91,600 for loan services—viz., £11,600 for public works, and £80,000 to pay off debentures. There was also a further supplementary estimate of £113,587, of which it was proposed to charge £85,000 against the revenue, and to cover the balance, £28,587, by loans. Mr. Weekes detailed the principal items in this supplementary estimate, which were chiefly for the defence of the Colony, the alteration and enlargement of the Legislative Assembly Chamber, the Government Printing Office, and the Court of Quarter Sessions. The probable revenue for the year was £1,547,456, being an increase on the late Treasurer's estimate of £57,000. This left a credit

balance of £43,066 with which to begin the year 1860. The revenue for 1860 was estimated at £1,655,339, and the amounts to be raised by loan were: for public works and buildings, £242,812; and for paying off debentures, £365,600,—making a grand total of £2,263,751. The charges on the other side were: for general services, £1,260,240; for special appropriation, £276,833; provided by the Constitutional and Colonial Acts, £60,350; to be covered by loans, £608,412. From these figures it would be seen that a credit balance of £100,982 was expected at the end of 1860. Referring to the Estimates of Expenditure, he thought some steps ought to be taken towards the liquidation of the public debt by appropriating a fair sum every year out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In conformity with this opinion, which he shared with Mr. Jones, he had therefore provided for the payment, out of revenue, of Immigration debentures falling due in 1860 to the amount of £53,000, as he deemed it undesirable to renew debentures of that class. Details were given of the public works for which the sum of £242,812 was proposed to be borrowed. Respecting the revenue, the Customs duties had for several years past been steadily increasing. He was rather partial to revenue derived from the Customs, as he considered it a far more convenient, more economical, and less annoying method of taxation than the objectionable personal tax which some honorable members advocated. The land revenue for 1860 was estimated at £552,000. After some remarks upon the progress of the railways and telegraphs, Mr. Weekes stated that it had always been the intention of the Government, whenever the condition of the revenue warranted them in doing so, to attend to the repeal of the tea and sugar duties. It would be unjust, however, to repeal them all at once, but the reduction would be gradual—the first stage to begin on the 31st March, 1860, the second on the 30th September, 1860, and the duties to cease altogether at the end of the year. But, on the other hand, the duty on colonial-made spirits was about to be raised to a corresponding degree. Mr. Weekes then read the list of fiscal changes proposed by the Government.

Three Land Bills were, on 29th September, introduced by Mr. Robertson. They were intitled, respectively, the Crown Land Sales Bill, the Crown Lands Occupation Bill, and the Leased Lands Occupation Bill. On 6th December, Mr. Forster moved that the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Leased Lands Occupation Bill be discharged

from the paper. This, after a debate extending beyond midnight, passed by a majority of 27 to 20. On 4th February, 1860, the two remaining Bills were, on motion of Mr. Robertson, discharged from the paper.

Pursuant to a resolution moved by Mr. Cowper, and passed on 21st September, the office of Secretary for Lands and Works was divided into two departments. Mr. Edward Flood was appointed to the newly-created office of Secretary for Public Works, while Mr. John Robertson retained that of Secretary for Lands. The seat of Mr. Flood was declared vacant, and he was re-elected and took his seat for Canterbury on 11th October.

On 2nd and 13th September, respectively, Messrs. Thomas Laidlaw and William Henry Suttor resigned their seats as Members for Yass Plains and for East Macquarie, respectively. On 20th September, and 11th October, Mr. Laidlaw took his seat on his election for Yass Plains, and Mr. Hawkins took his seat as Member for East Macquarie.

The Committee of Elections and Qualifications reported on 21st September, as to a matter which had previously been referred to them, that the allegations in the petition of Mr. Charles Kemp would not, if true, vitiate the return of Mr. Henry Parkes as one of the Members for East Sydney.

A Bill, introduced on 14th September by Mr. Robertson, to construct a tramway in Pitt-street, was, on 29th September, referred to a Select Committee, who reported, on 25th May, that a tramway to the Circular Quay would lessen the cost of conveying railway stock and goods to and from the railway terminus, and that it would also facilitate the passenger traffic.

Mr. Darvall, on 30th September, brought the matter of the separation of Moreton Bay before the Legislative Assembly. He moved resolutions declaring that the proposed separation was premature and inexpedient, for sundry reasons therein set forth. A long debate, lasting two days, and in the course of which numerous amendments were proposed, ensued. Ultimately Mr. Darvall's resolutions, thus amended, were carried:—

“1. That the proposed separation of Moreton Bay from the Colony of New South Wales is premature and inexpedient.

"2. That such arrangements as have been made by either the Imperial Government or that of New South Wales seem calculated to establish the metropolitan predominance of the County of Stanley and Town of Brisbane—a predominance not justified by natural advantages, and opposed to the interests of the districts further north."

The first section passed by 29 to 22 ; the second by 27 to 24.

A resolution by Mr. Darvall, on 7th October, passed by 44 to 6, to the effect that in the event of the separation of Moreton Bay, the apportionment of the public debt of New South Wales could not be lawfully effected without the concurrence and sanction of the Legislature of New South Wales.

On 11th October the Separation was officially announced. The Governor-General, by Message, transmitted a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State enclosing copies of the Order-in-Council for carrying into effect the separation of Moreton Bay from New South Wales. Sir George Bowen—to whom the originals of these documents were entrusted—had been appointed Governor of the new colony of "Queensland." Under the circumstances disclosed in the Despatch the Governor-General concluded that it would not be necessary that the resolutions passed by the Assembly on the 4th October should be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Cowper, on 22nd September, introduced a Bill to promote Public Education. On 5th October, in moving the second reading of the Bill, the Colonial Secretary said that he proposed to assimilate the system to be used in the Colony to that established in England in 1859, and known as the Privy Council system, although he would not follow the English plan in all its details. He approved of what was called the grant-in-aid principle, under which the people themselves would be induced to take some voluntary action towards promoting the education of their children. It was proposed not to allow any interference in religious matters ; the Board should not force the schools, nor the schools the parents of the children. The Bill proposed to repeal the existing Board, and create another, of which a Minister of the Crown was to be Chairman. The Board was to administer the funds voted by Parliament, and to make suitable regulations.

The debate was adjourned, and its resumption made an Order of the Day for the 12th. On the latter date a motion for going into Committee of Supply, by the Colonial Treasurer, was opposed. Mr. Piddington moved its postponement until

the Public Education Bill had been disposed of. This was negatived by 32 to 28. On 19th October the second reading of the Bill was negatived by a majority of 57 to 8.

A vote of censure, moved on 14th October by Mr. Martin, relative to certain judicial appointments, was, after a long debate, negatived without division.

The rejection of the Education Bill led to the immediate resignation of the Ministry. Mr. Jones and Mr. Hay were sent for, but declined. His Excellency then summoned Mr. William Forster, who formed a Ministry, as follows :—

William Forster	Colonial Secretary.
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer.
John Black	Secretary for Lands.
Geoffrey Eagar	{ Secretary for Works ; and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Edward Wise	
	Attorney-General.

On 26th September Mr. Wisdom, after announcing the new Administration, moved that their several seats be declared vacant. The House then adjourned over the Ministerial re-elections.

The day succeeding the formation of the new Ministry Mr. Cowper's resignation from the Assembly was announced. The late Premier said that his absence from political affairs was necessary to himself, and might tend to remove some difficulties in the way of carrying on the public business which his presence might rather aggravate. He said further that a rest from public life was necessary for him, owing to the factious opposition brought against him, and the vexatious mode in which the debates had, during the past two years, been conducted.

The following is a complete list of the Ministers who held office in Mr. Cowper's second Cabinet, together with the dates of their respective appointments :—

Charles Cowper	{ Colonial Secretary, 7th September, 1857.
Richard Jones.....	{ Colonial Treasurer, 7th September, 1857.
Robert Campbell.....	{ Colonial Treasurer, 4th January, 1858.
Elias Carpenter Weekes...	{ Colonial Treasurer, 18th April, 1859.
Terence Aubrey Murray...	{ Secretary for Lands and Works, 7th September, 1857.

John Robertson	{ Secretary for Lands and Works, 13th January, 1858.
John Robertson	{ Secretary for Lands (only), 1st October, 1859.
Edward Flood.....	{ Secretary for Public Works (only), 1st October, 1859.
James Martin	{ Attorney-General, 7th September, 1857.
Alfred James Peter Lutwyche	{ Attorney-General, 15th November, 1858.
Lyttleton Holyoake Bayley ...	{ Attorney-General, 1st March, 1859.
Alfred James Peter Lutwyche	{ Solicitor-General, 7th September, 1857.
William Bede Dalley	{ Solicitor-General, 15th November, 1858,
John Fletcher Hargrave.....	{ Solicitor-General, 21st February, 1859.
John Dickson	{ Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

The members composing Mr. Forster's Ministry having been all re-elected, met the House on 29th November, 1859. The new Premier explained that he had assumed the duty of forming a Cabinet influenced by the belief that he might succeed in moderating the differences of parties. The Government proposed to make the Session a short one; to introduce Bills to alter the Constitution of the Upper House, to prevent the renewal of the leases of Crown Lands at the expiration of the period of ten years then approaching, and to reduce the salaries of public servants; also a measure to reform the magistracy.

On the same day the Governor-General transmitted a Message to the Assembly, wherein it was notified that from and after the 1st December (1859) the Legislative authority of the Governor and Legislature of New South Wales over the territories and the revenues of the new Colony of Queensland would cease.

The Colonial Treasurer made his Financial Statement on 8th December. In moving *pro formâ* that a certain specified sum be granted to meet the Supply granted to Her Majesty, Mr. Samuel stated that he took the earliest opportunity to state to the Committee the estimated expenditure for 1860, and the manner in which he proposed to provide ways and means to meet it. As it was but two months since his predecessor made a similar statement to the Committee it was unnecessary to travel again over the ground taken up by Mr. Weekes. He (Mr. Samuel) regretted that the statement he

had to submit to the House did not exhibit so large a surplus as that shown by the late Treasurer. Mr. Weekes estimated his surplus at £101,000; his surplus was only £16,359 8s. 9d. This difference had been occasioned by several causes, the most important of which was the separation of the new Colony of Queensland; and he regretted to state that after deducting the estimated expenditure from the estimated revenue a balance was left in favour of Queensland of £33,463, which was to that extent a loss to the revenue of New South Wales. A detailed estimate was submitted showing the estimated revenue which would have been derivable from the Moreton Bay District at £133,107, the estimated expenditure at £99,644, leaving the balance as stated. In consequence of the Separation it had been necessary to re-frame the Estimates. He had endeavoured to ascertain whether the estimate of his predecessor was to be relied on; and he did not hesitate to say that he believed it to be a fair and just estimate of the sums likely to be derived, in 1860, from the various sources of income. Deducting the deficiency occasioned by the separation of Queensland from the surplus brought down in October by Mr. Weekes (£100,982) the balance would be £67,519. He had now to account for the difference between that sum and the balance he had brought down—viz., £16,359 8s. 9d. The deductions from the expenditure amounted to £108,566 8s. 10d.; the additions to the expenditure to £124,925 17s. 7d., thus leaving the before-stated balance of additions in excess of reductions. Among the additions was an item of £12,000, to be made an annual charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for the purpose of paying off at maturity the debentures the Government would be compelled to issue during 1859. These debentures (subject to a vote of the House) were intended to provide for public works to the extent of £200,000, and to pay off debentures falling due in 1860 to the amount of £365,600. As he thought the system which required debentures to be paid off by the issue of others—the principle of borrowing without some provision for repayment—was unsound, he proposed to invest this £12,000, the interest on which should be set aside to meet the proposed loan. An annual sum of £12,000 would pay off the loan in twenty-six years; and the debentures, having a currency of thirty years, would afford ample time to pay off the amount. If, therefore, they set aside 2 per cent of the gross amount of the liability they were about to incur, and

upon that obtain an interest of 5 per cent for thirty years, they would gradually extinguish it. Hon. members would see that the surplus was very small indeed—a surplus that might be regarded almost as a deficit; and he hoped that as large a reduction would be made in the general expenditure as would be consistent with the efficiency of the public service. It was not the intention of the Government to interfere with the taxation of the country. He was fully sensible that it required great improvement; he was also prepared to go with those who desired the repeal of the tea and sugar duties, if an unobjectionable substitute could be provided. He was, too, of opinion that the gold duties should be abolished; but that would involve a loss of revenue which could not be made up. He was unwilling to come down to the House with a revenue insufficient for carrying out the improvements of the country; for if it was to make any progress at all the people must be prepared for an increase of taxation. Still he was desirous of placing taxation where it could best be borne—that was upon property. However, questions of such magnitude could not be decided during the short period the Government had occupied office. Mr. Samuel concluded by referring to a proposal then lately made by Mr. Robertson for the repeal of the tea and sugar duties, and by again adverting to the difference that the separation of Moreton Bay made in the revenue.

A Bill to regulate temporarily the Occupation of Crown Lands was introduced on 7th December by Mr. Forster; passed both Houses, and was assented to on 22nd December.

A Bill to enable the Government to raise a certain loan to meet Debentures falling due in 1860 was introduced on 15th December; and having passed both Houses was assented to on 22nd February, 1860.

Resolutions on Defence, moved by Mr. Parkes, on 20th December, having been somewhat amended, passed, as follows:—

“That, having regard to the present complications of Foreign Governments, and the hold which great Maritime Powers have in the seas of this Hemisphere, it is impolitic and unsafe to neglect the means of preparation at our command for protecting the Colony in the event of its being attacked by an enemy.

“That the regular troops in the Colony ought to be supplemented by a National Militia composed of citizens of the Country.

“That the true principle of military defence, and the only course which would ensure effective resistance in extreme circumstances, is to habituate the

subjects of the Queen in this Colony to the use of arms, and to foster among all classes a loyal and patriotic spirit of reliance on their own valour and military organization.

"That an opinion herein expressed is not intended to apply to the protection afforded by Her Majesty's ships-of-war in the Australian waters.

"That the foregoing resolutions be conveyed in an Address to the Governor-General, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to bring them under the consideration of the Executive Council ; and also to transmit a copy of the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The Assembly was, on 31st January, 1860, informed by Message that, in accordance with the request contained in the resolutions, they had been forwarded to the Secretary of State ; but that it must be obvious to the Assembly that upon a question of such importance it would be impossible for the Government to give a hasty opinion. Relative to this, Mr. Parkes moved, on 7th February, that the Governor-General's Message was highly unsatisfactory, and that it be referred back to the reconsideration of the Government. This was negatived by 24 to 16.

On 20th December Mr. Robertson moved certain resolutions which set forth that the Minister charged with the control of the expenditure for Public Works ought to be a Member of the Legislative Assembly ; and that the House particularly disapproved of the office of Public Works being held by a gentleman who had never been elected to Parliament. The debate terminated on the 21st, when the previous question was negatived by 31 to 15.

On 23rd December Mr. Henry Mort succeeded Mr. John M'Phillamy (who had resigned and whose seat had been declared vacant on 6th December) as member for West Macquarie. Mr. Samuel Henry Terry, on 24th January, took his seat as Member for Mudgee.

A Bill to limit the duration of Legislative Assemblies, introduced on 20th September by Dr. Lang, was, on 4th February, 1860, ordered to be read a third time that day six months.

On 31st January Sir Daniel Cooper informed the Legislative Assembly that in accordance with an intimation already given, he begged to resign his office of Speaker to that Honorable House. Failing health warned him not to persist in the performance of duties which had become too onerous for him. He thanked the House and Honorable Members generally for all the favours and kindnesses bestowed ; and hoped the same forbearance would be extended to his successor in the Chair. Whereupon Sir Daniel Cooper retired from the Chair of the House.

Mr. Plunkett then proposed to the Assembly Mr. Terence Aubrey Murray as Speaker. The motion was seconded by Mr. Henry Parkes, and supported by the Rev. Dr. Lang. Mr. Murray was then unanimously elected, and presented to the Governor-General on the following day (February 1). A vote of thanks to the late Speaker was, on the same day, passed by the House.

In Committee, on 2nd February, resolutions relative to telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom were agreed to, to the effect that the Government of New South Wales should be authorized to grant a subsidy not exceeding £9,625 per annum, for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, to any Company of the stability of which satisfactory assurance should be given, to induce such Company to construct and maintain a telegraphic line from the Colony to East Java, upon certain specified conditions. Also, that steps should be taken without delay to communicate with and settle the proportionate contributions of the other Colonies in aid of those from New South Wales and Victoria. This was afterwards ratified by the House.

Relative to the Steam Postal Service, Mr. Parkes moved a series of resolutions on 21st February, to the effect that the House confirmed those passed by the late Legislative Assembly on 6th August, 1858, and was of opinion that the important object thereby contemplated should be carried out with as little delay as possible, and in such manner as would secure to New South Wales the administrative control of the line when established. That the House was therefore prepared to concur in passing an Act to enable the Government to enter into a contract for this service, without reference to the Imperial Government, provided that the passage through to England after a certain date should be guaranteed by the contracting Company not to exceed forty-five days, and provided that the yearly subsidy to be paid by New South Wales should not exceed £75,000, subject to reductions to the extent of the contributions from other Colonies. The resolutions passed by a majority of 23 to 12.

A Public Lands Bill was introduced by Mr. Black on 16th February, but its further progress was stopped. A Bill to abolish State aid to religion was introduced by Mr. Forster on 11th February, but was discharged on 27th April.

A Bill to amend the constitution of the Legislative Council (substituted for a former one, withdrawn on 9th February) was introduced on 14th February by Mr. Forster. On 22nd

February Mr. Forster moved the second reading of the Bill. It proposed to make the Legislative Council elective; the entire Colony was to be made one electorate; the qualifications of electors and Members were to be the same as for the Assembly, except that no one under thirty years of age should be qualified to be elected a Member of the Legislative Council; electors could vote for only one candidate, and the vote was to be recorded in the district where the elector usually resided; the mode of election was similar to that for the Assembly; the number of Members was fixed at thirty; the Council was to continue for six years. The second reading of the Bill was negatived, on 24th February, by 29 to 26.

Some days thereafter Mr. Forster made a Ministerial statement, in which he announced that his Ministry did not intend to resign, but to go through the Estimates and then dissolve; the Ministry would give way only before a distinct vote of want of confidence. The Estimates, he said, were not yet passed, while the necessities of the country were crying out for efficient action on the part of the Government.

Mr. Samuel Gray then moved,—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the further continuance in office of the present advisers of Her Majesty would only tend to obstruct the public business of the Colony.”

This was carried, on division, by a majority of 33 to 25.

On 29th February Mr. Alexander Campbell was sworn in as Member for The Williams, in room of Mr. Dark, resigned.

On 1st March Mr. Forster informed the House that in consequence of the vote of the previous evening the Ministry had that day tendered the resignation of their offices to the Governor-General. When the House next met, on 6th March, Mr. Forster announced that Mr. Jones had undertaken to form an Administration. Next day the Premier stated that Mr. Jones had announced his inability to form a Ministry, and that His Excellency had thereupon sent for Mr. Robertson.

On 8th March Mr. Gray announced, on behalf of the new Administration, that Mr. Robertson had succeeded in forming a Ministry as follows :—

John Robertson	Secretary for Lands and Premier.
Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary.
Elias Carpenter Weekes	Colonial Treasurer.
William Munnings Arnold	Secretary for Works.
John Fletcher Hargrave	{ Attorney-General; and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

On motion of Mr. Gray, Ministers' seats were declared vacant. Mr. Jones, Mr. Hay, and Sir Daniel Cooper (who had been entrusted with the formation of a Ministry) having explained the courses taken by them respectively, the House adjourned (over the Ministerial re-elections) till 3rd April.

When the House again met (Ministers having all been re-elected), Mr. Robertson addressed the House in explanation of the formation of the Ministry. One of the first measures to be introduced would be a Bill of Indemnity, rendered necessary by the expenditure of public money without Parliamentary sanction, and resulting from the late frequent Ministerial changes. Bills for settling the land question, for reconstructing the Upper House, for abolishing State aid to religion, and for regulating Chinese immigration, were promised.

A Bill to indemnify the Government as to certain payments for the Public Service was introduced, on 5th April, by the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Weekes), passed through the Assembly without amendment, and on 18th April was transmitted to the Legislative Council. On 14th June, it was returned, with amendments, the effect of which was to include in the Bill all the appropriations made without the consent of the Council since the previous Session. A motion by Mr. Darvall, that the House go into Committee to consider these amendments, gave rise to a long debate, during the continuance of which, on the 30th, Mr. Gordon moved an amendment that the House proceed no further with the consideration of the said Bill. Before putting the question, on 22nd June, the Speaker stated that he had arrived at the conclusion that the Bill was not a money Bill, either as originally introduced or as amended. The question that the House proceed no further with the Bill was then carried, by 31 to 9.

On 10th April, Mr. Richard Jones having resigned his seat for the Hunter, it was declared vacant.

Mr. Robertson, on 11th April, moved the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Thomas Brisbane, formerly Governor of New South Wales, the intelligence of whose death had reached the Colony that evening. The House adjourned accordingly.

Certain resolutions were, on 10th February, adopted by the Legislative Assembly, setting forth that the House regretted that a Despatch relative to the Assessment on Runs

Act was not communicated to the House on its arrival in the Colony. To these resolutions no answer was returned by the Governor-General. On 10th April Mr. Hodgson moved that the circumstance that no answer had been returned was not satisfactory to the House, and requesting that such an answer might be returned as would assure the House that the proceeding of which it disapproved might not be repeated. The Previous Question, moved by Mr. Windeyer, was negatived by 23 to 18; the matter was thereby shelved.

A Bill to regulate Chinese Immigration was introduced on 1st May; but on its second reading coming on for discussion, on 11th May, a motion by Mr. Rotton, that the Bill, having been improperly originated, could not be entertained, was carried by 19 to 17.

On 8th May Mr. James Squire Farnell took his seat as Member for St. Leonards.

A Select Committee was appointed on 30th September, 1859, on the motion of Mr. Parkes, on the condition of the working-classes. The Report was submitted on 18th April. The evidence proved that considerable distress prevailed in Sydney, and the Committee recommended the fostering of colonial manufactures, the better administration of the public lands, and the equalization of taxation. On 8th May Mr. Parkes moved the adoption of the Report, and that His Excellency might be requested to bring the recommendations therein contained under the consideration of the Executive Council. This was negatived by 27 to 6. Three days after this (on 11th May) an assemblage of the unemployed congregated in front of the Parliament Houses, at an advanced hour in the evening, while the Assembly was in debate. The leaders of the meeting assailed in no measured terms certain of the Members who had voted against the adoption of the report on the working-classes. During the proceedings of the Assembly Mr. Kemp called the attention of the Speaker to the presence in front of the Parliamentary buildings of a tumultuous assemblage uttering cheers and groans expressive of approval or disapproval of the proceedings of Members of the House. The Speaker replied that, as the crowd was in the public street, it was not in his power to interfere. Outside, it was proposed to send a deputation to a Member of the Assembly. The police, who were stationed at the gate, under the direction of the Mayor, consented to admit a few persons within the enclosure; but the mob, rushing forward, sought to enter in a body. A fight was the result, in which

some severe blows were struck, and wounds inflicted; and not before a large force of police—horse and foot—arrived on the ground was the tumult quelled. The ringleaders were apprehended, and the principal were sentenced, at the Criminal Court, to a brief period of imprisonment.

On 22nd May Mr. Daniel Henry Deniehy took his seat as Member for East Macquarie.

A series of resolutions were moved by Mr. Parkes on 22nd May, relative to the condition of the working-classes, as follows :—

“(1.) That a Bill to promote the alienation of the public lands ought to be passed with the least possible delay, and that any such measures should provide the fullest facilities for the settlement of industrious families.

“(2.) That a revision of the entire taxation of the Colony is necessary, and that in any such revision Revenue should be raised by the imposition of duties that would tend to foster manufacturing enterprise.

“(3.) That the readjustment of the Revenue system of the Colony should include the introduction of the principles of direct taxation.

“(4.) That a Bill should be passed to amend the law regulating the erection of dwelling-houses in the City of Sydney, so as to provide against the unhealthiness of tenements.

“(5.) That the Government should offer awards, or take other steps to encourage the employment of capital in the erection of improved dwellings for the working-classes.

“(6.) That a Government Health Officer ought to be appointed in the City of Sydney, having sanitary jurisdiction over other large towns.

“(7.) That a Bill should be passed to provide for the regulation of common lodging-houses.

“(8.) That a Nautical School, separate from other educational establishments, ought to be established in the Port of Sydney, in accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee of the late Legislative Council.

“(9.) That it is necessary, in order to provide for the number of destitute infant children, that the Board of Directors should be assisted in enlarging the asylum at Randwick.

“(10.) That it is expedient and necessary to establish a Government Reformatory for juvenile delinquents.

“(11.) That it is expedient that the Government should appoint Visiting Committees in all towns where prisons are established, to secure the better supervision and management of such prisons.

“(12.) That it is necessary that more effective means should be afforded by the Legislature for the suppression of brothels and other places of evil resort.

“(13.) That the Government should afford assistance, by which their labour would be turned to productive account, to those mechanics and labourers who are suffering severe privations from the want of employment.”

Mr. Forster moved the Previous Question, which was negatived, on division, by 17 to 13.

A motion for an Address praying that £200 be granted to the Jewish Minister resident in Sydney in aid of his stipend was negatived by 22 to 9.

Resolutions by Mr. Cummings, stating that it was desirable that energetic steps should be taken by the Government to extend railways to Bathurst, Goulburn, and the northward, were passed without division.

Regarding the proposed annexation of a portion of New South Wales to South Australia, the Governor-General laid before the Legislative Assembly a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, who expressed himself as desirous of acting in the matter with the full concurrence of the Government and of the Legislature. Mr. Robertson, on 13th June, moved that the Legislature was not disposed to object to the said annexation. The Previous Question, moved by Mr. Piddington, was negatived by 26 to 6.

On 14th June Mr. Lucas moved for a Committee of the Whole to consider whether it was desirable to introduce a Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill. After midnight a resolution was reported from Committee to the effect that the vast immigration of Chinese was injurious to the Colony, morally, socially, and politically; and that it was desirable that a Bill should be introduced to regulate such immigration, which, amongst other things, should enact that every Chinese who might arrive in the Colony should be liable to an impost of £10.

Resolutions were, on 26th June, moved by Mr. Hay in reference to the duties collected on the River Murray. These set forth that the establishment of a Custom-house and preventive system along an inland frontier-line was inconvenient and objectionable as applied to the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria; and that a recent Treasury Notice should be revoked, and negotiations prosecuted with the Government of Victoria for the purpose of establishing a uniformity of Customs Duties and an equitable division thereof. These were negatived by 23 to 11.

The House adjourned, on 27th June, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Nicholas Hyeronimus, late a Member of the Assembly.

A Select Committee on Federation was appointed on 3rd April, on motion of Dr. Lang; but did not report, the progress of its proceedings being stopped by the prorogation.

The Appropriation Bill passed on 29th May, and was assented to on 4th July.

Parliament was prorogued on 4th July, 1860. In his closing Speech the Governor-General regretted that the Government had been unavoidably compelled, in order to

keep faith with the public creditor and to carry on the public service, to anticipate the sanction of the Legislature to the public expenditure. Although there had been in the first quarter of 1860 a serious falling off in the revenue, it had lately shown considerable improvement, and it was believed the estimate would be realized. Extensive and rich gold-fields had been discovered in the southern part of the Colony—at Kiandra—and it would be the anxious care of the Government to make proper arrangements for the regulation and control of the increased population consequent upon this circumstance. In consequence of the large traffic growing up in the districts bordering upon Victoria, the Government had felt it incumbent to take steps for collecting the duty upon articles consumed within the territory of New South Wales; and negotiations in reference to the question had been commenced with the neighbouring Government. The separation of Moreton Bay would not, it was hoped, be attended with those injurious consequences to the interests of New South Wales which had been predicted. On the contrary, they might have the gratification of witnessing the rapid growth of another Colony in the north rivalling those which had already so speedily risen in the south. The question of the division of the existing debt of New South Wales must be considered without delay, and steps taken for settling the amount chargeable against the Government of Queensland.

During the interval that elapsed before the next Session of Parliament a Despatch was received from the Duke of Newcastle, intimating that a new arrangement had been entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the Australian mails, and enclosing correspondence relating thereto. The Government of Victoria guaranteed £60,000 as payment of half the entire cost of the service, including the cost of transit through France and Egypt, and agreed to arrange with the other Colonies both as to their participation in the benefits of the monthly service and the payment of their respective share therein. The Colonial Secretary of Victoria, accordingly, on the 11th of July communicated with the other Colonial Governments regarding the new Steam Postal Service between Galle and Melbourne, and submitted certain proposals for their consideration and assent. To the first two of these (to the effect that each Colony should contribute to the moiety to be paid by Victoria) the Government of New South Wales acceded.

without hesitation; to the third (that the cost of the branch services should be borne exclusively by the Colonies requiring same) they demurred, for reasons thus set forth by Sir William Denison in his Despatch in reply to the Duke of Newcastle—"By the proposed new arrangement it appears that the steamer on her way out is to pass by South Australia, and is to terminate her voyage at Melbourne, leaving the Colonies of South Australia and New South Wales to procure their letters as best they may, and to incur the expense of doing that which the Post Office in England undertook to do when it received the postage upon letters addressed to either of these Colonies." The dissatisfaction thus expressed, and prevailing in Sydney, having been represented to the Directors by Mr. Edward Hamilton, the Peninsular and Oriental Company abandoned their original plan, and entered into an arrangement by which the voyages of their packets were continued to Sydney as heretofore, subject to a proviso for a proportionate increase to the subsidy, in consideration of the extra wear and tear thereby entailed.

The Queensland Government also addressed a communication to that of New South Wales, requesting their co-operation in establishing a Mail Service *via* Torres Straits and Singapore. This invitation was declined by the Government of New South Wales, on the ground that they were contributing largely to the subsidy for the existing line *via* Suez, and were pledged to bear a considerable share of the cost of the new line *via* Panama.

The Second Session of the Third Parliament met on the 25th September, 1860. The Governor's Speech adverted to the necessity, in view of the unsettled state of Europe, of making provision for adequate defence; expressed satisfaction that the original plan of conducting the Steam Postal Service (by which Melbourne was made the terminus of the line) had been abandoned; announced that a Bill for guaranteeing a moiety of the cost of the Panama Mail Service would be forthwith presented to Parliament; congratulated the Colony on the new and extensive gold discoveries, and on the rapid extension of telegraphs; stated that trial surveys had been made, with the view of ascertaining the probable cost of extending railways to Goulburn (in the south), Bathurst (in the west), and Muswellbrook (in the north); and informed the House that the necessary arrangements had been completed for immediately opening the

recently purchased public Abattoir at Glebe Island, and for terminating the dangerous nuisances so long complained of within the city of Sydney. Bills for amending the constitution of the Legislative Council, for regulating the alienation and occupation of Crown Lands, and others having for their objects legal and social improvements, were promised. A Census Bill had been prepared for carrying out an arrangement for taking the Census throughout all the British Dominions in one day.

The Address in Reply, moved by Captain Moriarty, was adopted without division.

Mr. William Richman Piddington was elected Chairman of Committees for the Session.

A Select Committee on Federation was again appointed, on motion of Dr. Lang, but its progress was stopped by the prorogation.

A Bill to abolish the Duty on Gold, introduced by Mr. Weekes on 3rd October, was passed in one day through all its stages in the Assembly; but in the Legislative Council its further progress was arrested by the prorogation.

A Bill to amend the Panama Postal Route Act of 1858 was read a first time on 3rd October.

A Bill to abolish Capital Punishment, introduced on 12th October, by Mr. Parkes, was stopped by prorogation.

Mr. Lucas, on 2nd October, obtained leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the influx of Chinese.

Mr. Forster, on 19th October, moved resolutions to the effect that the salaries of future Governors-General should be reduced to £5,000 per year; and that the salaries of Ministers should be equalized, and not exceed £1,500 per annum, which were carried on division by 21 to 15.

On 6th November a resolution was passed on the motion of Mr. Irving, to grant a sum of £200 as a pension to the widow of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, in recognition of the eminent services rendered by that gentleman to the Colony in his official capacity. On the same day a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Edward Hamilton, of London, in consideration of his services *re* Steam Postal Communication with Europe.

Certain tariff proposals made by the Colonial Treasurer were not proceeded with, owing to the subsequent Ministerial crisis and dissolution of Parliament.

On the 27th September Mr. Robertson introduced two Land Bills, the Crown Lands Alienation Bill and the Crown Lands Occupation Bill.

On the 11th October, after a lengthy debate, the second reading of the Crown Lands Alienation Bill was passed without division. On the 17th October, the Occupation Bill passed its second reading. The main principle of this Bill was free selection before survey over all the unimproved lands of the Colony. In Committee, on October 26, Mr. Hay moved, in clause 13 of the Bill (that providing for the conditional sale of unimproved lands), the insertion of the words, "after survey as hereinafter provided." After a protracted debate, the amendment was carried by a majority of 33 to 28.

On 31st October Mr. Robertson stated that he had advised His Excellency to grant a dissolution. This advice, he said, the Governor had been pleased to accede to, and had expressed his concurrence with the Government that before dissolving Parliament legal provision should be made for the public expenditure. The Government considered it desirable that a further adjournment of the House should take place, in order that a distinct proposal might be submitted to Parliament to enable it to grant Supply for six months of 1861.

On the motion of the Colonial Treasurer (November 8), that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply, Mr. Roberts moved:—

"That it is the opinion of this House that the continuance of the present Administration in their offices is contrary to constitutional principles and injurious to the interests of the country."

The debate that ensued terminated after midnight in a scene of great excitement, and resulted in the amendment being carried by a majority of 30 to 29.

Parliament was thereupon dissolved by proclamation; writs were issued for the election of new Members; the cry "free selection before survey" was the main issue put before the country. The public excitement was intense; during the passage of the Bill through the House public meetings *pro* and *con.* had been held in the city and all the provincial centres; on the defeat of the leading principle of the Bill, petitions praying for the dissolution of Parliament had been adopted. In the new Parliament the Ministerial party obtained an overwhelming majority. Mr. Cowper resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, and was returned to the Assembly for the electorate of Camden.

The Fourth Parliament met on January 10th, 1861, Mr. Cowper holding the office of Premier, Mr. Robertson having retired in his favour. The Ministerial combination was thereafter known as the Cowper-Robertson Ministry.

Mr. Terence Aubrey Murray was again unanimously elected Speaker.

The Governor's Opening Speech announced that Bills for constituting an elective Legislative Council and for reforming the administration of the Crown Lands would be introduced. While lamenting the late exceedingly disastrous floods, the Speech expressed thankfulness for a bountiful harvest, and for the abundance of pastoral production; adverted to the greater development of gold-fields, as exhibited by the enhanced gold revenue and Mint receipts; and recommended to the consideration of Parliament the propriety of making provision for the adequate representation of New South Wales at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in the ensuing year. The apparent diminution in the gross Consolidated Revenue of the Colony for the past year was accounted for by the separation of that portion of the territory which formed the Colony of Queensland. The closing paragraph referred to the approaching departure of Sir William Denison for Madras. The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. O'Brien, and adopted without division.

A Valedictory Address to the Governor-General was adopted by the Legislative Assembly on 18th January. The Address congratulated His Excellency upon his appointment as Governor of the Presidency of Madras, and gratefully recognized the advantages which the moral and social interests of the Colony had derived from the unsullied purity of His Excellency's private life, and from the active benevolence which had distinguished his patronage of every useful and charitable institution.

In September of 1855 the railway to Parramatta was formally opened, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, the first train setting out on its journey amid a salute of artillery and the cheers of assembled thousands.

Steam communication with England, which had for a time ceased in consequence of the war with Russia, was towards the close of 1855 re-established.

On the 29th October, 1858, a line of telegraph was opened between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide; and the extensions to Bathurst and Maitland, completed two year

later, were sanctioned. In 1860 Mr. Gisborne came to the Colony, with a scheme for promoting the extension of the submarine cable from Aden to Sydney *via* Torres Straits. The Chamber of Commerce having considered his scheme, recommended it to the consideration of the Government. In the course of the same year telegraphic communication was effected with Tasmania; thus the four Colonies were girt together by the electric wire.

In the year 1857 an unprecedented number of casualties occurred. Devastating floods took place throughout the Colony. The Hunter and the Hawkesbury districts were those which suffered most from the inundations. The "Dunbar" was wrecked at the Gap—an indentation close to the Heads—on the 21st August. Out of 120 persons, many of them colonists returning from Europe, only one man was saved. Shortly after this sad event twenty-one lives were lost by the wreck of the "Catharine Adamson," also in the immediate vicinity of the Heads.

The commencement of 1860 was also marked by disastrous floods, mostly in the southern districts of the Colony. The distress caused was so great that the Assembly voted £3,000 for the relief of the sufferers, who were further assisted by private subscription.

An exploring expedition, under the leadership of Mr. Augustus C. Gregory, set out in the month of July, 1855. The expense of the enterprise, which was conducted under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society of London, was borne by the Imperial Government. The party were to proceed round Cape York into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and onward to the mouth of the Victoria River; whence they were to trace the river as far backward as practicable, and thereafter to strike into the interior of the country. One of the objects of the exploration was to institute a search for Leichhardt. In September, 1855, having arrived at the mouth of the river, Dr. Mueller and seven men proceeded to explore the upper part of the Victoria. At the beginning of 1856, Gregory started from his *depôt* with eight men and reached the head of the Victoria. A further journey of 300 miles brought them to Sturt's Creek, the waters of which became salt, ending in Termination Lake. Gregory pushed his way back to his *depôt* on the Victoria, and from thence made his way across Arnheim's Land to the Roper of Leichhardt, and followed that traveller's line all the way to the eastern settlements.

In South Australia, in 1858, Mr. John Macdouall Stuart made some discoveries of great importance to the colonists. Westward of Lake Torrens—to which he penetrated with one white man and a native—he found an extensive tract of country abounding in natural springs, and clothed with a grass highly prized by Australian flockowners.

In 1859 an offer of £1,000 was made by Mr. Kyte, a citizen of Melbourne, as a contribution towards the equipment of a party to explore Central Australia. A large amount was subscribed by the colonists and the Victorian Government; and an expedition started from Melbourne on 20th August, 1860, under the command of Mr. Robert O'Hara Burke, with Mr. William John Wills as surveyor and astronomical observer. Twenty-seven camels, a few horses, and several waggons, accompanied the expedition. Leaving some of the party at Menindie, on the Darling River, and others at Cooper's Creek, in the northern part of South Australia, Burke, Wills, and companions pushed forward through the western part of Queensland towards the Gulf of Carpentaria. They nobly fulfilled their mission by reaching the sea, and returned to where they hoped to find abundant provisions. In this, however, they were disappointed, as their companions, from stress of circumstance, had left the camp and returned. Both the leaders and all but one of their companions, perished in the interior. Relief parties were sent in search of the missing explorers, one of which rescued King, the survivor, and buried the remains of Burke and Wills. Through the instrumentality of the relief expeditions the geographical knowledge of the eastern portion of the Australian continent was considerably extended. The citizens of Melbourne gave the remains of Burke and Wills a public funeral; and a monument was erected to their memory, and stands in the centre of the chief street of that city.

In March, 1860, Mr. John Macdouall Stuart commenced another exploration; and on the 22nd April he found that he was encamped in the very centre of the Australian continent. He named the spot Central Mount Stuart; and found the country around to be rich, well grassed, and fertile, with an abundance of water. Stuart then made three efforts to reach the coast by a north-west course, but each time was driven back by dense belts of scrub and scarcity of water. The party then attempted a north-east course, but were attacked by savages and forced to retire. At the commence-

ment of 1861 Stuart again started from Adelaide with a party of twelve, for the purpose of actually reaching the sea coast. On this occasion Stuart, advancing nearly two degrees beyond the extremity of his former route, opened up wide grassy plains and chains of lakes some ten or twelve miles long, abounding with fish, and accessible to cattle at all seasons of the year. From this country unsuccessful attempts were made in fourteen different directions to reach the coast. But in July of 1862 Stuart successfully accomplished the task of reaching the shores of Van Diemen's Gulf, to the westward of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Returning, he was attacked by scurvy, which caused almost total blindness; arriving at Adelaide, he received a reward of £2,000 from the Government; and shortly afterwards he was awarded a gold medal by the Royal Geographical Society.

In 1861 Mr. Frank Gregory tried to penetrate the interior from the north-west coast, but was baffled by arid sand ridges, amidst which he and some of his party nearly lost their lives. He discovered some extensive rivers, and a large extent of pastoral country, some of which is now settled.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General of the Colony, died in 1855. The services he rendered by his various explorations have been before briefly adverted to. To him is due the successful construction of many of the main roads of the Colony, pre-eminent among which was the one over the Blue Mountains. About the beginning of 1829 the Surveyor-General was invited to pass a few days with the Governor at Parramatta (General Darling), bringing with him his general plans of great roads for the Colony. During the same visit the Governor directed his attention to the Bathurst Road, which he then promised to mark out. It was not, however, till the middle of June, 1830, that his other duties admitted of his carrying into effect the completion of his line westward to Bathurst. After ten laborious days the marking out of the great road was carried into the Western Plains, on which the surveying party encamped amidst snow; and on the 23rd of the month Sir Thomas Mitchell addressed his report to the Colonial Secretary. Receiving in reply a communication stating that the Governor felt it quite impossible to sanction the alteration from the previous route contained in the report, and also averring that "in the course of time some other lines will be found as superior to that now proposed as that is to the one now

forming," the Surveyor-General addressed a rejoinder to the Colonial Secretary, in which he stated that "the possibility of finding, in the course of time, some other lines as superior to mine as that is to those which have been found by overseers, I deny. I defy any man ever to point out any material improvement in the lines laid down by me, for they have been marked only after a more careful survey of the ground than is made for such a purpose even in Europe; and I feel confident that, were the exertions of road discoverers stimulated with the promise of even a million of acres, they could not improve what now rests on my own responsibility." These words have been borne out by the fact that the Great Western Road, subsequently formed on the lines of this survey, has been followed by the railway line to Bathurst. Sir Thomas Mitchell, in addition to his professional celebrity, gained a considerable reputation as a *littérateur* and scientist.

In 1857 Rear-Admiral Phillip Parker King, son of the third Governor of New South Wales, died; he had rendered distinguished service to the Colony, having spent seven years in surveying the coasts of Australasia.

In May, 1855, Dr. Barker, the second Bishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan of the Protestant Episcopal Church, arrived in Sydney, succeeding Dr. Broughton, who had died, two years before, while on a visit to England.

The announcement that gold had been discovered in the neighbourhood of Port Curtis created, about the middle of 1858, a great sensation. At this period numbers of working men were unemployed in Sydney and other parts of the Colony; so that the gold discovery tended to divert a large population to the new region with a rapidity and to an extent almost unparalleled in the history of Australian gold-seeking. Within the period of a month 4,000 persons had left Sydney for Rockhampton, and in October 10,000 persons had congregated in that district, each of the Colonies sending a contingent, but chiefly New South Wales and Victoria. It was soon found that the actual diggings were confined to a space of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and that even here the precious deposit lay exclusively on the surface. In October the reflux of population set in to Sydney, and in a few weeks large numbers of disappointed diggers were wandering about the city in idleness and distress. In this emergency a committee of mercantile

gentlemen and others was formed, and measures were taken to alleviate the prevailing want. Towards the close of the year only four or five hundred persons remained on the new gold-field.

In 1860, while the affairs of the Colony were in a depressed state owing to recent floods, a rich gold-field was discovered at Kiandra, on the Snowy River. It had been predicted by scientists and others that great discoveries would be made in this part of the Colony, consequently intense excitement and anticipation prevailed when in February a large parcel of gold therefrom was exhibited. Kiandra is situated at the southern extremity of the Colony, near the Australian Alps, in the mountainous region adjacent to the Victorian boundary, and, as the cold season had already set in, the rush from Sydney thitherwards was somewhat checked for several months. Notwithstanding this, and despite the asperity of weather, the *auri sacra fames* attracted large numbers into the snowy regions; and by the end of March there were 5,000 persons in Kiandra and its vicinity. Throughout 1860 the rush continued, and a very rich sample of quartz having been obtained in the neighbourhood in the month of August, the excitement was greatly increased. The rush, however, did not last long, and the decadence of the Kiandra Gold-field began at the close of 1860. The new diggings at Burrangong or Lambing Flat became the attraction, and at the commencement of 1861 an exodus thither set in from many of the other gold-fields.

In December, 1860, serious riots occurred at Lambing Flat, owing to the invasion of Chinese in large numbers; several grog-shops and gambling shanties were burnt, many persons were wounded, and a large body of police had to be despatched to restore and maintain order. New gold-fields were also opened up near Carcoar and at Braidwood, and the extent of the gold industry may be gathered from the fact that the total amount of gold-dust brought down by the several escorts in 1860 reached 350,998 ozs. 10 dwts. During the same year copper mines and new coal seams had also been discovered and worked, so that the mineral resources of New South Wales were being rapidly developed into large proportions.

A disorder known as the "Cumberland disease" made its appearance among the cattle in August, 1860, and entailed great losses upon pastoralists.

His Excellency Sir William Denison embarked for India on the 22nd January, 1861. He held a farewell levée prior to his departure, and was presented with numerous addresses expressing congratulations and best wishes for the future.

The following statistical information shows the progress made by New South Wales during Sir William Denison's administration :—

Year.	Population.	Land under cultivation.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
			General.	Loan.	Ordinary.	Loan.
1855...	277,579	171,100 $\frac{1}{4}$ acs.	£ 800,989	£859,721	£ 886,724	£788,300
1856*	286,873	186,033 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	1,130,014	856,539	1,146,468	688,666
1857...	305,487	184,513 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	1,185,562	345,575	1,104,995	438,333
1858...	342,062	223,295 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	1,379,675	76,776	1,209,796	360,770
1859†	336,572	247,542 $\frac{3}{4}$ „	1,522,668	816,822	1,425,028	433,138
1860...	348,546	260,798 „	1,319,779	560,729	1,321,724	726,231

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1855...	£4,668,519	£2,884,130	158,159	1,858,407	8,602,499	68,091
1856...	5,460,971	3,430,880	168,929	2,023,418	7,736,323	105,998
1857...	6,729,408	4,011,952	180,053	2,148,664	8,139,162	109,166
1858...	6,059,366	4,186,277	200,713	2,110,604	7,581,762	92,843
1859...	6,597,053	4,768,049	214,684	2,190,976	5,162,671	119,701
1860...	7,519,285	5,072,020	251,497	2,408,586	6,119,163	180,662

* Census taken 1 March, 1856, when the population numbered 266,189.

† Separation of Queensland took place in 1859.

CHAPTER XI.

GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG.—1861-1868.

The case of Tawell—Weekes' Financial Statement—The Land Bills—Appointments to the Legislative Council—Parliamentary crisis—Prorogation—Customs Duties—Bill to amend the Constitution of the Legislative Council—Gold-fields—Church and School Lands—State of prisons—Dismemberment of the Colony—Burrangong and the Chinese—Rioting—Return of Wentworth—Nominations to the Legislative Council—Opening of Session—Land legislation—Chinese immigration—Church and School Lands—Police regulation—Murray River Customs—*Re* Legislative Council—Weekes' Financial Statement—Railway extension—Dismemberment—Powers of the Legislative Council—Prorogation—Parliament re-assembles—Address of Condolence—Church and School Estates—Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Bill—Weekes' Financial Statement—Elective Legislative Council Bill—Religious Equality—State of Manufactures and Agriculture—Retirement of Wentworth from the Chair of Legislative Council—Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray President—Powers of Legislative Council—Mr. Hay Speaker—Australian Subscription Library—Prorogation—Inter-colonial Conference—Re-assembling of Parliament—Church and School Lands—Education Bill—Insecurity to life and property—Riverine District—Smart's Financial Statement—Defeat of the Government—Ministerial Statement—Eagar's Financial Statement—Financial proposals—Stamp Duties—Newspaper postage—Defeat of the Customs Duties Bill in the Legislative Council—Ministerial Statement—Prorogation—The Fifth Session—Defeat of the Government—Dissolution—Amendment on the Address in Reply—Cowper's Ministry—Smart's Financial Statement—Stamp Duties—Felons Apprehension Bill—Steam Postal Service—Border Duties Conference—Prorogation—Re-assembling of Parliament—Resignation of Mr. Hay—Pitt-street Tramway—Samuel's Financial Statement—Ministerial Statement—Resignation of Mr. Samuel—Cowper's Financial Statement—Burdekin Treasurer—Defeat of Cowper's Administration—The Martin Ministry—Eagar's Financial Statement—Public Debt Commissioners Bill—Ocean Mail Service—Third Session of Fourth Parliament—Public Education Bill—Eagar's Financial Statement—Select Committee on Working Classes—Prorogation—Postal Conference—Re-assembling of Parliament—The Federal Council Bill—The Border Duties Bill—Railway proposals—Eagar's Financial Statement—The Land Bill—Ministerial Statement—Want of Confidence motion—Retirement of Sir John Young—Statistics.

ON the retirement of Sir William Denison, Lieutenant-General John F. Kempt administered the Government of New South Wales for the period extending from 23rd January to 21st March, 1861.

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., arrived on 22nd March. He was sworn in under a Commission authorizing him to administer the Government of New South Wales under the title of Administrator. This was issued pending the preparation of a Commission under

the Great Seal conveying his formal appointment as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales.

An Address of congratulation was voted by both Houses of Parliament on 27th March; to which, on the following day, a reply was returned.

One of the last official acts of Sir William Denison created considerable discussion after his departure. For several years a correspondence had been going on between the Imperial and the Colonial Governments, respecting a proposed re-grant of escheated land to the representatives of John Tawell, who had been executed in England for murder. In the opinion of the local Law Officers of the Crown the Governor had no power to make this grant, and the Ministers therefore declined to advise its issue, notwithstanding great pressure from the Imperial Government. Shortly before his departure, Sir William Denison demanded the Great Seal of the Colony, that he might affix it to a grant which had been prepared in the office of a private solicitor. Mr. Cowper withheld the Seal, and pointed to the decision upon this point by his own and other Cabinets. But Sir William Denison had received the command of the Secretary of State, and was determined to obey it, the protest of his responsible Ministers notwithstanding. He insisted, therefore, upon the surrender of the Seal. Mr. Cowper and his colleagues then gave it up, and tendered their resignations at the same time. His Excellency, however, having completed the deed of grant, sent the Seal back to its former custody, and declined to accept the resignation of the Ministry.

The matter was brought before the Legislative Assembly on 29th January by Mr. Redman, who moved:—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the conduct of the late Governor-General, in affixing the Great Seal, against the advice and in spite of his Ministers, and afterwards temporarily entrusting it to his Private Secretary, was not only unconstitutional, hasty, and highly dangerous, but, under the circumstances, has inflicted a private as well as a public wrong.”

After a short debate the Previous Question was negatived without division.

On the 13th February, Mr. Cowper moved for a Select Committee to prepare an Address to Her Majesty, praying that she might be pleased to direct that the Great Seal of the Colony should not be used except with the advice and consent of a Responsible Minister, or of the Executive Council for the time being. The debate was adjourned; and on 8th

May, on the motion of Mr. Morris, the Order of the Day for its resumption was discharged from the paper.

The Colonial Treasurer made his Financial Statement on 31st January. Mr. Weekes said that it would be necessary that he should briefly go through most of the points alluded to when he laid the budget of 1861 before the late Assembly. He was particularly anxious to do this, because there had been no lack of gloomy forebodings as to the real position of the colony. He thought he should be able to show the committee that, so far from the colony being in a state almost of insolvency, the finances were in a sound and healthy condition. Before proceeding further he would refer to the revenue and receipts of the colony from 1851 to 1860. He then showed that the revenue and receipts had increased from £400,000 in 1851 to £1,317,000 in 1860. He asked the House to bear in mind that the revenue for 1860—£1,317,968—was the revenue of the colony after having been deprived of an entire province (Queensland). Respecting the public debt, which it would be found was about £3,819,730, the whole of the debentures which had been sent from the colony had not yet been placed in circulation. Some £500,000 or £600,000 were still remaining on hand and were to be disposed of by the Oriental Bank. The high value the capitalists of England appeared to attach to the debentures of the colony was very gratifying. In 1858-9 the debentures ranged from $97\frac{3}{4}$ to 103; £813,000 worth had been sold, realising £816,778 12s. 6d. In the year 1860 the debentures sold amounted altogether to £560,900, at prices ranging from 98 to 102. When the 5 per cent. debentures bore that excellent price in the market of England it was a convincing proof not only that English capitalists had confidence in the resources of the colony, but also in the wisdom and prudence of its legislation. He would now proceed to a statement of the accounts current of revenue and expenditure. There was an item in the account of 1859 of £177,025 6s. 11d. called "savings on votes of Parliament." He would draw the particular attention of the House to this item. Mr. Weekes then at some length justified the policy of "savings" from the amounts voted for public works, and stated that these savings were now at the disposal of the House. He held in his hand a statement of the particulars of the amount of savings on votes of Parliament in continuation of those shown in the account current for 1858; and he would enumerate some of the items. One prominent item was

£50,000 for steam communication *via* Panama. Had the Panama route been established that sum would have been used. But the line had not been opened; and therefore it would be right to say that the £50,000 for 1860 had not been required. The greater part of the sum appropriated for paying the Colonial allowance to the military and naval forces for 1860 was saved to the colony, as the troops had not been there to earn it. Savings had also been made under various other heads. The estimate which had been framed of the revenue for 1860 had not been realised, but he hoped to be able to give a satisfactory elucidation of the falling off—temporary, as he believed it to be. The original estimate, submitted in October, 1859, amounted to £1,665,339. Subsequently the separation of Queensland occurred, and Mr. Samuel, deducting £133,107 on account of that separation, estimated the revenue of 1860 at £1,532,232. The actual revenue received, however, had been £1,317,968, being an increase in items estimated of £49,968 and a decrease upon other items of £254,233, making a net decrease on the estimate of £204,265. The amount of decrease in the Customs consequent on the separation of Queensland had been under-estimated, and amounted to £58,000 instead of £35,000. The land revenue for 1860 had exhibited a very serious falling off, amounting to no less than £164,361. The Forster Ministry had, when in power, permitted the land sales to come almost to a dead stop. Since the Ministry of which he was a member had come into power the proceeds of the land sales had greatly increased, and had almost overtaken the amount of the previous year. The Customs revenue for the first month of 1861 showed an increase of £8,000 on the corresponding month in 1860; so that it might be fairly considered that the revenue on almost every point was improving. Turning to the Ways and Means, it would be found that he commenced the year 1860 with a balance of £148,056 from the preceding year. The actual revenue and receipts collected during 1860 amounted to £1,310,052; the amount due by the Sydney Municipal Council for interest on debentures was £49,812; and the loans authorized to be raised for public works, and to pay off debentures, to £681,837; making together a total of £2,189,757. On the other hand, there was the amount of the Appropriation Act of 1860, £1,143,931; special appropriations of £276,833; provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts, £58,350; amounting in all to £1,479,114. From that, however, the

sum of £50,000 (appropriated, but not required, for the establishment of the Panama Steam Postal Route) was deducted; this reduced the charge to £1,429,114. To this were added the amount of £681,837 for public works, and the Supplementary Estimate for 1860, amounting to £56,834. These charges (amounting to £2,167,786 13s. 5d.) deducted from the credit side of the account left a balance in favour of the colony, at the close of 1860, of £21,971. The Estimates-in-Chief for the year (1861) amounted to £1,173,177; to which were to be added appropriations amounting to £284,850; making £1,458,027. Certain additional charges increased the amount to £1,603,291 2s. 10d. On the other side there was—first, the balance of £21,971 5s. 8d. from 1860; then the Estimated Revenue, as stated in the Ways and Means, of £1,519,844; and the amount proposed to be raised by loan for public works, £138,784; making in all a total of £1,680,599. There remained, after deducting the estimated expenditure, an estimated balance at the close of 1861 of £77,309. Among the items of expenditure enumerated was the sum of £18,000 for the purpose of endowing municipalities, and a sum of £10,000 for the maintenance of the Volunteer Force. There was also a sum of £10,000 for taking the Census. The estimate for Roads amounted to £170,000, and there was an additional item of £59,000 for Public Buildings. He would now go over some of the items of revenue. The Government, in accordance with an expressed intention, would not continue the gold duty; but they proposed to put a charge of 2d. per ounce upon all gold to be coined, that was 2d. as opposed to 8d. when the gold was not to be coined. No doubt this would prove an inducement for miners to send their gold through the Mint. The probable land revenue was estimated at £450,000. The railway receipts, which had not in the previous year realised expectations, were estimated at £70,000. The receipts from electric telegraphs were estimated at £18,000; and this estimate would be amply justified by the result, as this was one of the profitable institutions of the Colony, paying a handsome return on the outlay. He would now state the Customs arrangements which the Government proposed to make with regard to the revenue. The Government intended to take off by three stages during that year (1861) the duty on tea, by two gradations; they intended to reduce the duty on tea so that it should terminate entirely at the close of the year. On and after the 31st

March next the duty on tea would be 2d. per lb.; and it would be 1d. per lb. from the 1st October to the end of the year, when it would cease altogether. These steps were taken to protect those who would suffer if the tax were too suddenly altered. The repeal of the tea duty would occasion a loss during 1861 of about £24,000; and it was proposed to substitute for that tax an equalization of the spirit duties. Brandy and gin paid 10s. a gallon duty as well as liqueurs, cordials, and strong wines; while whisky, rum, and perfumed spirits paid but 7s. a gallon. By equalizing the duties on spirits the tariff would be assimilated in a great degree to that of Victoria. The same duty would be, of course, placed on Colonial distillation; but the differential duty of 7d. per gallon in favour of Colonial distillers would be retained. The duty would therefore be 9s. 5d. instead of 6s. 5d. If the resolution were passed that night, when the Customs opened on the morrow the spirit duties would be equalized. Mr. Weekes concluded by moving the Government tariff proposals before enumerated; and stated there were plain signs of the country recovering from the temporary state of depression under which it had been labouring.

On 16th January Mr. Robertson introduced two Land Bills—the Crown Lands Alienation Bill and the Crown Lands Occupation Bill.

In moving the second reading of the Alienation Bill, on 30th January, Mr. Robertson briefly explained the provisions of the Bill. So much of existing Acts and Orders in Council as were repugnant to the Bill were repealed; provision was made for purposes of public improvement and convenience; also for conditional sale, without competition, to *bonâ fide* settlers; another clause provided for special sales to persons who had erected homesteads. All lands taken up under lease since February, 1858, were to be open for the purposes of selection. The Bill also permitted the sale of land by auction to persons who desired to make unconditional purchases, back lands to be put up at 5s. per acre. The system of deferred payments, which formed one of the conditions of purchase, had been objected to, and he was not disposed to say it should not be modified, though he thought it was a prudent provision. The mover did not deem it necessary to dwell upon other clauses of the Bill, as they dealt with matters of less importance. The adjournment of the debate was, at a late hour, negatived by 30

to 16 ; and subsequently the motion passed without division, and the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Robertson then moved the second reading of the Crown Lands Occupation Bill, and said that it was substantially the same Bill as that before the House last Session. It passed its second reading without division.

On the 7th February, the House went into Committee on the Alienation Bill ; and having received in Committee no very material alterations, it was on the 27th March read a third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council ; as was also the Crown Lands Occupation Bill.

In order to ensure the passage of the Land Bills through the Legislative Council, Mr. Robertson, the Secretary for Lands, on 28th March resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly, and on 3rd April was sworn as a Member of the Legislative Council.

On 4th April, in the Legislative Council, Mr. Robertson moved the second reading of both Bills. On 10th April the the Crown Lands Alienation Bill was read a second time ; on the 16th, it was considered in Committee of the Whole ; and on the 6th May, having passed through Committee, it was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Assembly with amendments. On the 9th April, the Crown Lands Occupation Bill was read a second time, passed its subsequent stages, and on 10th May was sent to the Assembly with amendments.

The Council's chief amendments in the Bills exempted from the operation of the free selection clause the Crown Lands held under lease or promise of lease in the unsettled districts ; increased the free selectors' deposit from 25 to 50 per cent. ; refused to limit the pre-emptive right to 640 acres in a block ; and extended the leases in the unsettled districts from five to ten years.

The most material of these amendments were rejected by the Assembly. On the Alienation Bill being again sent back to the Council, that House agreed to forego some of their alterations, but refused to give way upon the questions as to what lands were to be exempted from free selection, and as to the amount of the free selection deposit.

At this juncture twenty-one new Members were appointed to the Legislative Council. The effect of these appointments was to bring about a Parliamentary crisis, which is thus described in the Journal of the Legislative Council :—

“The President, standing on the upper step in front of the Chair, said that a few minutes before entering the Chamber the Secretary for Lands had

informed him, verbally, of the appointment of a number of new Members; he had not been consulted or previously communicated with in reference to these appointments, and he felt he had been treated with discourtesy in this matter, in not having received the usual communication from the Private Secretary; he had held the office of President in honor, and, as he could not consent now to hold it in dishonor, he had resigned, not only his office of President, but also his seat as a Member of this House.

"Sir William Burton then descended from the upper step in front of the Chair, and withdrew from the Chamber, followed by several Members of the House;—

"And the Chairman of Committees being also absent;—

"The Clerk, standing at the head of the Table, on the right of the Chair, said, 'It is now my duty, in the absence of the President and Chairman of Committees, to declare, under the 7th section of the Standing Orders, that this House stands adjourned until the next sitting day.'

"And the House stands adjourned accordingly."

The same evening, in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Cowper said that, as it was quite possible there would be no further meeting of that House that Session, he would take the opportunity of addressing a few words to the House in respect to the statement of the President of the Legislative Council. Having been informed by the Secretary for Lands of what had taken place, he had written a note to the Principal Under-Secretary of the Government, asking whether the letter which invariably accompanied official communications to the President had on this occasion been omitted; and he had received a reply stating that the usual routine had been observed. The statement that the President had received only a verbal intimation was, therefore, inconsistent with fact.

The Session of Parliament was that day ended by Proclamation.

In Committee of Ways and Means on 31st January, Mr. Weekes' resolutions imposing certain Customs duties on spirits and tea were agreed to. Bills embodying these principles were, on 6th February, passed through all their stages in the Assembly. But in the Council the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill was rejected by 19 to 4; and the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Colonial Spirits Duties Bill was thereupon discharged from the paper.

A Bill to amend the Constitution of the Legislative Council was introduced by Mr. Cowper on 17th January, and its second reading was moved on the 24th January. Mr. Cowper said that a popular reform of their branch of the Legislature had already worked well, and therefore he felt justified in applying the same principles to the other House. Those persons who once advocated nomineeism were

no longer advocates of it. The present nominated body would expire on the 13th of May, and it was to be regretted that the Legislative Council had not originally been made elective. Now, however, the life nominations appeared to be inevitable; but they would only be made nominally for life, and if that Bill passed they would have to give way to its operation. He was strongly in favour of two Houses. In making this change he did not see the necessity for any alteration of the franchise. Indeed, if the Legislature consisted of fifty Members, and twenty sat in one House and thirty in another, with no other difference, he believed they would work better so than in one Chamber. He did not attach much value to property qualifications, and his Bill proposed to extend the existing franchise to the Council. The candidates would be elected for ten years, and would retire periodically. The electoral districts would be twice the size of those for the Assembly, and the House would be dissolvable by the Crown. He was prepared to give way to some extent on the question of the size of the electorates, and also as to the power of dissolution. The Bill passed through Committee with but one important alteration—the omission of the proviso which made the Council dissolvable by proclamation. On the 11th April the Bill was read a third time, and transmitted to the Legislative Council with the usual message.

In the Legislative Council, on 19th April, Mr. Hargrave moved the second reading of the Bill. An amendment was moved by Mr. Docker, shelving the second reading till the 14th May next, which was carried on division by 22 to 6.

A Gold-fields Bill was introduced on 17th April by Mr. Cowper. In moving its second reading, on the 24th April, Mr. Cowper explained that the Bill was brought in to prevent a recurrence of the disorders that had taken place at Lambing Flat. Aliens would only be allowed to work on fields specially proclaimed for them. The charge for the miner's right was increased in anticipation of the repeal of the gold duty, and some change was made in the constitution of the local Courts. The Bill passed, and was sent to the Council on 3rd May. It passed through that House with trifling amendments, but its further progress was stopped by the Prorogation.

A Bill—introduced by Mr. Cowper for the better Regulation of Coal-fields and Collieries—passed the Assembly; but the motion for its second reading in the Council was

shelved by a resolution that it be read a second time that day six months.

The question of Assisted Immigration was brought before the House by Mr. Rotton, who on 23rd April moved for a Committee of the Whole to consider the propriety of placing the sum of £100,000 on the Estimates for the purpose of promoting immigration. After a long debate, an amendment by Mr. Leary, reducing the Estimate to £50,000, and inserting the word "assisted" in the resolution, was carried by 28 votes to 26. The resolution was on 26th April agreed to in Committee, and on 7th May a Bill for carrying this resolution into effect—the Voluntary and Assisted Immigration Fund Bill—passed through all its stages.

On 1st May Mr. Parkes moved for a Committee of the Whole, in which, on 3rd May, a resolution was passed agreeing to a vote of £5,000 for the expenses of lecturers and agents in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to inducing voluntary immigration. Soon after the vote was passed, the Government offered the position of Commissioners for this purpose to Messrs. Parkes and Dalley. They accepted the appointments, and shortly afterwards left for England.

On 26th February Mr. Lucas introduced a Bill to regulate Chinese Immigration. It passed the Assembly, but was shelved in the Council on 2nd May.

A Bill was, on 23rd January, introduced by Mr. Wilson, to declare the Church and School Lands waste lands of the Crown, which was read a second time on 1st February, by a majority of 39 to 12. On the 11th April the Bill passed, and was transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence. In that Chamber, however, the motion for its second reading was by leave withdrawn, on the 29th April.

On the 6th February a message from the Governor was read recommending to the Legislative Assembly the appropriation of a sum of £3,000 to enable the Government to make provision for the adequate representation of New South Wales at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations to be held in London in the ensuing year. In Committee of Supply on the 20th February, the vote was passed.

The Sydney Revenues Improvement Bill, framed by the Municipal authorities, and entrusted to Mr. Parkes, as one of the city members, proposed to afford relief to the City Corporation by certain Government endowments, and the

conferring of certain powers. Mr. Parkes, on 2nd March, moved the second reading of the Bill. Mr. Robertson moved an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, which course was adopted, with the consent of the mover.

A Bill providing for the construction of a tramway line was introduced by the Secretary for Public Works. On the 28th February Mr. Arnold moved its second reading. The present measure, he said, had been framed in conformity with the recommendations of a Committee of the late House. The tramway would afford a commodious conveyance for passengers, and would be carried down the centre of the street, leaving 16 feet between the rails and the kerbing on either side. The motion passed by a majority of 35 to 16. Having passed the Assembly, the Bill was sent to the Legislative Council, whence it was returned with amendments; these were agreed to, and the Governor's assent was reported on 3rd May.

At the commencement of the session Mr. Parkes obtained a Select Committee to report upon the state and management of the prisons in the city of Sydney and county of Cumberland. On the 9th May the Committee brought up their report, which recommended that in carrying out the sentences of the courts, good conduct should be taken into account by the Executive, so as to encourage the prisoner to accomplish his own redemption by a reformed course of life; that an Inspector of Prisons be appointed, to whom should be entrusted the entire supervision of the prison system of the Colony; that classes for secular instruction should be established; that a better description of books, and greater facilities for religious teaching, be provided; that suitable labour be provided both for the self-support of the prisoners, and for their benefit for an honest course in after-life; that they be enabled to leave prison decently clothed; that a tower be erected in Darlinghurst Gaol, to enable the officers in charge to command a fuller view of the prisoners; that better sanitary provisions be adopted; and that suitable buildings be erected for the performance of Divine worship.

The question of the validity of the election of Mr. Thomas Ware Smart, as member for the electorate of the Glebe, was, on the petition of Mr. William Palmer Moffat, referred to the Elections and Qualifications Committee, who reported in favour of the sitting member.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Wilson, that the Export Duty on Gold should not be levied after the 31st December, 1861, was carried on the 19th April, by 29 votes to 3.

Mr. Parkes again, this session, introduced a Bill for the Abolition of Capital Punishment. After a debate extending till past midnight of the 25th January, the second reading of the Bill was defeated by 25 votes to 16.

The subject of the dismemberment of the Colony was brought before the attention of the House by Mr. Cowper, who, on 8th May, moved a series of resolutions as follows:—

“That this House, having been informed that Petitions have been prepared with the view of being transmitted to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying for the separation of the districts of the Clarence, New England, and Tenterfield, from New South Wales, resolves:—

- (1.) That in the opinion of this House, no further dismemberment of this Colony, by the separation of any territory lying between the thirtieth parallel of south latitude and the southern boundary of the Colony of Queensland, can now lawfully be made without the concurrence and consent of the people and Legislature of New South Wales, because by the issue of the said Letters Patent, defining the boundary between the said Colonies, Her Most Gracious Majesty has exercised and exhausted the powers reserved by the Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill, as amended, of the Legislature of New South Wales, to confer a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty.
- (2.) That such dismemberment by the Imperial Government would be in breach of the pledge of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, as contained in His Grace the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of 18 August, 1859.
- (3.) That this House earnestly deprecates any such dismemberment, as being not only inexpedient on general grounds, but highly injurious to the interests of New South Wales.
- (4.) That an address be presented to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause a copy of the foregoing resolutions to be transmitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

Mr. Morris moved an amendment to the effect that the good government of all portions of this Colony was of higher importance than its dismemberment, either by the alteration of the boundary-lines of the adjoining Colonies, or by its separation into independent Colonies. The original question passed by 32 to 6.

The gold-field recently opened up at Burrangong having proved extraordinarily rich, caused, as noted in a previous

chapter, a great rush thitherwards. When, at the end of January, 1861, crowds of Chinese arrived on the ground, the miners held a great public meeting, for the purpose of deciding "whether Burrangong was a European or a Chinese territory." They also addressed a petition to the Assembly, which was presented by Mr. Robertson on the 12th February, complaining of the recent arrival at Burrangong of several thousand Chinese, and praying that such a measure might be passed by the House as should relieve them of all Chinese who had occupied or intended to occupy those gold-fields. Unfortunately peaceful measures were not the only ones resorted to, for the meeting above referred to culminated in a riot. After various inflammatory speeches, a band struck up, and the crowd moved towards the place where the Chinese were located. The Commissioner cautioned the mob against using violence. The Chinese hurried away before their victors, a few tents were burned down; and while the bulk of the diggers were engaged in "shifting" the Chinese, a drunken fellow galloped over two or three of them. Whereupon he was locked up. On the return of the diggers, they demanded the release of the captive; and as the threats and demeanour of the mob, numbering upwards of 4,000, grew very alarming, and there were only eight policemen to guard the place, the Commissioner consented to take responsible bail. This was found, the man was released, and next morning he duly appeared before the Commissioner, who reprimanded, cautioned, and discharged him. A Miners' Protective League was then formed on the gold-field, having the twofold object of creating a body of miners' police, and of ridding the field of the Chinese. The information concerning the riot had in the meantime been communicated to the Government in Sydney. and instructions were issued resulting in the assembling upon the Lambing Flat of a body of fifty mounted troopers. A deputation from the Chinese to the Commissioner stated that many amongst them were starving through having been turned off their claims, which had been "jumped" by Europeans.

Riotings now became very frequent, and so great were the fears of a general outbreak that urgent appeals were made by the officials to the Executive for the aid of the military. A force, therefore, consisting of two officers and forty-two men of the Royal Artillery, with two 12-lb. field-pieces,

seven officers, and 123 men of the 12th Regiment, and 21 mounted police, was despatched from Sydney on Monday, 23rd February.

On the 26th February, in the Assembly, Mr. Cowper explained the action of the Government in the matter, and stated that there had been some difficulty in deciding what officer should be entrusted with the direction of the military. The next day the announcement was made that the Premier himself had proceeded to Burrangong. On 28th February, in moving that leave of absence be granted to the Premier, Mr. Robertson explained the reasons which had induced the Cabinet to send the Chief Minister of the Crown to the scene of disorder: Firstly, that although all difficulties were to be settled, if possible, without bloodshed, the law was to be upheld at any cost; and secondly, that under all the circumstances the supreme conduct of affairs at these diggings should be entrusted to a civilian.

On his arrival at Lambing Flat Mr. Cowper was well received by the miners. On the Tuesday following a great aggregate meeting of miners was held, which Mr. Cowper addressed, refuting the statements made in the manifesto of the Miners' Protective League, and showing that they had no good grounds for the attitude they had assumed. On the following Saturday, at Stony Creek, Mr. Cowper addressed a monster meeting of miners, informing them that the authority of the law, at whatever cost, would be upheld; and not until confusion and riot ceased could they hope to attain any redress. Mr. Cowper then returned to Sydney; the excitement thereafter rapidly subsided; a new rush to a locality named Tipperary Gully carried away the miners, to the number of some 6,000, from the scene of their former disputes; and the Chinese withdrew themselves to other fields.

The return of Mr. Wentworth to the Colony was an event which the colonists deemed of so great importance that they determined to give him a public reception. The Assembly adjourned from Wednesday the 17th, until Friday the 19th, so that members might take part in the demonstration. The Supreme Court stayed its proceedings, and private business was suspended in many quarters. The reception of Mr. Wentworth was most enthusiastic. A great number of people went down the harbour to meet him, and on his

landing, the following address was presented to him by Mr. James Martin :—

“To William Charles Wentworth, Esq.,—

“Sir,—Such of your old friends as have been enabled on a very short notice to assemble for that purpose, have met together to greet you on your again setting foot upon your native shores. Neither your seven years' absence, nor the change which has in that time taken place in the aspect of public affairs, has diminished our admiration of the many services which you have rendered to this country.

“Your early and long-continued labours for its advancement—your energetic struggles for true Constitutional freedom—your manly assertion of whatever measures your own judgment assured you to be correct—the distinguished ability which has marked all your efforts—are still fresh in our memory. Other actors have since your departure come upon the stage. Some during your absence have made their appearance and have already passed away ; but we recognise you as the first of all our public men, and rejoice that, though in the evening of life, you again join us in the full possession of your faculties, and with strength to make those faculties again available for the service of your country. It would be unbecoming in us, on an occasion like the present, to compare or contrast your political proceedings with the proceedings of those who, from time to time, have succeeded you as the objects of popular admiration. Whatever may be the regard in which other public men of this country, past or present, may hereafter be held, we think that we are justified in considering that your position in your country's annals is already fixed, at that of a true patriot, whose manliness, ability, and independence of character have reflected credit both on himself and on the land of his birth. In these days of Responsible Government, when our political interests are confided to our keeping, and our own fellow colonists are hereafter to be our own rulers, it is of the greatest importance that they should have some fitting standard of excellence at once to prompt and guide their ambition. It is fortunate that at so early a period in our history we have been able to find one so eminently fitted for that purpose as yourself, and with the fullest sense of the obligations which you have conferred upon us, we assure you at the first moment of your landing, of the gratification which it affords us to see you and your family once more amongst us, and we give you and them an honest and a hearty welcome.

(Signed) “JAMES MARTIN,

“Chairman of the Committee,

“(For and on behalf of the colonists joining

“in the present demonstration.)”

To which Mr. Wentworth made the following reply :—

“To James Martin, Esq., and the gentlemen signing the address,—

“Your unexpected and highly flattering address and reception have afforded me unfeigned satisfaction. Your appreciation of my past services is far beyond my deserts ; and, I fear, that at my time of life, I have neither health nor energy to attempt a new political career, whatever might be my inclination. I must, then, be satisfied with *the past*, and leave to younger and more ardent spirits the task of consolidating the liberties of this dear land, which I have so long loved. Fervently hoping that any deviations from true constitutional government which have occurred during my absence will be set to rights by the good sense and patriotism of the people, I return you my hearty acknowledgments for your address.

“W. C. WENTWORTH.”

The reading both of the address and the reply was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause; and amid great cheering Mr. Wentworth started for his residence at Vacluse, where, for some time, he remained in retirement.

Parliament having been prorogued on 10th May, owing to the circumstance transpiring in the Legislative Council which has been before related, a somewhat serious difficulty arose as to the nominations for a new Legislative Council in place of the one whose deliberations had ended by the resignation of the President, and of the Opposition in a body. Owing, too, to the fact that the period for which the first Legislative Council was nominated had expired before any Act had been passed providing for its reconstruction, the difficulty experienced by the Government was greatly augmented. The third clause of the Constitution Act set forth that "all Members of the said Legislative Council who shall be summoned thereto after the expiration of the said five years by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council as aforesaid shall hold their seats therein for the term of their natural lives,"—so that the nominations about to be made would be for life.

In this situation, Mr. Cowper called to his aid Mr. Wentworth, with whom he had several interviews, and to whom he offered the position of President of the Council. This offer Mr. Wentworth accepted.

From the list of names submitted to Sir John Young for appointment to the new Legislative Council, His Excellency selected twenty-seven, six above the minimum number. In his anxiety to secure the services of those whose abilities or public services rendered them most eligible to the high office, Sir John Young obtained the advice of Mr. Deas-Thomson and of other gentlemen of high position and long experience in the Colony.

On the 12th June the following extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council (which was made an enclosure to each of the gentlemen to whom His Excellency had offered seats in the Legislative Council) together with an Appendix containing a list of names, was officially issued:—

"His Excellency the Governor directs the attention of the Council to the necessity which exists for the appointment of a new Legislative Council, in terms of the 3rd clause of the Constitution Act, the period for which the original Members held their seats having expired on the 13th of May last.

"2. His Excellency lays before the Council a list of twenty-seven gentlemen, to whom, it appears to him, seats may, with propriety, be offered, and desires the advice of the Council on this point, and generally also in reference to the question.

"3. The Council express their full concurrence in the necessity of at once nominating the Members of the new Council ; but, keenly alive to the difficulties which surround the selection of the gentlemen to be nominated, they approach a decision upon the question with feelings of no ordinary anxiety.

"The subject has, however, engaged their serious attention for some time past, and having now again given to it that consideration which its importance demands, they are led to the conclusion, that in making these appointments the following principles should be distinctly kept in view :—

"1st. It is essential that the Legislative Council should, as speedily as possible, be reconstructed on an elective basis.

"2nd. It is equally essential that the Land Bills, as last agreed to by the Legislative Assembly, should be passed without delay ; and

"3rd. That the Government should have in the Council a fair working majority.

"4. These are principles which, in the opinion of the Council, pervade the community, and to which they feel that they are bound to give effect.

"5. The Council believe that the list submitted to them by His Excellency will give the Government a fair working majority ; and in the expectation that the gentlemen named in it will adopt these principles in deference to public opinion, and in a generous spirit, they are prepared to advise that seats in the Legislative Council be offered to them, as set forth in the said list, a copy of which is hereto appended.

"6. The Council also recommend that a copy of this Minute should accompany the letter which His Excellency may direct to be addressed to each gentleman ; and as a fitting tribute to the eminent services conferred by Mr. Wentworth on the Colony, they finally advise that His Excellency should request him to accept the office of President."

Several gentlemen declined ; and on the 24th June the following list of names of the gentlemen who accepted was published in the *Government Gazette* :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| " Allen George, | " Mitchell James, |
| " Byrnes William, | " Plunkett John Hubert, |
| " Campbell John, | " Robertson John, |
| " Darvall John Bayley, | " Robey Ralph Meyer, |
| " Fitzgerald Robert, | " Russell Bourn, |
| " Hargrave John Fletcher, | " Russell William, |
| " Holden George Kenyon, | " Scott Alexander Walker, |
| " Kemp Charles, | " Thomson Edward Deas, |
| " Macfarlane John, | " Ward Edward Wolstenholme, |
| " Macarthur Alexander, | " Watt John Brown, |
| " Manning Sir William Montagu, | " Wentworth William Charles. |
| " Merewether Francis Lewis Shaw, | |

The appointment of Mr. Wentworth as President of the Council was announced in the same *Gazette*.

The Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of New South Wales was opened on the 3rd September, 1861. The Governor (Sir John Young), in addressing the Parliament

for the first time, congratulated the Colony on the possession of political institutions which, if the spirit of wisdom and moderation inspired their counsels, were well calculated to develop the energies of the people and the resources of the country; on the flourishing condition of the revenue; and on the fact that the gold-fields continued to increase in number and productiveness. The result of the Census which had just been completed showed, notwithstanding the severance of Queensland, that during the last five years the population had increased by 100,000—the Census returns giving a total population of 350,000. It was hoped that the measures which would be submitted would receive candid and careful consideration. Some of them had already been under the consideration of Parliament and earnestly demanded attention. A speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Land question became daily of more pressing importance, and it was an object of great interest to provide for the Constitution of the Legislative Council on an elective basis. The Bills for the management of the Gold-fields and for dealing with the Chinese question might be considered of scarcely less moment. Contracts had been made for completing all the authorized lines of Railway and largely extending telegraphic communication. A Bill to empower the Government to conclude a treaty with the Government of Victoria with reference to the Customs duties on goods crossing the Murray from that Colony would be submitted to Parliament. A Bill to provide for a system of general management for the Police Force was also announced.

The question of land legislation was the first to engage the attention of the Parliament. In the Legislative Council the Land Bills were introduced and read a first time on the 4th September; but on the 11th, on the motion of Mr. Robertson, they were withdrawn. Mr. Robertson explained that he took this course because there were grave doubts in the minds of some as to whether the Land Bills were or were not money Bills. Believing that it was very undesirable that a question of the kind should be raised upon a matter where it was so important that they should have speedy legislation, or that there should be any collision between the two Houses, he would withdraw the Bills, and they would be brought forward in the other House of Legislature.

The Crown Lands Alienation Bill and the Crown Lands Occupation Bill were introduced in the Assembly on 18th

September by Mr. Cowper; and were read a second time on the 19th September. An amendment on clause 6 of the Alienation Bill, excepting Church and School lands from its operation, was moved by Mr. Gray, and negatived by 24 to 6. Both Bills were passed through all their stages at that sitting and transmitted to the Legislative Council by message on the following day.

In the Council they were read a first time on the 25th September. On the 26th the Crown Lands Alienation Bill was read a second time; was considered in Committee on the 1st and 3rd October; was recommitted on the 11th, and read a third time, passed, and returned to the Assembly by message on the 17th October. The Occupation Bill was read a second time on the 2nd October; on the 9th, 10th, and 11th was considered in Committee; and on the 17th passed its final stages, and, together with the Alienation Bill, was returned to the Assembly with amendments. The most important of these made in Committee was as to the effect of the repeal of the Orders in Council; but subsequently, on the recommittal of the Bill, the clause was, on the motion of Mr. Robertson, restored to its original form. An amendment suspending the operation of free selection in cases where persons had applied for the land and paid on it a deposit of 10s. per acre, was proposed; but the President gave it as his opinion that in accordance with the precedents contained in Hatsell, vol. 3, and in the fourth edition of May, in respect to Bills of a similar nature, the Bill must be taken to be a Money Bill; and although it could not be doubted that, under section 1 of the Constitution Act, the power of dealing with such Bills in any way whatsoever, subject to the proviso contained in the said clause, was granted to the Council, nevertheless as under the first section of the Standing Orders it is laid down that "in all cases not hereinafter provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and practice of the Upper House of the Imperial Parliament," and as the practice of that House, in reference to such Bills, had been of late years not to insist upon their right to alter or amend the same, it would not be competent for the Committee to entertain the proposed amendment. The only debate which occurred on the committal of the Occupation Bill was on the clause conferring on the Government the power of proclaiming lands in the Unsettled Districts to be within the second class Settled Districts. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Holden to the effect that "all districts now being of the class

of Unsettled Districts under the Orders in Council shall be and become of the second class Settled Districts under this Act." The amendment was lost, and the clause was carried by a majority of 11 to 8. The only amendment of any importance made by the Council in the Bills related to the depth of land to be allowed to conditional purchasers (which was increased from 40 to 60 chains) and was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman. The amendments, on being sent down to the Assembly, were agreed to; and on the 18th October, 1861, the Land Bills received the Governor's assent.

A Chinese Immigrants Regulation and Restriction Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Cowper. On moving the second reading of the Bill on 25th September, the Premier explained that this measure practically embodied the legislation of Victoria on the subject. It provided for a penalty of £10 upon the owner, charterer, or master of any vessel, for every Chinese passenger arriving at the port in excess of one to every ten tons of the ship's tonnage; and likewise for the payment of £10 by each Chinese before being permitted to land. It also provided for an annual payment of £4 by each Chinese during his residence in the Colony, and there was a clause against the naturalization of Chinese. The Bill was read a second time without debate; went through Committee without material alteration; and was passed and transmitted to the Legislative Council on the 26th September. In that Chamber the Bill was read a second time on the 9th October, passed on the 23rd, and returned to the Assembly with amendments. On the 30th October, the Assembly considered these amendments, disagreeing from those extending the period after which the Bill was to come into operation, but agreeing to all the others. The Bill, having passed its final stages, was assented to on the 27th November.

The Gold-fields Bill—identical with that which passed in the previous Session, and which fell through owing to the prorogation—passed both Houses, and was assented to on the 27th November.

Legislation on the Church and School Lands question was again attempted this Session. On the 13th September, in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Wilson moved,—

"(1.) That the appropriation, by the Government, of the revenue derived from the so-called Church and School Lands, without the sanction of this House, is unconstitutional.

“(2.) That the revenue derived from these lands ought to be paid into the Consolidated Fund, and be subjected to the vote of this House.”

The resolutions were carried by a majority of 22 to 14. When the House again met on the 17th September, Mr. Cowper made a Ministerial explanation with reference to the vote arrived at regarding the Church and School Lands. He said the Ministry thought, whatever might be their duty under ordinary circumstances, that having pledged themselves to carry certain measures, they were bound not to abandon their offices for the present, unless a direct vote of the House should take it out of their hands. Moreover, he hoped that fewer “abstract questions” would be brought forward. In the matter of these lands the Government thought nothing should be done until a Bill had been passed.

On the 24th September, Mr. Wilson obtained leave to introduce a Bill to remove any doubts that might exist as to the so-called Church and School Lands being waste lands of the Crown. On the 25th October the Bill was passed and sent to the Legislative Council; where after a two nights’ debate a motion for the second reading of the Bill that day six months was, on the 21st November, carried by a majority of 12 to 3.

A Bill to reduce the salary of future Governors to £5,000—introduced by Mr. Hoskins—was passed through all its stages in the Legislative Assembly, but in the Legislative Council its second reading was rejected by a majority of 18 to 2.

The Police Regulation Bill—a measure introduced by Mr. Cowper for bringing all the police of the Colony under one central authority—was read a second time in the Legislative Assembly on the 27th November. The Bill purposed to adopt the Irish constabulary system, and to divide the Colony into nine districts, each to be placed under the charge of a superintendent, with inspectors and sub-inspectors—these officers to be placed in the social position of gentlemen, their relative rank to be that of captain, lieutenant, and ensign. No material amendments were made in the Bill by either House; and on the 20th January, 1862, the Governor’s assent was reported.

The Murray River Customs’ Bill—a Bill of one clause, authorizing the Government to enter into an arrangement with the Colony of Victoria in regard to Customs duties which the Government of New South Wales did not collect,

but for which they were entitled to receive an equivalent sum—passed through both Houses with a slight alteration, and received the Governor's assent on 10th January, 1862. A similar Act, respecting the collection of duties on goods crossing the boundary between New South Wales and Queensland, was passed through both Houses at a later period of the Session; and was reserved for assent, which was proclaimed on 24 July, 1862.

A Bill to amend the constitution of the Legislative Council was introduced by the Attorney-General (Mr. Hargrave) on 13 November. It was precisely similar to that passed by the Legislative Assembly in the preceding Session, and provided for election under universal suffrage without property qualification of the Members, the only difference between the proposed Council and Assembly being that the former would consist of half the number of Members, and that the constituencies would be larger. On the motion for its second reading being made, on the 5th December, Mr. Merewether moved an amendment referring the Bill to a Select Committee. After a lengthy debate, extending over several nights, the amendment was carried by a majority of 13 to 3, and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. At the close of the Session this Committee brought up a Progress Report, wherein they stated they had discussed the subject, but had not had time to mature their views.

The nominations for life which had been made by the Government to the Legislative Council furnished subject for debate in the Assembly. On the 17th September Mr. Forster moved for copies of certain correspondence on the subject. The question passed; and in response to the request of the Assembly the following message was transmitted to the House on the 1st of October:—

“His Excellency the Governor will have the honor to lay before the Legislative Assembly, in reply to the Address of the 17th ultimo, the documents with reference to the nominations for life to the Legislative Council, with the exception of such as, in view to the public interest and the confidence which should subsist on similar occasions, it is deemed inexpedient to make public.”

Relative to this, Mr. Forster, on the 29th October, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take the Governor's Message of the 1st October into consideration, and also to consider the propriety of framing another Address in answer to the said Message. During the debate which ensued Mr. Allen moved the previous question.

The House divided—Ayes, 22 ; noes, 21. The original question was then put and carried on a division of 24 to 19. The following resolution was, later, reported from Committee :—

“The Legislative Assembly having taken into consideration His Excellency the Governor’s Message, No. 1, dated the 1st instant, cannot avoid expressing its regret that the Executive Government should deem it inexpedient to lay before this House any documents of a public nature, having reference to a matter of such vast public interest and importance as the late Nominations for life to the Legislative Council, particularly upon the grounds set forth in the Message, namely, ‘in view to the public interest, and the confidence which should subsist on similar occasions.’

“On the contrary, it appears to the Assembly that the public interest and the confidence which should subsist on all occasions between the Executive Government and this House, require all the documents specified in the Address of the 17th ultimo to be laid before the House.

“The Assembly had no intention in that Address to make any claim for copies of private correspondence, but it feels compelled, in the performance of its duty to the Country, respectfully to pray that His Excellency the Governor will cause all documents of a public nature, specified in the said Address, which are now withheld, to be laid before the House.”

Mr. Forster moved the adoption of the resolution, which was carried by a majority of 22 to 18. Three weeks later Mr. Forster moved that an Address, transmitting to His Excellency the above resolution, be presented to the Governor, which motion was lost on a division of 17 to 14.

On the 20th September Mr. Buchanan moved a series of resolutions respecting the undesirableness of giving precedence to any religious sect on State occasions, and setting forth that perfect religious equality should be preserved. Amendments, moved by Mr. Sadler and Mr. Wilson respectively, having been made in the original motion, the question—

“(1.) That it is the opinion of this House that precedence should not be given to any religious denomination in the Colony, nor to the dignitaries of any Church, on State occasions.

“(2.) That the above resolution be embodied in an address to the Governor, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty.”

—was passed without division.

The Colonial Treasurer made his Financial Statement on the 24th October, 1861. Mr. Weekes, in moving a *pro-forma* motion for supply, said that before submitting the details of the country’s financial position, he desired to refer to certain comments which had been made by the leading journal of the Colony involving doubts as to the correctness of the public

accounts previously submitted to the Assembly. Although he hoped no member would ever believe that any Minister of the Crown would present what he knew to be fictitious accounts to the House; still, he had deemed it desirable to have a statement prepared that would enable honorable members more easily to determine the true condition of affairs for themselves. An account current of the revenue and expenditure from the 1st January, 1858, to 31st December, 1860, was the document referred to. This started on the 1st January, 1858, with a deficit of £95,000. Then followed the total estimated charges on the revenue for 1858-59-60, viz., £6,236,421 11s. 3d. These charges, however, were reduced by savings on amounts voted, and votes not required, to £5,811,759 1s. 1d. Concerning these savings, which had been called by some people "a mysterious fund from which Ministers might dip at pleasure, and create balances to suit their purposes," he was anxious to explain that such savings were necessarily effected from time to time, and the lapsing of votes consequent thereupon was the cause of many supplementary estimates. This system of dealing with unexpended votes was no violation of the ordinary practice of other Governments. The actual amount of the revenue of 1858-59-60, as well as the amount due by the Sydney Municipal Council for interest on debentures to 31st December, 1860, was £5,855,046 3s. 5d., which gave a balance on 31st December, 1860, of £43,287 2s. 4d. This balance was carried forward into 1861. The Supplementary Estimates for 1861 amounted to £178,224, of which £94,962 13s. 6d. was charged upon revenue, and £83,261 14s. 6d. upon the Loan account. A list of the principal items of this large Supplementary Estimate was given. The actual revenue to the 30th September, 1861, was £1,042,932; the estimated amount for the remainder of the year was put down at £462,840,—making a total for the year of £1,505,772, which, together with £168,535, authorized to be raised by loan for public works and immigration, and £83,261 14s. 6d. in the Supplementary Estimates, resulted in an estimated balance on 31st December, 1861, of £2,390 13s. 5d. During the year there had been paid, out of revenue, the sum of £27,000 for debentures falling due in 1861, which reduced the Public Debt to a like amount. For 1862 the amount for general services was set down at £1,225,234; the special appropriations at £247,500, and the sum to be provided by the Constitutional and Colonial Acts at £59,400—making a total of £1,532,134. On the other

side, the revenue was estimated at £1,579,739, and the amount proposed to be raised by loan (which was the same on both sides of the account), £2,072,184. From a statement showing the expenditure of the Colony per head of the population for a number of years past, it would be seen that although the proposed amount for 1862 was large, it was not increasing beyond what it was some few years ago in proportion to the population. The Public Debt was set down at £3,919,730, which included £552,000 of debentures in the hands of the Oriental Bank in London, of the sale of which no advices had yet been received. The principal items in the proposed expenditure were then given, amongst which were £18,000 for endowing Municipalities; £60,000 for Education; £173,000 for Police; Volunteers, £20,000; Benevolent Asylum, £12,500; Post-office, £108,923. It was well known that the Post-office had long ceased to be a source of revenue in this country. The mails had to be carried over such a large extent of territory, and the population was so sparse, that no analogy could exist between this and the Post-office of England. The other item consisted chiefly of sums for public works and buildings, roads and bridges, &c. Referring to the revenue, the two principal items of which were the Customs and the Lands, statements had been prepared showing the amount received in each Department every year since 1851. In each case there appeared a falling off in the year 1860—the year in which the separation of Queenslaud took place—but in each case also the estimated amount for 1862 was greater than previous to the separation. The Customs revenue was estimated at £612,700, and the Lands, £475,580. Statistics showing the progress of the Railway and Telegraph Departments were given, from which it appeared that, regarding the Telegraphs, as the lines were extended into the interior the profit therefrom proportionately decreased. Having thus, as he conceived, taken a view in no way exaggerated of the Colony's position, Mr. Weekes thought that the prospects for the coming year were most encouraging, more particularly as he looked to derive great advantage from the settlement of the country by a prosperous and happy population—a benefit which, among others, he considered would be conferred upon the people at large by the operation of the new land laws.

In Committee, on 29th November, a resolution in reference to railway extension, westerly and northerly, was adopted

praying that His Excellency would cause to be placed on a Supplementary Estimate, to be taken into consideration with the General Estimates, a sum of £250,000 for the further extension of the Great Western Line of Railroad, by locomotive traction, from Penrith towards Bathurst. Also, a sum of £250,000 for the further extension of the Great Northern Line of Railroad, by locomotive traction, towards Armidale, to be carried on simultaneously with the Great Southern Line of Railroad.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Wisdom (on going into Committee of Supply on the 12th December), was passed :—

“That it be an instruction to the Committee of Supply that the Committee have the power to take into consideration, in conjunction with the Estimates-in-Chief for the proposed railway extensions, the Estimates for the further extensions of the Great Western Railway towards Bathurst, and of the Great Northern Railway towards Armidale, as authorised by a resolution of this House.”

A Despatch—in reply to that from the Colonial Government, enclosing former resolutions from the Legislative Assembly deprecating the dismemberment of the Colony—was laid before the House on the 22nd November, 1861, and ordered to be printed. The receipt of another Despatch of later date from the Government of New South Wales, forwarding two petitions from the inhabitants and resident householders in the districts of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, praying that certain territories lying north of the 30th parallel of south latitude might be separated from New South Wales and attached to the Colony of Queensland, was acknowledged by the Secretary of State. The Duke of Newcastle proceeded to specify the reasons which had precluded him from recommending Her Majesty to accede to these petitions. After reviewing the history of the definition of the boundary of Queensland (to which the petitioners had referred), the Secretary of State thus concluded: “If any part of the inhabitants of New South Wales consider themselves to be misgoverned, the same means of redress are open to them as to all other bodies of persons living under a Constitutional Government namely, the election of Members who will urge their grievances on the notice of the Colonial Legislature. To that Legislature I am bound to refer them, believing that nothing can be more injurious to the prospects of any Colony than that the inhabitants should be encouraged to seek relief from real or supposed misgovernment not in

the improvement of the institutions under which they live—but in transferring themselves to another Government from which they imagine that better treatment can be obtained.”

This Despatch, on the 10th December, having been read at length by the Clerk, by direction of the Speaker, Dr. Lang moved:—

“That this House, having taken into consideration the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of the 26th September, 1861, is of opinion that the 34th section of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 59, which confers certain specific rights and privileges upon the inhabitant householders of the territories situated to the northward of the 30th parallel of latitude, and which authorizes Her Majesty, from time to time, to separate these territories from New South Wales on the petition of the inhabitants is still in force, and has not been repealed by any subsequent Act of the Imperial Parliament.”

The debate was adjourned, and on its resumption on 20th December Mr. Cowper moved that the question be amended as follows:—

“That this House desires to record its grateful sense of the consideration shown by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to the Address of the Assembly dated the 8th May last, deprecating the separation of the New England, Tenterfield, Clarence and Richmond River Districts from this Colony; and to express the high satisfaction with which it has received the intimation of His Grace’s sentiments against the dismemberment of any portion of the Territory now included within the boundaries of New South Wales.”

After debate Mr. Cowper’s amendment passed; together with a resolution praying the Governor to transmit it to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Appropriation Bill having passed through all its stages in the Assembly on the 15th January was presented to the Legislative Council for its concurrence. From this Chamber on the 17th January the Bill was received without amendment, the following paragraph being added to the usual Message:—

“The Council has refrained from exercising its right of amending this Bill by restoring the salary of the President to its established amount, on the assurance only of the Government, that, in the ensuing Session of Parliament, a supplementary vote will be proposed for the purpose, and that the Legislature will be invited to consider a Bill for placing the salaries of the Officers and Servants of the Council upon a permanent and independent basis.”

On the 15th January the Loan Bill passed through all its stages in the Assembly; on the motion for the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Forster moved an amendment to the effect that it be read that day six months, but on division the second reading passed by a majority of 45 to 6.

In Committee in the Legislative Council on the 17th January, an important point of order arose on a motion being made to amend clause 1 of the Loan Bill, by the omission from lines thirteen to fifteen thereof, page 1, of the words "seven hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and seventy pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence ;" objection was taken to the proposed amendment, as being in contravention of a previous ruling of the President in reference to the powers of the Council with respect to Money Bills. The President stated that when first he took the Chair of the House, his attention was drawn principally to the question as to whether the Land Bills, then before the Council, were Money Bills. He did not at that time, nor did he now, entertain any doubts that they were Money Bills. If, therefore, as he then thought, the wording of the first Standing Order made the practice of this House on such Bills analogous to that of the House of Lords, the Council would have had no authority to deal with them, except in the way of concurrence or rejection. On referring, however, to the 35th section of the Constitution Act, he found that the wording of the said Standing Order, giving it the construction he did, was *ultra vires*, and that consequently it did not and could not limit the powers of the House with regard to Money Bills; those powers under the Constitution Act being, except as to the mere right of origination, co-ordinate with the powers of the Assembly. His attention, moreover, was not then directed to the express resolution passed by the Council on the 4th February, 1857, in assertion of their co-ordinate power with the Assembly of amending such Bills, in all cases whatsoever, which resolution, as the organ and mouth-piece of the House, he had no authority to over-rule. He was therefore of opinion that it was competent for the Committee to entertain the proposed amendment.

The Bill thereafter passed through the Council, and was returned to the Assembly without amendment.

Parliament was prorogued on the 20th January, 1862. The Governor's Speech referred to the passing of various measures of great importance, among which were specified those which related to the Alienation and Occupation of Crown Lands, the Gold-fields Regulation, the Police Force, the Administration in Insolvency, and the Licensed Publicans. The provision which had been made for the establishment of Juvenile Reformatories; for increasing the number of Primary Schools,

and for other educational objects; and for the improvement of Lunatic Asylums, Gaols, and Penal Establishments, was alluded to; as were also the large sums which had been appropriated for the extension of railway and telegraphic communication. He (Sir John Young) had much pleasure in forwarding to the Duke of Newcastle the Address which they had presented him for transmission to His Grace, in reference to his despatch respecting the separation of the Clarence and Richmond districts from New South Wales; and he congratulated the Colony upon the decision which had been arrived at by the Imperial Government.

The third session of the Fourth Parliament of New South Wales was opened on the 27th May, 1862, by His Excellency Sir John Young. The first paragraph of the Speech referred to the death of the late Prince Consort in the following terms:—"In meeting you in Parliament on the present occasion it is my painful duty to announce the loss which has been sustained by Her Majesty, and the whole British Empire, in the sudden and premature death of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort. This melancholy event, which took place at Windsor Castle on the 14th December last, has been officially communicated by a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. The character and virtues of the illustrious Prince, whose loss we, in common with the whole nation, so deeply deplore, will, I am persuaded, induce you to join with your fellow-subjects in the fervent expression of your loyal sympathy with Her Most Gracious Majesty under this afflicting dispensation." Congratulation was expressed upon the prosperity of the Colony, upon the increase in population, and upon the spirit of contentment which pervaded the whole community. A proposition would be made for the appropriation of a sum for the erection of new Houses of Parliament and Public Offices, in accordance with a design already approved by the Legislature. The subject of the appointment of a Commission of Representatives from the various Australian Colonies, to consider and report upon the question of a uniform tariff (which had been mooted by the Government of South Australia) was recommended to the earnest consideration of Parliament. A copy of the opinion of the Crown Law Officers of England upon the question of the Church and School Estates would be laid before the Legislature, and a Bill would also be presented with a view of determining by legislation the disposi-

tion of these lands. Bills for the adjustment of outstanding accounts between New South Wales and Queensland; for placing the constitution of the Legislative Council on an elective basis; for abolishing State aid to religion; for the better maintenance and establishment of Schools for Elementary Education; for regulating the transfer of land; for the amendment of the Municipality Act; for consolidating and amending the Law of Insolvency, the Criminal Law of the Colony, the Customs Laws, and the Postage Acts; for regulating the coal-fields; for authorising liens on agricultural crops and produce; and for other matters of great practical interest, would be submitted.

The Address in Reply, on the motion of Dr. Lang, was adopted by the House.

In the Legislative Council on the 28th May a Select Committee was appointed on the motion of the Attorney-General (Mr. Hargrave) to prepare an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty on the occasion of the death of Prince Consort. On the 4th June the Address was brought up by the Committee, adopted, and forwarded to the Governor for transmission through the Secretary of State to Her Majesty.

On the 3rd June the Legislative Assembly also adopted an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty, and requested the Governor to forward the same to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for presentation to Her Majesty.

The day after the re-assembling of Parliament (28th May) the Governor laid before the Legislative Assembly, a copy of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England respecting the Church and School Estates, which the Duke of Newcastle had transmitted for his information and guidance. This set forth—after a recapitulation of the questions of law on which it was expedient that the Governor should receive instructions, and a review of the history of the case—that they were of opinion that the lands which formerly belonged to the Church and School Corporation did not constitute a portion of the waste lands of the Crown, transferred to the Legislature of New South Wales by the Imperial Act 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54—(the Act authorising assent to the Constitution Act). The waste lands of the Crown transferred by that Act were the same in their opinion as those defined by a prior Act, which definition excluded all lands which before the 22nd June, 1842, had been “dedicated and

set apart for some public use.” The material facts were, that by the Charter of 1826 the lands in question had been dedicated to particular public uses, subject to a power reserved, not to the Crown *simpliciter*, but to the King in Council, to dissolve the Corporation and re-vest the lands in the Crown “to be held, applied, and disposed of in such manner as should appear most conducive to the maintenance and promotion of religion and the education of youth in the Colony.” This power was exercised several times prior to the passing of the Act of 1842 (the Imperial Land Sales Act, 5 and 6 Vic., providing that all waste lands should be dealt with by way of sale, reserving however to the Crown the power of disposing of such lands for any purpose “of public safety, convenience, health, or enjoyment,” and “saving existing promises, engagements, and contracts.”) The question as to whether these lands were “waste lands of the Crown” was the one which had been so often debated in the Colonial Legislature, and pronounced upon by Colonial Law Officers; and was the one upon which an appeal had been made to the Crown Law Officers. “We cannot”—said they—“hesitate to express our opinion that these lands were on the 22nd June, 1842, already ‘dedicated and set apart for a public use, and were therefore not within the definition of waste lands of the Crown.’” “We think that it is competent for the Governor, without any risk (if authorised by the Home Government so to do) to impound the annual receipts of these lands, and to stay the issue of further leases or grants until the question may be settled by an Act of the Legislature, or by a legal decision. We do not think that a mere resolution of the House of Assembly would have any legal effect; and we are of opinion that the Governor would not be liable to any legal consequences if he should, notwithstanding such a resolution, continue to deal with these lands as they are at present dealt with. If, on the other hand, he should treat them as waste lands, and apply their proceeds to general public purposes, it is possible that, by information in the Colonial Court of Equity, such a misappropriation might be corrected. But we do not think that, if he acted under orders from the Crown to that effect, he would be subject to any personal responsibility. In the event of such a resolution being passed, we humbly conceive that it would be very expedient to have the matter settled by legislation, and placed beyond the reach of controversy, without any unnecessary delay, as was done in the parallel case of the Canada Clergy Reserves,

and that, in the meantime, the Governor should either continue to deal with the lands as they have been hitherto dealt with, or should (as far as may be without injustice to individuals) impound the proceeds, and stay the issue of further leases or grants."

The next day, in the Assembly, the Secretary for Lands (Mr. Robertson) obtained leave to bring in a Bill to make further provision respecting the Church and School Lands, which was then presented and read a first time.

On the 30th May, Mr. Wilson also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to remove any doubts that might exist as to the so-called Church and School Lands being waste lands of the Crown, which was likewise read a first time. The same night Mr. Wilson moved for "a copy of all the correspondence and documents which have passed between this Government, or the Governor-in-Chief, and the Imperial Government, on the subject of the Church and School Lands."

On the 3rd June a Message from His Excellency relative to the subject was received and read. The Message transmitted a copy of the Despatch which, on receipt of the resolutions communicated to him by the Legislative Assembly, dated 13th September, 1861, he addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies enclosing these resolutions, and requesting instructions on the points raised in them. With this Despatch was forwarded all the papers on the subject which had been ordered at various times to be printed by both Houses. The reply of the State Secretary enclosed the opinion of the Crown Law Officers in England (before mentioned). The covering Despatch was marked "separate," therefore the Governor had no authority to produce it. "The Governor," said the Message, "thinks it right to say that the general management of the Church and School Lands, and the appropriation of the proceeds arising from their disposal, are matters of local concern, and may properly be dealt with by the local Legislature. While the Law Officers of the Crown have given the opinion that the Crown is still trustee of these lands, there is no wish to interfere, farther than to see that due respect be paid to the interests (if any) of individuals, and the question decided in a regular and constitutional manner, either by the judgment of a Court of Justice, or by an enactment in which all three branches of the Legislature shall concur."

The same night Mr. Wilson moved the second reading of his Bill—the Church and School Lands Declaratory Bill—notwithstanding the request of Mr. Robertson that the debate should be postponed till after the consideration of the Governor's Message. Mr. Wilson said that his Bill was nearly identical with one that had twice passed through the House, and gave a brief history of the stages through which the lands in question had passed. Mr. Robertson moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried by 31 to 17.

On the 5th June Mr. Robertson moved the second reading of the Church and School Lands Bill. The other House, he said, having twice rejected Mr. Wilson's Bill, and legislation on the question being absolutely necessary, the only alternative was a compromise. Now that the Land Law had been passed it was the proper time to deal with the matter. He desired that these lands should be sold—that they should no longer be held in possession without improvement and without benefit to the community. While the first object was to sell the lands, the second was that Parliament should have control of the revenue proceeding therefrom. It had been stated by some honorable members that these lands ought to be appropriated to one denomination of religion only. Such had doubtless been the case under the original Charter; but the Crown had the power of revoking the Charter, and the Charter had been revoked; the power of revocation, however, was accompanied by a most important provision—that the lands were only to be applied to the purposes of religion and education. At the time of the revocation of the Charter the will of the Government was made known through the Secretary of State that these lands should be used for those purposes. He believed Parliament had a right to deal with the question as they thought fit. After a debate extending till after midnight the Bill was read a second time by a majority of 28 to 19; an amendment by Mr. Wilson to the effect that the Bill be read a second time that day six months having been negatived by a similar majority. On the 18th June the House went into Committee, and on the 25th the Bill was reported with amendments. On the 9th July it was read a third time on a division of 31 to 23, passed on a division of 32 to 21, and transmitted to the Legislative Council by Message.

In the Legislative Council on the 10th July the Bill was read a first time. The debate on the question of the second

reading (moved by Mr. Hargrave on the 16th July) extended over a considerable period, and the motion was passed on the 3rd September. In Committee the most important amendment made by the Council was in the clause providing that no payment out of the fund should be made except for some purpose of religion or education sanctioned by a vote of Parliament. The Council amended this as follows:—"Provided that this fund shall be applied to purposes of religion and education in the proportion and to the amount sanctioned until some other distribution thereof shall be made by Act of Parliament." The report of the Committee was adopted on the 30th November, and the Bill was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Assembly with amendments on the 5th November.

On Mr. Cowper moving, on 19th November, that the House resolve itself into Committee for the consideration of the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Church and School Lands Bill, Mr. Leary moved that the House go into Committee that day six months. In the course of the debate which ensued, Mr. William Forster drew attention to the fact that the second clause of the Bill, as originally introduced in this House, was not recommended by a Message from the Crown, and requested the opinion of the Speaker whether this omission was not such an infringement of the requirement of the 54th section of the Constitution Act as invalidated not only the clause in question but also the Council's amendments, and even the Bill itself. The Speaker said: There was no appropriation of any portion of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The preamble described the subject-matter of the Bill as a species of trust property; and the clause objected to provided for the payment of moneys the proceeds of that property into a separate fund, and not into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. This could not be done with any portion of the Public Revenue. Therefore, though the case was one of considerable complexity, he could not decline putting the question to the House. The amendment was lost by a majority of 25 to 15. The House then went into Committee for the consideration of the Legislative Council's amendments, where a motion by Mr. Lucas omitting the provision for purposes of religion was carried. On the 18th December the Order of the Day for the further consideration of the amendments of the Council was discharged from the paper.

On Wednesday, 11th June, Mr. Cowper moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit future grants of Public Money in aid of Public Worship. After debate leave was granted, and the Bill was read a first time. On the 25th June Mr. Cowper withdrew the Bill, and obtained leave to present another without alteration of title. This Bill was read a first time on the 27th. On the 16th July Mr. Cowper moved its second reading. The Bill set forth that no stipend or allowance whatever should be paid out of the fund set apart for Public Worship by the Constitution Act, or out of any public moneys whatsoever after the passing of the Act. The second clause provided for the continuance of stipends then existing from public funds, and another provided that the Act should not prejudice the claims of Gaol Chaplains, &c. On the 14th, the House—on a division of 27 to 15—resolved itself into Committee for the consideration of the Bill, which, at a later stage, was reported without amendment. The report was adopted by a majority of 27 to 25. On the 20th August, on motion by Mr. Robertson for the third reading of the Bill, Mr. Cowper moved its re-committal, with a view to the re-consideration of certain clauses, and the introduction of a new clause, which was passed. Several verbal amendments were then made, and a new clause, to stand clause 1 of the Bill, was inserted, repealing the Act 7 Wm. 4, No. 3, and so much of the 49th and 50th sections of the Constitution Act as related to Schedule C; also Schedule C of the said Act. The Report was adopted by a majority of 33 to 20.

When, on the 27th August, the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill was read, Mr. Cowper moved that counsel be heard at the Bar of the House on behalf of certain petitioners of the Church of England. The motion passed by 30 to 15. Mr. Wilson then moved, that the Protestant Clergymen whose petition was presented by him on the 26th August be heard at the Bar of this House in favour of the passing of the Bill. The Speaker said that while the Petitioners against the Bill had a right to be heard by counsel, on the ground of having a vested interest proposed to be repealed thereby, it was not in accordance with Parliamentary practice to accord the same indulgence to Petitioners whose object was simply to sustain a measure already supported by the House on the ground of public policy. It was, however, for the House itself to decide whether it would entertain the question or not. After debate the question was negatived by

33 to 16. Mr. Cowper then moved, that Mr. Gordon, counsel learned in the law, be heard, which passed by 28 to 22. Mr. Gordon accordingly addressed the House, after which Mr. Cowper moved the third reading of the Bill. An amendment by Mr. Egan to the effect that the Bill be read a third time that day six months was negatived. The third reading was carried by a majority of 30 to 23, and the Bill was passed by a majority of 32 to 19, and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

The Bill was read a first time in the Legislative Council on the 28th August. On the 16th September the Attorney-General (Mr. Hargrave) moved its second reading, whereupon Mr. Plunkett moved that it be read a second time that day six months. The debate occupied several sittings, and was terminated on the 1st October, when the Bill was read a second time by a majority of 10 to 9. The committal of the Bill was moved by the Attorney-General on the 8th October; Mr. Plunkett moved its committal that day six months, which amendment was lost by 9 to 7, and the House went into Committee on the Bill. The most important amendment made in Committee was the insertion of a new clause enacting that the Act should not apply to Church and School Lands. On the 30th October the third reading of the Bill was moved by Mr. Hargrave; Mr. Campbell proposed an amendment to the effect that it be read a third time that day six months. This was lost by 11 votes to 8, and the Bill was read a third time on a similar division, passed, and returned to the Assembly with amendments. The next day protests against the passing of the Bill were lodged with the Clerk—the first signed conjointly by E. Deas Thomson, Francis L. S. Merewether, J. Mitchell, John Campbell, John H. Plunkett, W. M. Manning, and Charles Kemp; the second signed by J. H. Plunkett; and the third by W. M. Manning. Subsequently (on the 5th December) another protest was lodged, signed by J. H. Plunkett; and on the 9th the President reported that they had been forwarded to the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State.

In the Legislative Assembly on the 5th November, the Order of the Day for the consideration in Committee of the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Bill having been read, Mr. Morris took exception to the manner in which this Bill had been initiated in the Assembly, as, although (in his view) a

Money Bill, it had been introduced without a message from the Crown, in infringement of the 54th clause of the Constitution Act. The Speaker overruled the objection, being of opinion that the Bill, although dealing with an existing charge upon the Consolidated Fund, did not impose any additional charge thereon beyond that which the law already sanctioned, and was therefore properly introduced into the House. Mr. Morris then raised the question as to the power of the Legislative Council to amend this Bill with reference to the analogous restrictions upon the House of Lords to alter Money Bills, of which class the honorable member considered this to be. The Speaker said that this, though not strictly a Money Bill, and containing no greater charges or appropriation than those already authorised by law, yet did contain provisions respecting a charge on the people; and strict Parliamentary usage would appear to show that any amendments made by the Council, the effect of which would be to alter the appropriation provided in the Bill as it left this House, were objectionable, as an interference with the peculiar functions of the representative body. In a similar case the House of Commons would probably order the Bill to be laid aside, when, if thought fit, a new Bill embodying the amendments might be introduced. But on some occasions that body had agreed to waive the point, and it was for this House now to decide whether it would do so on the present occasion.

Mr. Cowper then moved the committal of the Bill for the purpose of the consideration of the Council's amendments. Mr. Morris moved that the Bill be laid aside. This was negatived by a majority of 30 to 13, and the House then resolved itself into Committee. At a later period the Chairman reported that the Committee had disagreed to the amendment proposing the insertion of a new clause. The report was adopted, and on the following day the Bill was sent to the Legislative Council by message. The Council did not insist upon its amendments; the Bill having passed through its remaining stages was, on the 10th December, reserved for the signification thereon of Her Majesty's pleasure.

Mr. Weekes made his Financial Statement on 7th August. He thought he would be able to satisfy the Committee that in all essential and material respects the Colony was rapidly and steadily progressing. Upon turning to No. 2 account of

the Ways and Means it would be seen that unexpended balances on votes of Parliament, or "savings," had diminished the charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the extent of £68,236 12s. 4d. A list of the savings was laid upon the table. With this alteration, the balance at the end of 1861 would be £11,539 5s. 9d. The charges for 1862 were as follows:—Amount of Appropriation Act, £1,226,155 8s. 10d.; special appropriations, £247,500; provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts, £59,400; total, £1,533,055 8s. 10d. The loans authorized for public works, &c., were £1,699,109; and there was also a Supplementary Estimate of £169,082 5s. 6d., of which £152,082 5s. 6d. was chargeable on the revenue, and £11,000 to be raised by loan. On the other side of the account were the balance brought down from 1861, £11,539 5s. 9d.; revenue and receipts, actual and estimated, £1,712,881, thus leaving an estimated balance at the end of 1862 of £33,282 11s. 5d. The proposed charges for 1863 were:—General services, £1,393,795; special appropriations, £310,503; provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts, £59,400; making a total, exclusive of loans, of £1,763,698, being an increase upon the expenditure of 1862 of £230,643. This increase consisted principally of additional interest on debentures, £40,000; municipalities, £20,000; an amount for Immigration, formerly taken out of loans, but this year charged to revenue, £80,000; additional for roads, £40,000; navigation of the Darling, £3,000; and additional expenditure on railways, £27,000. A list of the principal items in the Supplementary Estimates for 1862 was also given, amongst which appeared a sum for interest to the Savings Bank upon a loan to the Government, to enable them to work the Mint bullion account. There were also two sums for rations and compensation to the Chinese during and on account of the Burrangong riots; while, on the revenue side, there was the small and novel sum of £20 received from two Chinese immigrants. The authorized debt of the Colony, including the amount of debentures authorized, but not yet issued, was, in round numbers, £5,888,000. The actual outstanding debt was £3,700,000. After some remarks upon the Volunteer Force, the Denominational and National School Systems, and other matters of more or less interest, Mr. Weekes referred to the amount of land revenue expected during 1863, viz., £496,800. Returns had been prepared showing that the pastoral interests of the Colony were making rapid strides,

and that the areas of land under lease or license beyond the settled districts were approximately greater than prior to the separation of Queensland. The operation of the "free selection" clauses in the new Land Bill had been eminently satisfactory. The manner in which the railways had progressed was also highly encouraging. The profit thereon in 1862 was nearly double that in 1861. With regard to the gold duty, he had always considered that that tax was an unjust one, but at the same time he thought the gold-miner paid an inadequate sum for the privilege of digging on the public lands of the Colony. He would make a mere nominal charge for seeking for gold, but would levy a higher charge on obtaining it. Another matter of the highest importance was the application from the Colony of Victoria for the construction of an uniform tariff, attention to which was called by the Governor in his Speech at the opening of the Session. The proposition that had been made was as follows:—That there shall be a mutual conference between the three Governments (New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland) for the settlement of an intercolonial tariff. If an assimilation of the tariffs could be effected without injuring any one of the Colonies, it would be one of the most onward steps that had been taken since the Colonies were established. Mr. Weekes then thanked the Committee for their attention to a statement, which, involving, as it did, no new taxes and proposing no alteration of tariff, must necessarily be deemed dry and uninteresting.

A Bill to place the Constitution of the Legislative Council on an elective basis was brought in, presented, and read a first time in the Legislative Council on the motion of the Attorney General, Mr. Hargrave, on the 4th June. On the 18th June the Attorney-General moved that the Bill be read a second time. Mr. Deas Thomson moved an amendment to the effect that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, which was passed.

On the 22nd August Mr. Holden, on behalf of the President, brought up the Report, together with an amended Bill agreed to in the Select Committee. The Report stated, after an elaborate argument in justification of the course proposed to be adopted, that several methods had been suggested and considered, consisting mainly of modifications in the following particulars:—First, as to Qualification of Electors: The property qualification recommended was—

Freehold, or leasehold for an unexpired term of at least 21 years, of the value of £300, or £20 per annum; leasehold, if for a less term, of £50 per annum; household occupancy, paying rent of £50 per annum, or pastoral tenure of Crown Land at £20 per annum. To these were added certain professional or personal qualifications. Secondly, as to Qualification of Members: No other qualification than that of being on the Roll of Council Electors, and being of the age of thirty years. Thirdly, as to the mode of Voting: The Committee recommended the plan commonly known as that of Mr. Hare. Fourthly, as to the duration of the tenure of Seat: A plan had been adopted by which the House had become liable to be changed as regarded ten at least of its Members every third year. Fifthly: It was proposed to introduce a principle in the Bill which provided for the appointment of nominated Members elected for special services. Not only was it proposed to limit the appointments to the number of ten, but to restrict them to a class of persons who might be considered as entitled by virtue of the position they had acquired through political or judicial experience as public servants to be useful Members of the Council. It was proposed moreover that this class of Members should hold their seats for life. A copy of the amended Bill—embodying these provisions—was recommended for adoption by the House.

On the 3rd September Mr. Holden moved the second reading of this Bill. The debate lasted till the 17th September; when, on a division of 11 to 4, the Bill was read a second time. On the 30th the Bill was committed, and, later, reported with some verbal amendments; and having passed its remaining stages, was sent by message to the Legislative Assembly on the 8th October.

On the latter date in the Legislative Assembly the Bill was received from the Council by a deputation of Members, and read a first time. On the 12th November Mr. Cowper moved that the Bill be read a second time. He trusted that the House would not reject the Bill, and he believed that a compromise should be accepted. A long and warm debate followed, during which several motions both for the adjournment of the House and of the debate were made. The next evening the debate was resumed, and the Bill was read a second time by a majority of 24 to 20. Mr. Cowper then moved that the consideration of the Bill in Committee stand an Order of the Day for the following Wednesday week.

Mr. Dalgleish moved "this day six months" as an amendment. After a debate lasting beyond midnight the second reading of the Bill passed by 19 to 17. The Bill was not further proceeded with; for Mr. Forster on the 26th November moved that the Order of the Day be discharged from the paper, which was passed on a division of 34 to 15.

A Coal-fields Regulation Bill, introduced by Mr. Robertson—similar to that of the previous Session—was passed through both Houses, and the Governor's assent was reported on 20th December.

Dr. Lang, on 17th June, obtained leave to introduce a Bill to abolish the Law of Primogeniture, and extend the laws of Distribution in cases of Intestacy to Real Estate. The Bill passed its second reading on the 16th September. On the 19th September it was read a third time, and, its title having been verbally amended, was sent to the Legislative Council for its concurrence. On the 11th December it was returned with amendments, and thereafter passed its remaining stages. The Bill was reserved on 20th December, and assented to

Mr. Hay on the 27th June obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the encouragement of cotton cultivation. The Bill, which provided that grants of portions of waste lands might be made on certain conditions to Associations for growing cotton, passed through both Houses, and on the 22nd August received the Royal assent.

The Emigration Agents and Lecturers who had been appointed in 1861 were recalled, in pursuance of a resolution of the House, adopted on the motion of Mr. Robertson, on 4th June.

Relative to the defence of Port Jackson, Mr. Macleay, on 10th June, moved resolutions to the effect that such additions should be made to the fortifications as would prevent any ship from taking up a position from which she could injure the town or shipping without being herself exposed to fire; and recommending that guns be immediately mounted on Fort Phillip and Clark Island. These were negatived by 29 to 19.

Mr. Buchanan, on the 17th June, again brought before the House a resolution regarding the principle of religious equality, and stating that it should be observed on all occasions in the Colony; to which he annexed a protest for

transmission through His Excellency to the Home Government, against the disregard by them of the resolution of the Assembly previously adopted. The House was counted out. On the 8th July Mr. Buchanan again introduced a resolution, which was passed, after amendment, as follows :—

“That this House, adhering to its former resolutions in favour of religious equality, regrets that Her Majesty has not been advised to give effect to this principle in regard to the question of precedence which has arisen between the heads of different Denominations in this Colony, and hopes the question will be reconsidered.”

Mr. Harpur moved on the 26th August that it was necessary that provision should be made for the payment of Members, and that a Bill for that purpose should forthwith be introduced. The resolution was negatived on division by 33 to 13.

A Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the state of Manufactures and Agriculture in the Colony was appointed at the instance of Mr. Lucas, on the 2nd September. On the 12th December the Committee brought up a Progress Report, which stated that from the evidence taken it was clearly shown that manufactures had not increased during twenty years; that many which had flourished in the past were not then in existence; and that in consequence thousands of youths were wandering the streets in a state of vagrancy instead of learning some useful trade. The Committee recommended that, should it be found necessary to revise the tariff, the alteration should be so made that it would tend to encourage the manufactures and cultivation of the Colony. They likewise recommended the resumption of the inquiry during the ensuing session.

On the 10th September a motion by Mr. Weekes that it was desirable that New South Wales should be represented at the proposed Tariff Conference to be held in Melbourne was carried.

Pursuant to a motion made on 3rd September by Dr. Lang, the House on 19th September resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the proposition of securing a bonus for cotton-growing; and on the 21st October a resolution was reported to the effect that this should be granted upon certain conditions.

A contingent motion by Mr. Forster (upon the House going into Committee of Supply on the 1st October) to the effect that the consideration of the Estimates for 1863 should

be accompanied by the passing of a Bill for the reduction of the salaries of future Governors, and for the immediate equalization of those of Ministers, was negatived by a majority of 25 to 12.

In the Legislative Council on the 9th October the President (Mr. Wentworth) intimated that probably that would be the last occasion on which he should preside over the meetings of the House, and offered his thanks to Honorable Members for the respect and kindness shown to him during the short period he had held the office of President. The Attorney-General (Mr. Hargrave), and Mr. Deas Thomson severally expressed their sense of the President's able, upright, and just decisions from, and courteous conduct in, the Chair.

In the Legislative Assembly on the following day the Speaker (the Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray) addressed the House, saying that he that day took his seat for the last time as Speaker of that Assembly, it having been arranged that he should succeed Mr. Wentworth as President of the Legislative Council. He expressed his deep sense of the high consideration and great forbearance he had always met with from that House, and his great regret at leaving the Assembly. He also adverted to the circumstance that but three of those with whom he was associated when he began his public life twenty years before (Dr. Lang, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Suttor) were still in the House.

On the 14th October, when the Legislative Council met, the Honorable T. A. Murray took the Chair. The Attorney-General (Mr. Hargrave) and Mr. Plunkett severally congratulated the President on his appointment. The same day it was announced that Mr. Wentworth had resigned his seat.

The following day in Committee on the Clergy Returns Registration Bill, an important point of order arose. The question involved was as to an amendment in a clause of the Bill, objection to which was taken on the ground that it was not competent for the Committee to entertain any substantive amendment in a Money Bill. The President requested time to consider the question. On the 16th, in an elaborate ruling, in which he quoted decisions of his predecessor in similar cases (from one of which he dissented), the President decided that the amendment was not admissible. He said he found that his predecessor in the Chair gave two opinions on this question. The first ruling of Mr. Went-

worth was to the effect that, in accordance with certain precedents, this Bill must be taken to be a Money Bill; and although section 1 of the Constitution Act granted to the Council the power of dealing with such Bills, nevertheless as under the 1st section of the Standing Orders it was laid down that "in all cases not hereinafter provided for" resort should be had to the practice of the House of Lords; and as the practice of that House had lately been not to insist upon their right to alter or amend such Bills, it was not competent for the Committee to entertain the proposed amendment. The second ruling of Mr. Wentworth was to the following effect:—"When he first took the Chair of the House his attention was drawn to the question as to whether the Land Bills were Money Bills. He entertained no doubt that they were. If, as he then thought, the wording of the 1st Standing Order made the practice of the House analogous to that of the House of Lords, the Council would have no authority to deal with them, except in the way of concurrence or rejection. On referring, however, to the 35th section of the Constitution Act, he found that the wording of the Standing Order was *ultra vires*, and that, therefore, it could not limit the powers of the House with regard to Money Bills. Those powers were, except as to the right of origination, co-ordinate with those of the Assembly. Moreover, the Council had passed a resolution, on the 4th February, 1857, in assertion of such co-ordinate power. He was, therefore, of opinion that it was competent for the Committee to entertain the proposed amendment." He (Mr. Murray) said that, looking at the wording of the Constitution Act, he could not see that it was in any way intended that the Council should possess any greater powers than the House of Lords possessed. No power was given by the 1st clause of the Constitution Act beyond what the House of Lords possessed. He thought that the proper course for the Council to pursue would be to confine itself within the restraints imposed upon it by strict analogies of the Constitution; and so far as his voice had any weight in the matter, it was most decidedly against any interference on the part of that House with regard to money matters. He then quoted the opinions of eminent authorities, and adverted to the action taken on similar questions by the House of Commons.

A debate upon the point of order ensued, which extended over several sittings, in the course of which Sir W. M. Manning moved a resolution, which having been by leave amended,

on the 28th October, was passed in the affirmative by 16 to 3, as follows :—

“That this House does not concur in the opinion given by the President on the 16th instant touching the powers of the Legislative Council to amend Money Bills.”

On the 14th October the Legislative Assembly proceeded to the election of a new Speaker, in the room of Mr. Murray. Mr. John Hay was proposed by Mr. Piddington, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Lang, and having been unanimously elected, returned his acknowledgments to the House. Mr. Cowper and Mr. W. Forster respectively congratulated the Speaker, who on the following day was presented to His Excellency the Governor.

On the 16th October, Captain Moriarty moved a vote of thanks to the late Speaker, which was carried—a vote which was embodied in a letter by the Speaker, and transmitted to the Honorable T. A. Murray, who, later, returned his acknowledgments therefor.

The offer of the Committee of Management of the Australian Subscription Library to sell the property of that Institution for the sum of £10,000 was brought before the Assembly by Mr. Cowper on the 30th October, who moved that such offer should be accepted. A question as to the propriety of members who were proprietors in the Institution in question voting on the subject was raised and submitted to the Speaker, who ruled that in the absence of proof as to the actual nature of the interest possessed by Honorable Members, they would be best left to exercise their own discretion in giving or withholding their votes. After a lengthened debate the motion was negatived by 18 to 17.

A Despatch in reply to the Addresses of Condolence which had been forwarded by both Houses to Her Majesty was transmitted through His Excellency to the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, respectively, on the 19th November.

In both Houses, on the 19th and 20th November, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Robert Torrens, Esq., author of the South Australian Real Property Act, for the valuable assistance rendered by him in the passing, by the Parliament of New South Wales, of an Act of a similar tendency.

The Appropriation Bill and the Public Works Loan Bill passed through both Houses during the last week of the session, which was brought to a close on the 20th December.

In the Prorogation Speech His Excellency trusted that the equitable settlement of the difficult question of State aid to religion would put an end to religious agitation, which was always injurious to the social happiness of a community. The Colony was congratulated upon the passing of the Real Property Act, and other Acts of importance, which were enumerated. It was hoped that the increased amount voted for the purposes of immigration would be the means of adding considerable numbers of virtuous and industrious families to the population. The revenue, continuing steadily to increase, was in a satisfactory condition. Arrangements for the proposed Tariff Conference, which would meet at Melbourne early in the following year, had been matured. A drought—it was believed of a partial and temporary nature—was in some degree affecting the prospects of the Colony, which it was hoped might by the favour of Providence shortly be arrested.

During the interval that elapsed between the session of 1862 and that of 1863–4 an Intercolonial Conference was held in Melbourne. The suggestion which led to the meeting was made by His Excellency Sir Dominic Daly, Governor of South Australia. Circumstances interfered to prevent the assembling of the Conference before March, 1863, when delegates from all the Colonies, with the exception of Western Australia and Queensland, assembled. The reasons urged by those Colonies for not sending delegates were—that the former was precluded by its geographical position from entering into any arrangement of the kind; and that in the Legislature of the latter no Parliamentary authority had been given.

The delegates who appeared on behalf of their respective Governments were:—

New South Wales—Honorable Charles Cowper, M.P., Colonial Secretary; Honorable Thomas W. Smart, Treasurer; E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.P.

Victoria—Honorable John O'Shanassy, M.L.A., Chief Secretary; Honorable William C. Haines, M.L.A., Treasurer; Honorable Robert S. Anderson, M.L.A., Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

South Australia—Honorable Arthur Blyth, M.P., Treasurer; Honorable Henry Ayers, M.L.C.; Lavington Glyde, Esq., M.P.

Tasmania—Honorable Charles Meredith, M.H.A., Treasurer; Honorable William Carter, M.L.C.; Adye Douglas, Esq., M.H.A.

The first formal meeting was held on the 27th March, and the sittings extended to the 13th day of April.

The subjects discussed were : First—The Tariff and questions of a kindred character, including drawbacks and *ad valorem* duties ; secondly—Inland Intercolonial Customs Duties and their distribution ; thirdly—Transportation from the United Kingdom to the Australian Possessions ; fourthly—A permanent Immigration Fund, to be provided by Act by each Colony, upon an equitable basis ; fifthly—Improvement of internal rivers in Australia for purposes of navigation and irrigation ; sixthly—Coast Light-houses, and other maritime questions affecting the shipping interest ; seventhly—Fortnightly Ocean Postal Communication ; eighthly—Anglo-Australian and China Telegraph ; ninthly—Legal Questions, including the law of bankruptcy, of patents, of joint stock companies, of probates and letters of administration, and a Court of Appeal for the Australian Colonies ; tenthly—A uniform system of Weights and Measures.

Upon these subjects the following resolutions were passed:—

1. On the Tariff and kindred subjects : It was resolved to settle the basis of a uniform tariff for the Australian Colonies, and also for Tasmania ; that the *ad valorem* mode of levying duties upon goods was open to so many objections that it ought not to be resorted to ; further, that the following tariff be adopted by the Conference :—

“ Spirits, imported, 10s. per gallon. Wine, in wood, 2s. per gallon. Ditto, in bottle, reputed quarts, 8s. per dozen. Ditto, ditto, ditto pints, 4s. ditto. Ale, porter, and beer, in wood, 6d. per gallon. Ditto, ditto, ditto, in bottle, reputed quarts, 1s. per dozen. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottle, reputed pints, 6d. per dozen. Malt, 6d. per bushel. Hops, 3d. per lb. Tobacco, manufactured, 2s. per lb. Ditto, unmanufactured, 1s. per lb. Ditto, sheepwash, 3d. per lb. Cigars and snuff, 4s. per lb. Tea, 6d. per lb. Sugar, refined, and candy, 7s. per cwt. Ditto, unrefined, 5s. 6d. per cwt. Molasses and treacle, 3s. 6d. per cwt. Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate, 3d. per lb. Opium, manufactured, 20s. per lb. Ditto, unmanufactured, 10s. per lb. Rice, 4s. per cwt. Dried fruit, nuts, and almonds, 10s. per cwt. Candles, 1d. per lb. Oils, whether of natural or artificial origin, and fluids used for burning or lighting purposes, 6d. per gallon. Salt, 40s. per ton.”

That the members of the Conference undertake to urge upon their respective Parliaments the adoption of such tariff ; that in the opinion of the Conference, the tariff which had been agreed upon, after the fullest deliberation, ought not to be altered by any one Colony, nor until after the proposed alteration should have been considered in a future Conference ; and that drawbacks should be allowed on the following articles, viz. :—Wines, hops, tea, sugar, rice, coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate. Left open—Ale, beer, porter, candles, and oil.

2. On Intercolonial Customs Duties and their distribution : It was resolved that, in the opinion of the Conference, Customs duties ought to be paid to the revenues of those Colonies by whose population the dutiable articles were consumed ; and that the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia ought to co-operate with each other to secure to each Colony the revenue to which it was legally entitled, either by the distribution of the Customs revenues collected by all at stated periods ratably, according to their population, or by some other mode which might be considered equitable and practicable.

3. On Transportation : It was resolved that a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Cowper, O'Shanassy, Meredith, and Blyth, should prepare an Address to Her Majesty—which Address was afterwards adopted. It set forth that the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of transportation had caused apprehensions in the minds of the inhabitants of the Australian Colonies lest some portion of them might be selected as a site for a new penal settlement. The Address, after reviewing the experience of the Colonies, protested against the system, and implored Her Majesty to refuse her sanction to any proposal for reviving transportation to any part of Her Australian possessions. It was further resolved that four copies of the Address should be engrossed for transmission to Her Majesty severally by the Governors of each Colony represented.

4. On Immigration : It was resolved that it was of the highest importance to the prosperity and future greatness of Australia that a healthy flow of immigration should be encouraged and promoted chiefly from the United Kingdom ; and that, in pursuance of a common interest, all the Legislatures respectively should make provision (as had been done by some) for permanent legal appropriation, so that they might accomplish this object. Further, that the decision arrived at with regard to any alteration in the tariff should apply with equal force to that affecting the immigration policy.

5. On Improvements to the Rivers in the Interior : It was resolved that the obligation of carrying into effect the necessary works for rendering navigable the great rivers of the interior should primarily devolve upon the respective Governments having jurisdiction over those rivers.

6. On Light-houses and Maritime Subjects : It was resolved that legislative action should be taken by the

Colonies represented to prohibit vessels proceeding to sea from any port in the Colonies except they were under command of masters holding certificates of competency. It was also resolved to make provision for certificates being granted by competent authority, for ensuring necessary qualifications; and to make uniform provision upon the subjects of salvage, buoyage, and the management of life-boats. Further, that the system of maintaining coast light-houses should be reconsidered, and that a joint Commission be appointed to consider and report generally upon the entire subject.

7. On Fortnightly Postal Communication with England: It was resolved that it was inexpedient to consider the proposal for the adoption of a fortnightly postal service with the United Kingdom *via* Suez, in the present state of the question.

8. On Electric Telegraph Communication with England: It was resolved that it was not then expedient to discuss the proposals brought under consideration with reference to the projected Anglo-Australian, Indian, and China Electric Telegraph.

9. On Legal Questions: It was resolved, *inter alia*, that it was desirable that the bankruptcy laws should be assimilated; and—10—that a uniform system of weights and measures should prevail throughout the Australian Colonies.

Though the question of Federation had occupied the attention of several of the Legislatures, the delegates had no instructions in the matter; therefore the subject was not taken into consideration by the Conference. In the last paragraph of the official Report it was stated—"Considering the number and importance of the questions discussed, it is gratifying that so much unanimity prevailed respecting them; and the Conference venture to hope that their labours will tend to cement the feeling of friendly intercourse in respect to trade and commerce which has hitherto existed, and that they will be otherwise productive of beneficial results to all the Australian Colonies."

The Fourth Session of the Fourth Parliament of New South Wales assembled at noon on the 23rd June, 1863. The Governor's opening Speech referred to the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, which had been solemnized on the 10th March of that year. The drought, of the continuance of which

serious apprehensions had been entertained, had been broken up by seasonable rains. It had been considered necessary, in consequence of the failure of the crops, to make advances of seed wheat and oats to small farmers in several districts. The incorporation of Municipalities was proceeding steadily, and in nearly all the more populous localities they were now established. The various public works which had been provided for by the liberality of Parliament had been completed, or were progressing satisfactorily. Within the circuit of the telegraph was now embraced nearly every considerable centre of population. These centres were thus placed in communication with the metropolis, with each other, and with the Colonies of South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland; and the net revenue afforded was sufficient to pay the interest on the debt created for the construction of the lines, and to make provision for renewal and repairs. The working lines of railways had reached the several points to which contracts had been taken by Messrs. Peto, Brassey, & Co. Contracts had also been entered into for about 100 miles of the extensions authorized during the last Session of Parliament, and fresh tenders were being called for as fast as the necessary preparations would permit. The Customs Revenue for the past year had exceeded the sum realized during the year preceding. The reduction of the gold duty, as well as the falling off in the yield from the gold-fields, would cause a deficiency in the revenue hitherto derived from those sources; and it seemed probable that the land revenue would fall short of the amount expected. The debentures of the Colony realized, in the English and Colonial markets, higher rates than at any former period. The proceedings of the Tariff Conference would be laid before Parliament, as well as the correspondence which had passed between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, in reference to the Border Customs Duties. The application for a Man-of-War to be stationed in Sydney Harbour as a blockship had been complied with by Her Majesty's Government. Additional correspondence, which had taken place with the Agent of the Colony, respecting the establishment of a fortnightly mail service by way of Panama, would be laid before Parliament. The labours of the Commissioners who represented the Colony at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, held in London in 1862, had terminated; and their disinterested exertions had resulted in placing the Colony in a high position amongst the competing industries of the world. Measures

calculated to effect social and legal improvements would be brought under their consideration.

The Address in Reply, moved by Mr. Cunneen, and seconded by Mr. Burdekin, was adopted.

On Wednesday, 24th June, leave was granted to Mr. Wilson to introduce a Bill to remove any doubts that might exist as to the so-called Church and School Lands being waste lands of the Crown. On Friday, 10th July, Mr. Wilson moved the second reading of the Bill. Mr. Cowper moved an amendment, which, with other amendments, was adopted in the form of the following resolutions:—

“(1.) That, in the opinion of this House, the Church and Schools Estates ought to be sold by auction at the earliest possible period that they can be conveniently disposed of, and the proceeds thereof appropriated for the purposes of religion and the education of youth in the Colony, in terms of the grant made by the Crown to the trustees of Clergy and School Lands in New South Wales,—such proceeds to be divided ratably among the different religious denominations.

“(2.) That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor with the foregoing resolution, and intimating the further opinion of this House that no appropriation of such proceeds should be made for any purpose whatever until an Act of Parliament shall have been passed authorising the same.”

On the 1st July Mr. Cowper introduced a Bill to promote Elementary Education. In moving the second reading, on the 22nd July, he reviewed the efforts made since 1839 for the promotion of public education. The Bill proposed to amalgamate the two existing Boards (the National and Denominational School Boards, formed in 1848), and to create a new Board, with discretionary powers as to the system of education. Mr. Holt proposed a series of resolutions, by way of amendment, to the effect that the Bill before the House was not suited to the requirements of the Colony; that the education of the people should be vested in a responsible Minister of the Crown; and asserting the expediency of sundry qualifications (which were specified) for teachers and inspectors—all which should be embodied in an amended Bill to be thereafter laid before the House. On the following day, the second reading of the Bill was carried by a majority of 40 to 15. It was committed on the 29th July, and reported on the 13th August; but its further progress was stopped by the Ministerial crisis, and on the 26th November it was discharged from the paper.

On the 30th June Mr. Harpur moved a resolution setting forth that it was necessary that provision should be made for the payment of Members, and that a Bill for that purpose

should be forthwith introduced. The motion was negatived, on division, by 39 to 12.

Mr. Macleay moved, on the 7th July, for a Committee of the Whole to consider the advisableness of placing a sum not exceeding £25,000 on the Estimates, for the support of clergymen of various denominations, at the rate of £300 to each clergyman, in several districts of the Colony. On the 17th July the question was negatived on division by 29 to 21.

The police system which had been initiated in 1862, and its alleged failure to repress bushranging, formed the subject of several debates during the session. The first debate ensued on resolutions by Mr. Sadleir, on the 15th July, that the insecurity both of life and property in some of the country districts was such as to require the immediate consideration of the House, and that the present police system was both expensive and unsuitable. Mr. Cowper moved an amendment to refer the matter of the working of the Police Act to a Select Committee. After a two-nights' debate, the original motion was negatived without division, and the amendment by 29 to 15. The second debate on the subject occurred on 19th August, when Mr. Martin moved:—

“(1.) That, in the opinion of this House, the alarming state of insecurity for life and property which has so long prevailed throughout the country districts is in a high degree discreditable to Her Majesty's Ministers in this Colony.

“(2.) That the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers in this Colony, in the appointments to the Magistracy, and generally in connection with the administration of justice, has been such as to call for the strong condemnation of this House.

The debate continued till the 27th August, when the resolutions were negatived by 44 to 18.

On the 1st September Mr. W. Forster moved that the proceedings and results of the recent Intercolonial Conference held at Melbourne had been highly unsatisfactory. This was negatived by 27 to 16.

Mr. Morris presented a petition, on the 2nd September, from the inhabitants of the Riverine districts praying for the establishment of their district as a distinct one, with defined boundaries, on the same footing as that of Port Phillip before separation, with a Superintendent. The petition was received; and on the same evening a similar petition to the Governor, with the reply of the Colonial Secretary thereto, was laid on the table. The letter of the Colonial Secretary (which was in reply to the petition, presented on the 3rd August by a depu-

tation from the Riverine district) was to the effect that the Government were not prepared to recognize the necessity of defining any portion of the existing Colony of New South Wales as a distinct province; and that the appointment of a Government Superintendent would impede rather than expedite the transaction of public business. In respect to the desire expressed that a branch of the Supreme Court should be established at Deniliquin, a proposal dealing with the question of increased facilities for the administration of justice in the more remote districts would shortly be submitted to Parliament; but the establishment of a separate Registrar's office would be surrounded with insuperable difficulties, and would be likely to complicate transactions which it was intended to assist. The Government had already directed its attention to the improvement and navigation of the Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Murray Rivers; and recognized the justice of a fair distribution of the General Revenue of the Colony throughout its various districts. Due consideration would be given in any re-adjustment of the representation of the Colony to those districts whose claims were established by Parliament. No sufficient reasons had been set forth to induce the Government to ask the Legislature to sanction alterations in the land laws of the Colony. The Government were at all times prepared to give the fullest consideration to any representations having for their object the redress of grievances under which the residents of the district in question might be suffering; and would afford every facility for increasing the population and for developing the resources of that valuable part of the Colony.

On the 4th September Mr. Stewart moved a resolution that it was desirable that Members of Parliament should be entitled to travel by railway free of charge. After debate the resolution was passed by 19 to 13.

The Colonial Treasurer made his Financial Statement on the 3rd September. Mr. Smart, in moving a *pro-forma* motion for Supply, regretted that he could not congratulate the country upon the state of its finances. It would be seen, upon reference to the Ways and Means, that, on the 31st December, a deficiency of £439,471 14s. 9d. was estimated, instead of a surplus of £55,274 11s. 5d. as anticipated by his predecessor. He had lost no time in the preparation of the present Financial Statement, but was in a position to bring down the Ways and Means and Estimates within three

weeks after Parliament assembled. The account prepared up to the 31st December, 1864, showed a gross estimated deficiency of £653,811 14s. 9d. From this he proposed to deduct the deficiency at the end of 1863, which would leave the sum of £214,340 to be dealt with separately as for next year. Statements had been prepared showing where the deficiency had arisen, and from these it appeared that the chief cause of it had been over-sanguiness on the part of the late Treasurer, which had led him to anticipate far more favourable results than the actual circumstances justified. Beginning with 1862, Mr. Smart quoted the various amounts estimated as the probable revenue in the different statements that had been made, showing in each case the deficiency and giving the details of the departments wherein it had arisen. The deficiency in the account for 1863 was much increased by charges that ought to have been made in previous years.. The Supplementary Estimates had been prepared in such a way as to show against what year the amounts should have been charged, from which it appeared that no less than £160,777 fairly belonged to 1862 or previous years. The aggregate amount was £332,175, which with the amount to be raised by loan would bring the total up to £353,584. But there would still be necessity for another Supplementary Estimate for 1863, as, notwithstanding the large amount mentioned, it would be insufficient for carrying on the important works of the Colony. In anticipation of this further Estimate, £13,000 had already been paid, and £50,000 or £60,000 more would be required. Exclusive of this Estimate, however, there would be, in round numbers, £450,000 unprovided for at the end of 1863. To provide for this sum it was intended to negotiate a loan, by debentures payable in five years, or rather to ask for power to raise such an amount by loan if it became necessary to do so, which in view of the large "savings" effected upon certain of the votes in 1861 and the probability of a considerable portion of the votes of 1863 not being required, it might not be. The money would only be asked for to clear off the deficit, as he would never consent to borrow money to pay current expenditure. There was an amount of £353,683 due by conditional purchasers of land next year, which, although, entitled to do so, he had not taken credit for. The revenue for 1864 was estimated at £1,691,150, while the estimated charges were £1,905,490, showing an estimated deficit for the year of £214,340. It

was proposed to meet this deficiency by increased taxation. The Post Office was a drag upon the revenue, and it was therefore intended to increase the postage on town letters from 1d. to 2d., and on inland letters from 2d. to 4d., which it was expected would increase the revenue by £25,000 a year. A tax upon bills of exchange and promissory notes would also be proposed, from which an increase of £14,000 was expected. In increasing the Custom House duties care had been taken to impose only those which could be collected without incurring additional expense, and to select such articles as would in no way affect the comfort of the poorer classes. Mr. Smart then gave a list of the articles upon which the new duties were intended to be imposed. The total additional revenue expected from this increased taxation was set down at £238,800. He concluded by calling attention to the increased revenue derived from various sources during the past three years, and by referring to the satisfactory position that the colony's securities continued to hold in the London market.

A few days subsequently Mr. Geoffrey Eagar gave notice that, contingently upon the motion for the adoption of the Resolution first to be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, he would move,—

“(1.) That the financial condition of the Colony as shown by the Estimates of the Ways and Means for 1864 is unsatisfactory, and demands the withdrawal from the present Ministry of the confidence of this House.

On Thursday, 10th, upon the House going into Committee of Ways and Means Mr. Eagar addressed it at great length upon the financial policy of the Government, and stated his intention to bring forward at that stage of the discussion, in order to avoid a second debate, the motion of want of confidence of which he had given notice. Mr. Cowper in reply claimed for the Government the credit of having managed the finances carefully and judiciously. He entered into an examination of the finances of the Colony from the time when he first took office as a responsible Minister in 1856, and pointed out that they showed vast improvement since that time. The revenue of the Colony, he said, had increased by upwards of half a million; and while the expenses of all departments of the public service had increased in an unexampled degree, not one farthing (except the assessment) had been added to the public burdens, while, on the other hand, they had effected a considerable remission of taxation in the shape of the gold duty. The credit of the

Colony was so good that they were enabled to borrow money in the English market at a lower rate than any of the adjoining Colonies. The deficit, he said, was more nominal than real.

The debate was continued through four sitting nights thereafter, and eventuated in a virtual defeat of the Government. On the 7th October the Committee divided, when the words of the original resolution were retained upon a division—27 to 25—the effect of which was to negative Mr. Eagar's amendment. The Chairman then put the formal question which Mr. Smart had made in going into Committee,—“That the sum of £1,458 be granted to the service of Her Majesty.” The numbers were equal—27 to 27. The Chairman gave his casting vote with the noes; and on the following day Mr. Cowper announced the resignation of the Ministry.

On Tuesday, 13th, Mr. Cowper stated that Mr. Forster, who had been sent for by the Governor, had relinquished the task of forming a Ministry, and that His Excellency had sent for Mr. Martin.

The new Ministry formed by Mr. Martin was as follows :—

James Martin	Premier and Attorney General.
William Forster	Colonial Secretary.
Geoffrey Eagar.....	Colonial Treasurer.
Peter Faucett	Solicitor General.
John Bowie Wilson.....	Secretary for Lands.
Arthur Todd Holroyd	Secretary for Public Works.
John Hubert Plunkett ...	{ Vice President of Executive Council, and Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.

The House then adjourned for a week. All the Ministers were returned for their old constituencies but the Premier, who was defeated for Orange by Mr. Charles Cowper, junr. Mr. Martin was, however, subsequently returned for Tumut, the seat which Mr. Cowper had resigned to contest the Orange election.

On Thursday, 26th November, the Premier made a Ministerial statement. He said that for the delay in commencing the public business the Ministry were not responsible. As to the policy of the Government, their first and main duty was to give immediate and prominent attention to the state of the finances of the country; and their restoration would probably occupy the undivided attention of the House during the remainder of the session. He proposed to submit the Church and School Lands question to the decision of the

Supreme Court; and as to the reconstruction of the Upper House, his opinion was that it should be elective, but no Bill of that kind would be introduced that session. He should not be prepared, moreover, to submit any measure with reference to public education. As to the insolvency law, owing to the great complaints made regarding its administration, it might become necessary to submit a measure upon this point. But the question of the finances of the country, which he deemed of the first importance, should be their chief concern at present; and the Colonial Treasurer would lay his Financial Statement before them forthwith.

Mr. Eagar made his Financial Statement on 2nd December. The Colonial Treasurer in submitting the Statement of Ways and Means criticised with some severity the financial policy of the late Government. The late Treasurer had made a reasonable, fair, and straightforward statement; but he was censurable for putting his name to figures and then abandoning them. In the preparation of the present Ways and Means the conventional form had been discarded. The accounts had been divided into two parts. Part 1 showed the accounts made up to 31st December instant, and revealed the estimated deficit on that date. Part 2 dealt with the estimated revenue and expenditure for next year, showing a large deficiency, for which, however, the present Government was not responsible. He had dealt with the affairs of the country in the same manner as he would with the estate of a firm in embarrassed circumstances. The first paper referred to was the account current of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from the 1st November to the 31st December, 1863. The first item was an overdraft on the revenue account of £33,116 3s. The amount of cheques drawn by public officers up to 31st October, but not presented for payment on that date, was £18,088 3s. 10d. If these had been presented the overdraft would have been £51,204 6s. 10d. The existence of an overdraft at all was owing to an arrangement made with the Bank to enable the Agents of the Colony to make payments in London on account of the Government. It was found to be both economical and convenient to meet engagements in England by temporary advances from the Loans Account, and it was in refunding advances of this nature that an overdraft first occurred. The next item in this account was an amount of £233,302 18s. 3d., being payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund prior to the 31st

October, 1863, which had been made without the authority of Parliament. He had placed this sum on both sides of the account, because, the money having been expended, it would not affect the balance. The expenditure of so large a sum without authority must have had the effect of seriously disturbing previous financial arrangements, and the object of bringing it into account now was to show that it had been spent, and to get parliamentary sanction for the expenditure. The next item was the Supplementary Estimate for the remainder of 1863—£178,271 9s. 6d. This amount differed from Mr. Smart's Estimates, in which authorized and unauthorized sums were so confused as to be undistinguishable. The next item showed the amount of outstanding liabilities on 31st October, 1863, under the Appropriation Acts and the Schedule Reserves under the Constitution Act, requiring provision to be made for them as per statements certified by the Auditor-General. The amounts in reduction of these liabilities were what had been usually termed "Savings on Appropriations." But they were in reality only evidences of deficiencies of revenue, as they were an acknowledgment on the part of the Government that the revenue did not enable them to carry out the appropriations that had been voted. The outstanding liabilities up to date, after deducting estimated "Savings" to the amount of £339,208 10s. 6d., was £607,093 17s. 11d. The immigration remittances received during 1861 and 1862 had been improperly credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. They were now charged thereto in order to be refunded to the Loan Account. The amount was £31,238 8s. 6d. It was obvious that such remittances were not revenue at all. A further sum of £22,021 of a similar nature has been transferred to a Lodgment Account. The next item was £19,539 7s. 2d., of which particulars would be given hereafter. This made the entire debit £1,142,671 8s. 2d. The credit side of the account presented anything but a satisfactory appearance. On the 1st November the whole of the consolidated revenue in the Treasury was £107 4s. 11d., and the cash balance in the Australian Joint Stock Bank, £119 17s. 7d. The next item was the re-credit of £233,302 18s. 3d. before mentioned, being payments made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund prior to 31st October, 1863, without the authority of Parliament. The amount of revenue receivable from 1st November to 31st December, 1863, was estimated at £279,420. From this amount he had deducted seven-

eighths per cent. for refunds and charges, leaving the sum of £276,975 1s. 6d. Then there were two amounts recoverable from the Loans Account, viz., £14,654 15s. 2d., and £43,663 9s. 9d., and £19,769 5s. 4d. recoverable from the New Zealand Government for advances; also £19,539 7s. 2d. to be raised by loan. These items, taken all together, showed a deficiency on 31st December, 1863, of £534,539 8s. 6d. The incoming Government was thus placed in a position of extreme difficulty and unpopularity, as they were compelled to call upon the public to contribute, at a time when the country could ill afford it, half a million of new taxes. Part 2 of the Estimates of Ways and Means referred to the proposed expenditure for 1864, at the close of which year a deficit of £904,866 was anticipated. On the debit side of this account were the deficit from 1863, £534,539 8s. 6d.; general services, £1,525,557; special appropriations, £341,500; services provided for by Constitutional and Colonial Acts, £59,400; and an amount of expenditure to be covered by loan, £451,127, making an entire debit of £2,912,123 8s. 6d. There were only two courses open to meet the deficiency, viz., reducing the expenditure or increasing the taxation, as the idea of borrowing money for such a purpose was out of the question. As the Government could not be expected to be sufficiently acquainted with departmental details to curtail the expenditure, considering that they had only been in office a few weeks, they were forced to accept the other alternative, viz., to increase the income by taxation. In drawing attention to the points wherein the present Estimates of Expenditure differed from those of his predecessor, Mr. Eagar stated that the Loan Account had been reduced from £1,044,970 to £451,127, making a difference of £593,843. This had been done because it was deemed undesirable to ask for fresh loans to any great extent, in the present state of the finances, before the British capitalist could be assured that the colony was ready to meet them by imposing new taxes. With regard to the new taxation, he would not interfere with the existing Customs tariff, which had proved itself both progressive and elastic, excepting in some slight particulars. It was proposed to supplement that by some forms of direct and indirect taxation. He was opposed to taxes on incomes or property upon various and weighty grounds, but intended to introduce a Stamp Act upon the larger transactions of commerce. Stamp duties were proposed upon bills of exchange, transfers of property, and bank notes, but all

minor transactions were excluded. From this Act it was estimated the revenue would derive the sum of £55,000. Mr. Eagar then gave the details of the measure, the advantages of which, he contended, were innumerable. His second proposal was the equalization of the spirit duties. This proposition had been laid before several Treasurers, and had recently been carried in the British Parliament, where it had received the support of Mr. Gladstone. As the amount derivable from these sources would still leave a large sum to be made up, he was bound to consider the propriety of imposing a duty on imports as a means of revenue. Package duties had been suggested to him, but these he condemned as merely an illegitimate use of the *ad valorem* process. They had recently been abandoned in England, Mr. Gladstone having confessed that they could not be fairly levied. In order to obtain the amount of revenue required, he would recommend to the Committee to return to the principle of *ad valorem* duties which obtained here previous to 1852. He combatted the usual arguments against these duties, and urged their acceptance strongly, as there were no other means of raising the required sum. Coming to the details of the scheme, it was proposed to classify the imports under three divisions. On the first class an *ad valorem* duty of 10s. per cent. was proposed; on the second class, a duty of 6s. per cent; and on all other articles (the free list excepted), a duty of 5s. per cent. The free list included all the necessaries of life, animals (living), passengers' luggage, &c. The estimated amount derivable from *ad valorem* duties was £400,000, and from a proposed postage on newspapers, £10,000—leaving still a deficiency of £357,500 to be met. Towards this it was believed that £100,000 would accrue from the outstanding liabilities, which would leave a deficit of £257,500. In dealing with this he had to submit to the project of a loan, which was necessary for two reasons: first, to cover the overdraft at the Bank; and secondly, to anticipate revenue which could only come by consumption of articles. He therefore proposed to issue Treasury Bills for twelve months, bearing interest at the rate of about 6 per cent. If the House granted this loan with power to issue it at 6 per cent., all the Savings Bank money could be taken up, and he would be able to invest the trust moneys at present lent to the Government, so as to give interest to parties concerned. The public debt amounted to upwards of £6,000,000, of which £5,143,130

was issued in debentures. He proposed to fund this Public Debt, and was prepared to show that by making it a permanent stock, it would be made universally popular. The advantage of having only to pay interest, instead of both interest and principal, was a great and obvious one. To test the feeling of the Committee, he moved the first resolution relating to the equalization of the spirit duties.

The debates which followed, on the financial proposals of the Government, in Committee of Ways and Means, and also subsequently in the Council, ranged over the greater part of the session. Mr. Samuel on the 3rd December resumed the debate, which occupied the attention of the House successively on the evenings of the 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, and 16th. On the 17th December Mr. Garrett interposed an objection to the House going into Committee of Ways and Means, to the effect that it could not proceed with the consideration of the tariff proposals till the schedule of duties was before the House. The Premier admitted the force of the objection, and the schedule of duties was subsequently laid on the table. On a motion for the resumption of the Committee, Mr. Robertson moved that the Auditor General be called to the Bar of the House next day, to be examined as to the correctness of certain of the Colonial Treasurer's statements of Ways and Means. The motion was negatived on division by 22 to 19. On Tuesday, the 22nd, on a motion by Mr. Dalglish, for leave to introduce a Bill to limit the duration of future Legislative Assemblies, Mr. Martin moved,—“That the House now proceed to the consideration of the Order of the Day for the resumption of the Committee of Ways and Means.” The amendment of the Premier was strenuously resisted, but was carried by a majority of 20 to 13. Upon the question that the Speaker leave the Chair, Mr. Cowper, junr., moved, by way of amendment,—“That in the opinion of this House the conduct of the Government in not reducing the Public Expenditure before making their proposal for increased taxation, is unsatisfactory.” This amendment was negatived, on division, by 23 to 10. The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means; but Mr. Robertson moved that the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on the following Wednesday. At a late hour the Chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned. The next day, on the Order of the Day for the Resumption of Supply being read, the usual motion that the Speaker leave the

Chair was met by resolutions moved by Mr. Robertson, pursuant to Contingent Notice, as follows,—

“(1.) That in the opinion of this House great injury to the trade of the Colony has followed the unauthorized levying, by the Government, of vexatious imposts on imports, and that such injury has been much aggravated by frequent and capricious alterations of such imposts.

“(2.) That the conduct of the Government, in interfering with, and injuring the trade of the Colony, by imposts and the collection of heavy *ad valorem* duties on articles of general use amongst the people, without first having had the sanction of Parliament for such proceedings, deserves the condemnation of this House.”

The resolutions were negatived by a majority of 27 to 11. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and at a later hour in the evening the Chairman reported the formal motion for Supply had been resolved in the affirmative. The Colonial Treasurer brought in a Bill to cover the vote, which was passed through all its stages and sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence. Mr. Robertson at this stage moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of censuring the Colonial Treasurer for failing to furnish certain information sought by him as to the amount of duties which had been collected under the new tariff. On 30th December Mr. Eagar moved resolutions authorizing the issue of Treasury Bills. The debate ensuing continued till 9 o'clock the next morning, when the resolutions authorizing the issue of Treasury Bills, on the following conditions, were reported by the Chairman :—

“1. That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, it is expedient to authorize any number of Treasury Bills to be made out at the Colonial Treasury for any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £400,000, for the service of the year 1863 and previous years.

“2. That the principal sum or sums of money to be contained in such Treasury Bills shall be chargeable upon, and paid out of, the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony ; and that the interest on such principal sum or sums of money which shall not exceed the rate of fourpence per centum per diem, shall be chargeable upon, and paid half-yearly out of, the Consolidated Revenues of the Colony and the growing produce thereof.

“3. That all sums of money raised by such Treasury Bills shall be paid to the credit and form part of the Consolidated Revenues of the Colony.

“4. That, after twenty-four calendar months from their respective dates, such Treasury Bills, or so many of them as may from time to time remain undischarged and uncanceled, shall be taken and pass and be current, for the principal sum and interest they respectively contain and represent, in all payments whatsoever required to be made to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony.”

The next sitting day (Tuesday, January 5th, 1864), upon the motion of going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr.

Darvall moved an amendment setting forth the expediency of having recourse to direct taxation as a means of raising revenue. This was lost by 24 to 7; and at 3 o'clock, a.m., the House went into Committee *pro formâ*. On re-assembling at a later hour of the same day the House went into Committee for the further consideration of the proposed tariff. The first resolution, imposing new duties upon wines and spirits, was amended by excluding wines therefrom; and some other amendments in the same resolution, moved by the Colonial Treasurer, were agreed to. Numerous other amendments, proposed by private members, were negatived, and the resolutions were then agreed to and reported.

The Tariff proposals of the Government having passed through the Committee without substantial alteration, on 21st January the House went into Committee of Ways and Means for the consideration of the proposed Stamp Duties. The Treasurer, in submitting his resolutions, reminded the Committee that this was the first instance in the Colony of a proposal to impose stamp duties, and he adverted to the success which had attended the operation of a similar fiscal scheme in Tasmania, the only one of the Australian Colonies in which the experiment had been tried. He estimated from the proposed duties a revenue of £57,000. The first item to be submitted to the Committee—the duty on bills of exchange and promissory-notes—was £10,000; and the scale suggested for foreign and inland bills would also produce a considerable revenue. A proposal to exempt all debentures, public and private, was accepted by the Government, and the resolution, as so amended, was agreed to. The imposition of a scale of duties upon the conveyance of real and personal property was the next item submitted to the Committee. A suggestion that a lower scale of duties should be imposed than that originally levied, and limiting the terms of the resolution to conveyances of real estate, was adopted by the Government, and carried on division by 26 to 9.

The remaining proposals for stamp duties, as made by the Government, having passed, the second reading of the resolutions was passed by a majority of 27 to 12, and adopted by 28 to 14. The tax upon newspaper postage was then debated in Committee at great length, and carried by 21 to 19. Next day the report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the previous evening was read a first time without division; and a second time, after a long debate, upon a division of 24 to 20.

On motion of Mr. Eagar, on the 22nd January, the Customs' Duties Bill was read a second time by 19 votes to 14 on the Bill; and on the 29th was passed through Committee with a few amendments.

On Tuesday, 2nd February Mr. Eagar brought in the Newspaper Postage Duty Bill, and it was read a first time. On the following day the Customs' Duties Bill was read a third time by 27 to 24, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council. Next day, the Newspaper Postage Duty Bill, after a very lengthy discussion, passed its second reading by a majority of 5. With no very material alteration it passed through Committee, was reported, and the report adopted on a division of 20 to 15. Next day it was passed and sent to the Legislative Council. Mr. Eagar then moved the second reading of the Treasury Bills Bill, which was agreed to after discussion, and the Bill passed its remaining stages in the Assembly. On Tuesday, 9th, a Bill to amend the law relating to Colonial Spirits was brought in and read a first time. The Treasury Bills Bill and the Colonial Spirits Duties Bill, having passed all their stages in the Assembly, were transmitted to the Council.

In the Legislative Council, on Wednesday, 10th February, 1864, Mr. Plunkett moved the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill. This, on the 12th, passed its second reading by 12 to 10. In Committee the duty on cigars was reduced from 5s. to 3s., the proposed tax on carriages was omitted, as also were the duties on furniture, on boots and shoes, and on saddlery and harness. The clauses of the Bill were then amended, compatibly with the alterations made in the schedules; and the Bill on Wednesday, 17th, was reported with amendments. On Tuesday, 23rd February, Mr. Plunkett moved the third reading, which, after considerable discussion, was negatived by 15 to 5.

The same day on which the Customs Bill was rejected, the Newspaper Postage Bill and the Treasury Bills Bill were passed; and on the following day the Colonial Spirits Duties Bill was discharged from the paper.

On the 2nd March Mr. Martin (on the motion of Mr. Eagar that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply) made a statement to the House explanatory of the course the Government proposed to pursue in consequence of the rejection by the Legislative Council of their scheme of taxation. They would not submit a fresh scheme; neither did they propose to proceed with the projected Stamp Duties

Bill. The Newspaper Postage Bill had passed both Houses, and was beyond the control of the Government. It was his duty, therefore, to explain to the House the means which the Government desired to adopt to meet the financial exigencies of the country. It was proposed, in the first place, to proceed at once to enforce the levy of the Border Customs Duties; and a satisfactory arrangement had been made with the Government of South Australia as to the mutual collection of duties on the borders of the two colonies. From this source it was anticipated that a revenue of £40,000 would be raised. From the railways under the new system of management a considerable increase of income had already accrued, and from tolls a large additional revenue was well assured; amounting to £15,000 as to railways, and to £4,700 as to tolls. He then submitted a list of savings upon votes proposed by the Government in their Estimates now before Parliament. The principle upon which the reductions were made was that the services required could conveniently be postponed at least for the current year. From increased revenue and diminished expenditure the benefit accruing to the Consolidated Revenue would amount to £217,856. The reductions were only temporary, and the works and services proposed to be voted were only postponed and not abandoned.

The debate continued on the following day, when an amendment, made by Dr. Lang, to the effect that it was undesirable to bring the Newspaper Postage Act into operation, was withdrawn. A further amendment was made by Mr. Cowper, setting forth that it was the duty of the Government to provide Ways and Means to meet the proposed expenditure for the public service for the current year; and that it would be unconstitutional, and highly detrimental to the public credit, to authorize expenditure for which the Government had made no provision. The House continued to sit till a quarter to 8 on the following morning, repeated motions for adjournment having been made. Eventually the original question was passed.

The question of the proposed formation of the Riverine district into a separate province was brought before the Assembly by Mr. Morris, on the 16th February, who moved a series of resolutions on the subject. The debate occupied several sitting days; and was terminated on the 1st March by the negating of the previous question by 27 to 11.

A Bill to vest the Church and School Lands in trustees and to declare the purposes of the trust was introduced on

17th December by Mr. Macpherson; was read a second time on the 11th March, 1864, on a division of 18 to 14; but its further progress was stopped by Prorogation.

The Public Works Loan Bill and the Appropriation Bill having passed through both Houses on the 20th and 21st April respectively, received assent on the 22nd; on which date Parliament was prorogued by the Governor. After referring to the length of the session just closed, and to the recent change of Ministry, His Excellency said that the maintenance of the public credit was one of the first duties of every Government. With this view measures had been submitted which the Parliament had not seen fit to adopt, therefore the equalization of income and expenditure remained still to be accomplished. Confidence was expressed that another Session would not be permitted to elapse without the necessary enactments being passed for the purpose of placing the financial affairs of the Colony in a sound and satisfactory condition. The disastrous floods and the previous failure of the wheat crop, had caused a large amount of distress throughout the country districts. The resources of the Colony were more than sufficient to enable it to sustain, without difficulty, a greater strain than that to which it had yet been subjected. The assistance of Parliament was asked in the next Session, in the endeavour to perfect measures by which those resources might be developed, the general welfare promoted, and the public credit honorably maintained.

The fifth session of the Fourth Parliament was opened on the 18th of October, 1864, by the Governor, Sir John Young. After adverting to the new system of keeping the public accounts lately initiated, and to the remodelling of the pilot service and the Colonial Stores Department, His Excellency said that the difficult question of Border Customs Duties had occupied the serious and continued attention of the Government. Negotiations had been commenced with the Government of Victoria having for their object the settlement of the question on a fair and equitable basis; but the refusal of that Government to deal with the matter, until their claim to co-ordinate jurisdiction over a portion of the territory secured to New South Wales by law had been recognized, brought these negotiations abruptly to a close, and it had been found necessary to collect the duties by means of the Revenue Officers. With the Government

of South Australia a satisfactory arrangement had been made for the collection of duties on goods arriving from that province, by way of the river Murray, for consumption in New South Wales. The Postal Rate on letters by the Mail Contract Steamers to the United Kingdom had, at the invitation of the Imperial Government, been increased. A new Commission of the Peace had been issued. The disastrous effects of the floods which had occurred throughout the Colony, unexampled in their character, and almost universal in their extent, and the failure of the previous year; also the depressing effect which these circumstances had exerted upon the industrial energies of the Colony and upon the revenue, were reviewed. A large estimated deficit was announced; but it was hoped that the financial difficulties under which the Colony laboured would eventually be in some degree relieved by such an extension of Municipal Institutions as would enable the central Government to impose upon local resources a greater share of the burden of the general expenditure. A measure for the latter object was proposed. The outbreak of crime in the interior, the extension of railway communication, the gold currency of the Colony, and other matters, were referred to; and the Speech concluded with an expression of confidence in the extent, the variety, and the permanence of the resources of the Colony, notwithstanding the year of calamity through which they were passing, and the temporary stagnation of trade and industry which attended it.

The adoption of the Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Lackey. Mr. Cowper moved an amendment, as follows:—

“We desire to express to Your Excellency our deep regret that Your Excellency should have been advised to postpone the assembling of the Parliament to this late and inconvenient season of the year, notwithstanding the grave reasons which have existed for an earlier session.

“We beg also to express our regret that Your Excellency's Ministers should, during the recess, have carried out measures affecting the Public Revenue and the Commercial interests of the Colony, which should not have been adopted without the sanction of Parliament.

“We further desire respectfully to state to Your Excellency that, in consequence of our dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Government, the Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House.”

The debate lasted till the 2nd November; the appointments to the Commission of the Peace and the alleged protective financial policy of the Government being the ground taken by the Opposition. On Wednesday, 2nd November, Mr. Cowper's amendment was carried by 36 to 29.

On Thursday, the 3rd, Mr. Martin moved the adjournment of the House till the following Tuesday, when he would be prepared to state the course the Government intended to take. Mr. Robertson objected, since an adjournment as proposed by the Premier would effectually shelve the discussion of a motion by Mr. Rotton relative to the appointment of Captain Mayne as Agent-General. Mr. Martin yielding, the House adjourned till the next day (Friday). On that day, however, no business was done, and the House further adjourned till the following Tuesday, when Mr. Martin, in moving "That the House do now adjourn," entered into an explanation of the course which the Government proposed to take. He said there were two courses open to them—first, to resign office, and, secondly, to advise a dissolution of Parliament. After due consideration the Government had taken the second course, and had advised His Excellency to dissolve the Parliament, which advice he had been pleased to accept. He trusted the House would not refuse them a vote of credit for three or six months. The House adjourned after a long debate.

On the 20th October a charge was preferred by Mr. Arnold against the Secretary for Public Works. After a long debate, and the examination of witnesses, a motion made by Mr. Macpherson on the 27th October to the effect that the charge had not been sustained was carried by a majority of 30 to 17. Mr. Holroyd, however, resigned his Ministerial office, and was subsequently appointed Master in Equity.

At the opening of the Session the President of the Legislative Council announced the decease of two of its members—the Hon. Charles Kemp and the Hon. Ralph Mayor Robey.

On the 10th November Parliament was dissolved by Proclamation. The general election proved most disastrous to the Martin Administration. In the two principal electorates—East and West Sydney—the Opposition candidates were elected by large majorities. Messrs. Cowper, Caldwell, Hart, and Neale were returned for East Sydney; Mr. (now Sir John) Robertson, Dr. Lang, Mr. S. A. Joseph, and Mr. J. B. Darvall were returned for West Sydney. Two Ministers (Mr. Martin and Mr. W. Forster) were defeated in East Sydney; and Mr. G. Eagar, the Colonial Treasurer, was defeated in West Sydney.

On Tuesday, 24th January, 1865, Parliament was formally opened by Commission. Mr. (now Sir John) Hay was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Governor attended on 27th January, and delivered the Opening Speech, which dealt with the subjects of finance, with an additional deficit of £413,000 which had accrued during the current year; with recent bushranging exploits and depredations; with the defences; and with the laws affecting the public health, the land laws, and the large public debt incurred in the construction of Railways towards the northern, southern, and western interior.

The adoption of the Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Walker, upon which Mr. Macpherson moved the following amendment:—

“We beg to express our regret that your Excellency has not been advised to intimate an intention to lay before Parliament, during the present session, a measure so far to modify the Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act of 1862, as to authorize grants in aid being made in districts which, from the scattered character of the population or other local causes, are not provided with adequate religious instruction. We also beg respectfully to intimate to your Excellency that we are not prepared to give our confidence to any Ministry which will not pledge itself to the immediate introduction of such a measure.”

This was negatived, on division, by 50 to 5. Mr. Cowper then moved the following amendment:—

“We beg respectfully to submit to Your Excellency that it is essential for securing satisfactory results to our deliberations, and for the proper transaction of the public business, that the Government should possess the confidence of this House and the country, and we deem it our duty respectfully to represent to Your Excellency that such confidence is not reposed in the present advisers of Your Excellency.”

During the debate Mr. Martin stated that Mr. Forster had tendered his resignation of the office of Colonial Secretary. This step he explained was consequent upon the refusal of the Governor to accept Mr. Forster's recommendation of two gentlemen, acknowledged to be eligible, for nomination to the Legislative Council. The Governor's refusal was based on the ground that it was undesirable to increase the number of members of that House, from which view Mr. Forster dissented, alleging that the responsibility for nominating members to the Council did not rest with the Governor, but with the Executive. This view, however, not being held by the other Members of the Cabinet, Mr. Forster's resignation was accepted.

After a brief discussion Mr. Cowper's amendment on the Address in Reply was carried by 42 votes to 14.

Mr. Martin and his colleagues thereupon resigned; Mr. Cowper was sent for; and at the end of three days formed a Ministry.

On the 7th February Mr. Burdekin, on behalf of the new Administration, announced that the following gentlemen had vacated their seats by acceptance of office :—

Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary.
John Robertson	Secretary for Lands.
William Munnings Arnold ...	Secretary for Works.
Thomas Ware Smart	Colonial Treasurer.
John Bayley Darvall	Attorney General.
John Fletcher Hargrave	Solicitor General.

On the motion, "That the seat of the honorable member for the Paterson (Mr. Arnold) be declared vacant," exception was taken by Mr. Martin, on the ground that the eight weeks allowed by law for opposing candidates to petition against the return had not expired. The Speaker ruled that the objection must prevail, and that, however inconvenient might be the rule of Parliament, he was bound to uphold it in a case of this nature. A week later (the requisite period having then elapsed) Mr. Arnold's seat was declared vacant.

Ministers were re-elected—Mr. Arnold without opposition; the other Ministers were unsuccessfully opposed.

When Parliament re-assembled on the 7th March, Mr. Cowper informed the House of the course the Government proposed to pursue. It was intended, he said, to bring forward the Estimates almost immediately, but as a second session would be necessary, only measures of urgency would be introduced at present. He announced that it was not intended to increase the Customs Duties, but that recourse would be had to direct taxation. Bills would be introduced to amend the criminal law, to authorize the appointment of an additional Judge, and to amend the District Courts Acts. A Bill for making permanent provision for the Sydney Mint would also be submitted.

On 8th March the Colonial Secretary proposed Mr. Thomas Garrett as Chairman of Committees; Mr. Martin proposed Mr. Robert Wisdom. Mr. Garrett was elected by a majority of 30 to 21.

Mr. Smart (Colonial Treasurer) made his Financial Statement on 29th March, 1865. He said that the statement he was about to submit had been looked forward to with more interest and anxiety than had been exhibited in regard to any financial statement for many years past. A variety of causes had led to this feeling, including, no doubt, the large demands upon the public purse, the state of the revenue, which fell far short of the expenditure, and the necessity of

the Government to resort to fresh taxation. The task before him was a very formidable one. He trusted the statement would be sufficiently plain and comprehensive to enable honorable members to support the Government in performing their onerous duties with as little difficulty as possible. His principal care on entering office was to remove the impression which obtained currency after the former Cowper Ministry relinquished power—that it left the Treasury in a bankrupt state. When the Cowper Government left office the cash balances amounted to £375,691 8s. 11d. At the same time the unsold debentures amounted to £1,149,500, and the credits outstanding in London to £147,160 19s. 3d. When the present Government took office the revenue account was overdrawn to the amount of £481,851 14s. 4d. There were then unsold debentures and Treasury Bills amounting to £945,600. The credits outstanding amounted to £303,353. A large amount of money would have to go by the next mail to meet liabilities in London; whilst there was the greatest difficulty in providing for current demands in the colony. He did not see his way clear to provide the means for paying those debentures about falling due; nothing, however, would be wanting on his part to procure an adjustment of the finances. By management on the part of the Government, and with the support of the House and the assistance of the banks, he had no fear but that the finances of the country would, in a very short time, be placed on a sound footing. This latter statement was borne out by papers laid before the House. On January 18th, 1864, the Consolidated Revenue Account, as per the books of the Treasury, was debited with an overdraft of £7,929 1s; on February 15th with £22,651 18s. 3d.; on March 14th with £82,934 15s. 4d.; on April 18th with £110,276 9s. 7d.; on May 16th with £65,636 0s. 6d.; and on June 13th with £232,055 14s. 6d. On July 18th there was a cash balance in favour of the Consolidated Revenue of £7,821 19s. 8d. This was owing to a sum of £100,000 received on sale of debentures, together with the amount received for publicans' licenses at the end of June. On August 15th, however, there was again an overdraft of £165,656 8s. 1d.; on September 19th of £180,897 16s. 11d.; on October 17th of £171,605 16s. 9d.; on November 14th of £292,709 14s.; on December 12th of £294,144 10s. 9d.; on January 16th, 1865, of £244,092 16s. 3d.; and on February 13th of £278,608 17s. 10d. That was the latest date to which he had made the overdraft up;

but he feared that any later account would not be an improvement on those that had gone before. The principal cause of the overdraft was the sending into the market the Treasury Bills that were authorized to be issued in the previous year which made the debentures of the colony unsaleable. According to latest advices they had gone down to $92\frac{1}{2}$, that being the extreme limit, and even at that low rate only £20,000 were taken up. The bank was anxious to sell in order to get back the money it had advanced; but the Government did not desire to sacrifice their debentures by selling at the price quoted. Owing so large a sum to the banks, the Government could not dictate on the matter. The amount due must be covered, and the only way to do it was to make some sacrifice. He invited the attention of the House to statements laid on the Table. No. 1 purported to be an account of the issue of Treasury Bills in payment of authorized services for 1863 and previous years; these were the old deficiencies, which were authorized to be covered by the issue of Treasury Bills. The late Government got an Act authorizing them to raise £400,000 by Treasury Bills to cover a deficiency to that extent, said to exist at the end of 1863; but from various causes they were unable to realize more than £172,000 of that amount. These bills were to have been sold in the colony, but not being taken up they were afterwards forced upon the English market at a time when the debentures were a first-class security—selling at 99 and 100. The result was that when these bills (without having first been referred to the Stock Exchange Committee), bearing 6 per cent. interest, were offered for sale with debentures that bore 5 per cent. only, none of them would sell. This was not the only result; for the credit of the colony was affected by the alarm of some persons on seeing a new security bearing 6 per cent. interest forced on the market. Consequently the debentures fell to $92\frac{1}{2}$, whilst those of Victoria rose from 104 to 107-8. He might state that he intended to ask for authority to issue debentures to cover the amount of deficiency in the sum authorized to be borrowed by Treasury Bills. It would be seen from the balance-sheet that the amount of the deficiency to be met was £399,700. There was an estimated deficiency for 1864 of £412,910; on the credit side of this account an amount of £125,000 was estimated as not likely to be required; but as it was impossible to say that the whole of this amount would not be wanted, he would ask for an additional sum to cover any

further amount that might be required. The cause of the deficiency was precisely similar to that which brought about the deficit in 1862-3. He proposed to ask for £850,000, to cover the deficiencies of 1864 and previous years. If the House would grant this loan he would be able to wipe off the deficiencies of 1864 and previous years, and not have them again brought before the House; this would, of course, be with the understanding that the Treasury Bills outstanding would be paid off and cancelled as they came in. With regard to the probable expenditure for 1865, the Estimates had been prepared with the utmost possible regard to economy, consistent with the necessary efficiency of the public service. The increased items of expenditure for 1865 amounted to £88,241. In 1865 a revenue of £1,954,798 was expected—a very much larger estimate than that of the previous year. A large increase was expected in the Customs Revenue—£644,000, as against £538,446. From the land revenue £636,433 was expected, as against £307,125 in 1864. There were other items of increase, but they were not so important as those mentioned. It was the intention of the Government to propose certain stamp duties. This was a source of revenue new in the colony, but it had been adopted after careful consideration. The stamp duties proposed were then detailed; and the Treasurer concluded his statement by asking the House to assist the Government in placing the finances of the country in a better position.

On the following day the House went into Committee of Ways and Means for the consideration of the proposed Stamp Duties. When the Order of the Day for the resumption of the Committee was read on the 5th April, Mr. Martin moved :—

“That this House is of opinion,—

“(1.) That additional taxation by means of Stamp Duties only will be insufficient to meet the public requirements.

“(2.) That provision ought to be at once made for the full payment, within three years, of the deficit of 1864, and 1863 and previous years.”

After a long debate, during which its adjournment was repeatedly moved, Mr. Martin's amendment was lost by 23 to 16, and the House went into Committee.

The next day, the resumption of the Committee was interrupted, Mr. Macpherson moving an amendment to the effect that additional taxation by means of Stamp Duties only would be insufficient to meet the public requirements. The

amendment was negatived without a division on the 12th April, and the Committee resumed.

The proposals for the imposition of Stamp Duties upon bills of exchange, promissory-notes, transfers, &c., upon probates of wills and letters of administration, and upon legacies and successions to personal estate, passed through Committee of Ways and Means; and Mr. Smart obtained leave to introduce a Bill, founded on these resolutions, to impose Stamp Duties. The Bill was then read a first time; was read a second time on the 10th May, and having passed its subsequent stages was transmitted to the Legislative Council on the 23rd May. From whence, on the 7th June, it was returned with amendments.

Next day (8th June), on motion being made for the committal of the Bill, Mr. Cowper moved that it be laid aside. He stated that he took this course to avoid a possible collision between the two Houses; citing as a precedent for his proposed action the course taken by the Imperial Parliament in 1860 in regard to the Paper Duty Bill. Two out of the three amendments made by the Legislative Council the Government were prepared to accept; and it was proposed, therefore, to lay aside the Bill for the purpose of including them in a new Bill. After some discussion the Stamp Duties Bill (No. 2) was brought in, read a first and second time, and committed that evening. It subsequently passed through both Houses, and was assented to on the 20th June.

On the 25th May, in Committee of Ways and Means, it was resolved that there should be charged upon the importation of all goods into the Colony the rate of 1s. for every package or parcel; it was also resolved that there should be charged on the importation of goods liable to duty an additional duty at the rate of £20 for every £100. In the House on 31st May, Mr. Smart obtained leave to introduce two Bills—the Customs Bill, and the Package Bill—which were read a first time. The former Bill passed through both Houses with amendment. But the Legislative Council amended the Package Bill so as to exempt certain ores.

The Speaker on June 15, in announcing the receipt of the message returning the Bill, informed the Legislative Assembly to the effect that an amendment had been made therein by the Legislative Council, and pointed out that the House of Commons considered it beyond the power of the House of Lords to interfere in analogous cases. It was, however, for

the House to consider how they would deal with the Bill. Mr. Cowper said he should adopt the course he had taken in reference to another Bill; and he moved that the Bill be laid aside. A second Package Duty Bill was accordingly introduced, which passed through all its stages in both Houses.

Mr. Cowper, on the 26th April, obtained leave to introduce a Bill to authorize contribution towards the support of the Imperial Forces in New South Wales. The Bill passed through both Houses, and was assented to on the 27th May.

The Felons Apprehension Bill was introduced on the 9th March, by Mr. Darvall; and was read a second time on the 16th March. This Bill—necessitated by repeated outbreaks of bushranging in the interior of the Colony—provided for the outlawry of bushrangers, and for the punishment of those who afforded them succour or assistance; it also gave the police authority to take away any person's horses or ammunition when in pursuit of them. It was to continue in force for three years. After considerable discussion the Bill passed through both Houses; and on the 12th April assent was reported.

Among the measures of importance which passed through Parliament during the Session, were an Additional Judge Bill, introduced by Mr. Darvall; a Fisheries Bill, by Mr. Driver; and, by Mr. Smart, a Seamen's Laws Amendment Bill, and a Bill to make permanent provision for the Sydney Mint. A Triennial Parliaments Bill was introduced by Dr. Lang, but subsequently withdrawn.

On the 14th March Mr. Buchanan moved a resolution to the effect that the Despatch of the late Duke of Newcastle, which expressed the opinion that the clergy of the Church of England should take precedence of all other clergy on public occasions was an invasion of the principle of religious equality, and should not be tolerated in the Colony. The Previous Question was moved by Mr. Robertson, and negatived on division by 26 to 17.

A resolution, proposed on the 4th April by Mr. Samuel (having been, by consent, amended during the debate thereon) was carried in the Assembly to the effect that Church and School Lands containing minerals other than gold ought to be leased under the same conditions as those contained in the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861.

A communication from Mr. Weld, the Colonial Secretary of New Zealand, relative to the establishment of a Steam

Postal Service *via* Panama, was laid on the table of the Assembly by Mr. Cowper on the 5th April. It informed the New South Wales Government that the Government of New Zealand had concluded an arrangement with the Panama and New Zealand Steam Company for the establishment of a Postal Service with Great Britain, and notified that Dr. Featherston had been appointed to negotiate with the respective Governments in order to admit them to a participation of the service in consideration of their contributing to the subsidy agreed upon. Relative to this subject, Mr. Cowper moved the House into Committee whence the following resolution was, on 20th April, reported:—

“Resolved—That it is expedient to agree to the proposal made by the Government of New Zealand, for establishing Steam Postal communication with England, by way of Panama.”

This was agreed to by the House on division by 34 to 21.

On 15th April, 1865, a Conference commenced its sitting at Sydney between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, upon the Border Duties question. The Hon. Chas. Cowper, M.P., Colonial Secretary; the Hon. John Bayley Darvall, M.P., Attorney-General; and the Hon. Thomas Ware Smart, M.P., Colonial Treasurer, represented the New South Wales Government. The Hon. James M'Culloch, M.P., Chief Secretary; the Hon. Archibald Michie, M.P., Minister of Justice; and the Hon. George Verdon, M.P., Treasurer, represented the Victorian Government. It was agreed:—

“1st. That the Government of New South Wales will propose to Parliament that a sum of money should be expended in each year equal to the amount to be expended by the Government of Victoria, in clearing the river Murray.

“2nd. That the Government of Victoria shall permit the transmission of the produce of New South Wales through Victoria, under bond, by railway, for shipment at Victorian ports.”

It was also agreed:—

“1st. That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is highly expedient that there should be a uniform tariff for all Australia.

“2nd. That it is desirable that the subject should be speedily considered by the respective Governments; and the Government of New South Wales regards with satisfaction the alterations recently made in the tariff of Victoria in so far as they tend to the assimilation of the tariffs of the two colonies.”

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, on the 27th April, Mr. Martin moved, as a contingent motion, an amendment setting forth that the House disapproved of the

agreement entered into between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria on the 15th and 17th April. The amendment was lost by 38 votes to 10.

On the 10th May the President announced to the Council the decease of one of its Members—the Honorable Robert Fitzgerald. The House, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, then adjourned.

On 13th June Mr. Smart moved that the House would on the next sitting day resolve itself into Committee for the consideration of the proposed agreement with Victoria regarding Border Customs Duties. The following amendment was moved by Mr. Samuel:—

“ That, in the opinion of this House—

“ (1.) There ought to be a Customs Union, and an uniform Tariff for Victoria and New South Wales.

“ (2.) That such Tariff should, as far as practicable, with a due regard to the fiscal necessities of the two Colonies, be based upon the principles of Free Trade.

“ (3.) That the Customs Revenue collected by each Colony should be divided ratably according to population and the amount of dutiable goods consumed.”

The amendment was negatived without division, and the original question was passed by 20 to 12. On the following day the House went into Committee accordingly, when Mr. Cowper moved that the conditional agreement made between the Government of New South Wales and that of Victoria, respecting the collection of Border Customs Duties, on the 19th April, ought to be adopted. An amendment by Mr. Lucas, together with several other amendments, was negatived; as was also the original resolution, on a division of 25 to 9.

On the 27th June (a.m.) a resolution was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means affirming that a sum not exceeding £219,450 should be raised by the sale of debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent., to defray the expense of carrying on certain public works of the Colony and for the purpose of assisting immigration. A Bill founded on this resolution—the Public Works and Immigration Bill—was introduced on the same afternoon by Mr. Smart, and passed through both Houses.

The Loan Bill and the Appropriation Bill also passed through both Houses, and were assented to on the 20th and 21st June respectively.

On the 21st June His Excellency prorogued the Parliament. The Speech adverted to the passing of the Felons Apprehension Act, and congratulated the Colony on the restoration of a feeling of security to life and property which had resulted therefrom. Several desperate criminals who had long eluded the grasp of the law had been captured, and an effectual check had been given to the system of violent outrage which so long prevailed in certain portions of the interior. The passing of the Act for creating an additional Judge of the Supreme Court, the Military Contribution Act, and other Acts of minor importance were next touched upon. It was gratifying that the proposition to establish the Panama route had been re-affirmed by the Assembly, and great benefits, in addition to the Postal Service, were anticipated in consequence. The large additions made to the Revenue by the Stamp Duties, the Package Charge, and the Additional Customs Acts were a most satisfactory proof of the readiness of Parliament to meet the public engagements. It would be necessary to call Parliament together after a comparatively brief recess, in order to make legal provision for the public expenditure of the year 1866.

The Second Session of the Fifth Parliament commenced at noon on the 24th October, 1865. The Opening Speech announced that although that portion of the fiscal scheme which obtained assent in the previous Session had not produced sufficient revenue to meet the requirements of Government, yet when it was considered that its operation had extended over so short a period the improved condition of the Public Finances was matter for congratulation. Bills to regulate prison discipline, reformatory and industrial schools, lunatic asylums, &c., would be submitted. Several others having reference to questions of pressing importance would likewise be submitted—among which was one for amending the Municipalities Act of 1858. Notwithstanding the continued bad seasons from which the Colony had lately suffered, the Revenue for the year would, it was believed, cover the Expenditure. Owing to the competition caused by the large number of Colonial Debentures for sale in London, and the tightness of the money market, the Debentures of the Colony had not realized such favourable prices as formerly. In the event of further taxation being required to provide sufficient revenue for making adequate provision to meet the interest of the Public Debt, a proposition to that effect would be

made. The construction of railways was being proceeded with in the north, west, and south, as fast as funds could be provided. Parliament would be invited to consider whether a plan for attracting from the Mother country a larger and more continuous stream of industrious immigrants could not be devised.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Tighe, seconded by Mr. Brown, and after debate was adopted without division.

On the 31st October the Speaker (Mr. John Hay) announced his intention of retiring from the Chair, on the ground of ill-health. He expressed his sense of the kindness and consideration he had experienced at the hands of the Assembly; and acknowledged the assistance he had received from the officers of the House. He concluded by expressing an earnest wish that representative institutions might be successful in securing for Australia all the blessings of good Government. His resignation would be placed in the hands of the Clerk before the meeting of the House on the following day.

On the 1st November, on the resignation of the Speaker being announced, Mr. Cowper moved and Dr. Lang seconded the nomination of Mr. William Munnings Arnold; Mr. Macpherson moved and Mr. Eagar seconded the nomination of Mr. Joshua Frey Josephson. Mr. Arnold was elected by a majority of 34 to 3; and presented to the Governor on the following day.

On the 1st November Mr. John Robertson took his seat for West Sydney.

A vote of thanks to the late Speaker was unanimously carried on the 3rd, which was subsequently transmitted to Mr. Hay by the Speaker, and duly acknowledged.

Motions by Mr. Buchanan relative to the reduction of the salaries of future Governors, and for the equalization of Ministers' salaries, were made on the 3rd November; but during the debate thereon the House was counted out. A resolution affirming the principle of the reduction of future Governors' salaries to £5000 was introduced on the 21st November by Mr. Buchanan, and carried by a majority of 26 to 14.

On the 7th November Mr. Buchanan again moved a resolution to the effect that the despatch of the late Duke of Newcastle, in reference to the clergy of the Church of England taking precedence of all other clergy on public occasions, was an invasion of the principle of religious equality,

and should not be tolerated in the Colony; and that an address embodying that principle be transmitted to the Secretary of State. The motion was carried by 20 to 7.

The same evening Mr. Parkes moved for a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the state of the Colony, and the course and tendency of the administration of affairs since the year 1855. The question was passed; and the Committee, on the 28th March, 1866, brought up a Progress Report, in which they recommended the resumption of the inquiry during the following Session.

On the 28th November the subject of the Pitt-street Tramway was brought before the House by Mr. Buchanan, who moved a resolution setting forth that it was a serious obstruction and a dangerous nuisance, and that it should therefore be removed without delay. An amendment by Mr. Parkes, referring the subject to a Select Committee, was carried. The Committee reported on the 27th March, and recommended that the rails should be taken up and removed at the end of the year, when the right of the lessee would terminate. On the 4th April, after debate, the report was adopted by a majority of 27 to 12.

The Financial Statement of the Colonial Treasurer was made 29th November, 1865. Mr. Samuel said he had great hopes that, without much difficulty, and without imposing any serious burdens on the people, he would be able to place the finances of the colony on a firm and proper footing. Before dealing with the public accounts he submitted a comparative statement of the years 1851 and 1862-3 and 4 showing the material progress of the colony since 1851, the year of the gold discovery. This statement showed that while the population, manufactures, crops, live stock, and shipping had increased to a marvellous extent, the mortgages had decreased: No better evidence of national prosperity could exist than this fact. It was true, trade was a good deal depressed at the present time, and numbers of persons were out of employment; but this state of things was directly attributable to causes beyond human control, viz., the recent severe droughts and floods. In 1855 there were only $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railway open in the colony, and the capital invested therein amounted to £515,347. In 1864 there were 142 miles open, and the capital invested was £2,631,790. There were nearly 3,000 miles of telegraph open and in course of construction, the expenditure for which would amount to £172,513. There had also been

expended during the last ten years, out of revenue, £2,158,495 on public works, roads, bridges, &c. This large sum was exclusive of loans. The public debt had assumed gigantic proportions, considering the population. The sums raised by loan, and authorized to be raised, amounted to £8,213,380, the interest on which was equal to £1 per head of every man, woman, and child in the colony. He had long contended against incurring debt without making provision for its extinction, a proceeding which must eventually necessitate great sacrifices on the part of the people. The sooner these sacrifices were made the less they would be, and he need only point to one vast asset, viz., the 200,000,000 acres of unalienated land in the country, to show how unnecessary any fears concerning the resources of the Colony were. After referring to the postage on newspapers, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom since the duty was imposed, Mr. Samuel invited the attention of the Committee to balance-sheet No. 1, which was for 1863—the year in which the large deficiency was brought to light. The deficiency had been ascertained to amount to £398,849 14s. 5d., to meet which the Government were authorized to issue £400,000 of Treasury Bills. All these Bills had been realized with the exception of £766 14s. 8d., and the unsold portion were now on their way from England to the colony. Balance-sheet No. 2,—for the year 1864,—showed an estimated deficiency of £407,626 7s. 11d. To meet this deficiency, short-dated debentures were authorized to be issued in the previous year, but not one of those debentures had yet been sold; so that, the Government were indebted for the whole of the amount to the banks and to the revenue of 1865. The next balance-sheet,—viz., that for the current year (1865), showed a deficit balance of £22,313 6s. 7d., which, compared with the deficiencies of previous years, was but a small amount. The smallness of this deficiency, however, was only brought about by making savings on various appropriations, a proceeding which would be justified by no other circumstances than the pressing claims of an overdrawn account at the bank. In referring to the humiliating position in which the Government were placed by their dependence on the banks for accommodation, he stated that at one part of the year the Treasurer did not know that he would be able to pay the cheques of the following month. Of the deficiency for 1864—£407,626 7s. 11d.—the sum of £357,408 had been

already paid with funds borrowed from accounts, as follows:—Treasury Bills, £30,948 1s. 11d.; revenue of 1865, £98,714 10s. 8d.; Bank of New South Wales, £83,333 14s. 8d.; Oriental Bank, London, £20,818 14s. 9d.; Lodgments, £92,238 16s. 4d.; Church and School Fund, £19,658 9s. 7d.; Civil Service Superannuation Fund, £1,429 7s. 10d.; Scab in Sheep Fund, £10,267 2s. 10d. In order to show the exact financial position of the country, he had prepared a statement of the liabilities on the 27th November—two days ago. On that date the overdrafts with the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney and London, and with the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, amounted in all to £476,000. Other liabilities consisted of credits opened with the Oriental Bank Corporation, including interest to 1st January, 1866, £345,557 11s. 7d.; debentures due 1st January, 1866, £300,000; Treasury Bills, unsold and returned, £76,000; sums due to special accounts, £127,188 17s. 10d.; making a total of £1,324,794 0s. 7d. Notwithstanding this enormous liability, none of the colony's debentures in England (of which there were more than enough to cover the amount) had yet been sold. The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1866 were to him a matter of the greatest solicitude, because it depended much upon the spirit in which the House met his propositions whether the financial difficulties would be alleviated or not. The revenue was estimated at £1,966,504, and the sum proposed to be raised by loan was £728,000, making the total amount of receipts £2,694,504. The estimated surplus at the end of the year was £47,670 13s. 5d., which, however, would be converted into a deficiency of over £49,000, if the House insisted upon certain proposed expenditure with respect to the minor roads. He would not go through all the items of revenue, but merely mention the Land and the Customs, showing the falling off as compared with the previous estimate. The land revenue was £516,501, or about £120,000 less than the original estimate, and the Customs showed a falling off of about £15,000. On the 1st January, 1868, there would be £400,000 of Treasury Bills falling due, but which might be considered as due in April, 1866, because they might be presented in payment of revenue, and would then have to be honoured. There were also £100,000 of short-dated debentures falling due on 31st December, 1867, and another £100,000 in 1868, so that in a little more than two years there were sums falling due to the amount of £600,000. To

provide for this large sum it became his painful and unpopular duty to submit increased taxation. The necessity for taxation was shown by the fact that the English newspapers and the Stock Exchange were noticing that the colony was borrowing money for current expenditure. In connection with this matter he had considered a variety of schemes. The most eminent authorities agreed in condemning income or property taxes, so that he would not think of them. He proposed to go to the Customs for a large amount of revenue. First, he intended to equalize the spirit duties. From this source he expected to get £30,000; from whisky, perfumed and other spirits, £4,710; from an increased duty on wine, £6,500; on beer, in wood and bottle, £25,100. Draught beer would be left untouched. From an alteration in the sugar duties £20,000 was expected; from an increased duty on opium, £5,000; on leaf tobacco, £5,000; dried fruits, £10,000; hops, £3,400; malt, £1,450; rice, £13,000. The next proposition was one of a debatable character, and one that he would not make but for the pressing necessities of the State, viz., a double duty on tea. This would yield an increase of £44,000. The total amount anticipated from the propositions relating to Customs was £168,000. He also intended to impose upon everyone in business an annual license. This would not be an offensive tax, but would have the effect of more equally distributing the burden of taxation. The list of proposed licenses was then given. This kind of tax had been in operation a number of years in various countries in Europe, including Florence, Venice, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Russia, and France; also in the United States of America. After a few further remarks upon the public debt, Mr. Samuel moved all the resolutions, in order to take the discussion upon them as a whole.

On the 6th December, the Order of the Day for the resumption of the Committee being read, Mr. Parkes proceeded to move a contingent motion standing in his name. Mr. Forster submitted to the Speaker whether such amendment were admissible, as alluding to matter not yet reported to the House from Committee of Ways and Means. The Speaker ruled that, the usual statement of Ways and Means having been laid on the table, the amendment was not objectionable. Mr. Parkes then moved:—

“1. That this House, fully sensible of the present painful position of affairs, regrets that more satisfactory steps have not been taken to meet the public difficulties, and earnestly desires to consider and mature measures of permanent relief.

"2. That, nevertheless, this House declines to accept the new proposals of Taxation submitted by the Colonial Treasurer, which do not embody sound and equitable principles, and are not calculated to promote the public welfare."

The debate was terminated on the 14th December, when the amendment was lost, on a division of 40 to 29, and the original motion carried by 39 to 30.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, where resolutions imposing a duty of 10s. per gallon upon spirits and £2 per ton upon rice, were agreed to,—the former by 35 to 33, the latter by 48 to 19. The resolution proposing that certain duties be levied on sugar, having been amended by including confectionery, made chiefly from sugar, was rejected by 40 to 28. The proposed duty of 2s. 6d. per cwt. on treacle and molasses was defeated by 43 to 22. The levy of 6d. per gallon on ale and porter in wood and bottle was amended, on division of 38 to 29, thus: On ale and porter in wood, 6d.; in bottle, 3d. per gallon. The proposed duty of 6d. per lb. on tea was lost by 36 to 32; that of 10s. per cwt. on dried fruits was carried by 52 to 15. A reduction of the proposed duty on tobacco to 1s. 3d. per pound, proposed by Dr. Lang, was rejected by 55 to 7; and the original proposal of 1s. 6d. per lb. was defeated by 36 to 26. The resolution proposing the imposition of annual licenses was defeated by 32 to 30.

On the 19th Mr. Cowper made a Ministerial explanation. He said that in consequence of the virtual defeat of his financial scheme Mr. Samuel had resigned the office of Colonial Treasurer. He claimed the consideration of the House, in order to afford time for the appointment of a successor. Under present circumstances he did not feel justified in relinquishing office. There was an absolute necessity for the immediate augmentation of the revenue of the Colony, and the conflict of the House was as to proper modes of obtaining it. He could not yet say what proposal the Government were likely to submit; possibly they would have to fall back on *ad valorem* duties. He desired to make one more effort to restore the finances of the country before finally abandoning office.

On the 20th December the resolutions agreed to were reported. Mr. Cowper then made a Financial Statement to the Committee, in which he informed the House that in consequence of the refusal of the Committee to sanction all

the proposals of the late hon. Treasurer for raising taxation, it was necessary that recourse should be had to other methods. The first mode which the Government would propose to meet the present exigency would be to consider on what expenditure reductions could be effected; and as the House had expressed a decided opinion in favour of retrenchment, the Government would be encouraged in this course. A reduction to the extent of £20,000 would be effected in the police expenditure. The other proposal made was the levying of *ad valorem* duties. He proposed, therefore, that there should be charged on the importation of goods not liable to duty by any existing law a duty of £5 for every £100 of the value thereof, certain specified articles excepted. This impost would yield a probable revenue of £177,995. The resolutions were agreed to, and after midnight were reported to the House.

On the 21st December Mr. Cowper obtained leave to bring in the Additional Customs Duties Bill and the Colonial Spirits Duty Bill, founded on the tariff resolutions. The next day the Bills were passed through all their stages in the Assembly, and were transmitted to the Legislative Council, whence they were returned on the 12th January, 1866. Assent was reported on the 21st February.

On the 21st December, upon the House going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Forster moved contingent motions, which, after debate, were passed without division:—

“(1.) That this House is of opinion,—

“(1.) That the contract subsisting between the Imperial Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of mails to and from the Australian Colonies and Great Britain, by way of Suez, has not been carried into effect in a manner satisfactory to this House, or calculated to advance the commercial interests of this Colony.

“(2.) That the said contract has not been, nor is its continuance likely to be, productive of any public benefit to the people of this Colony, commensurate with the cost thereof.

“(3.) That consequently, and with a view to future modification and improvement of existing arrangements, it is desirable, so far as may be consistent with public honor and good faith, that steps should be taken by the Government, with as little delay as possible, for the withdrawal of this Colony from its share in the said contract.

“(2.) That the purport of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by Address to the Governor, accompanied by a request that His Excellency will, as early as possible, communicate the same to the Imperial Government.”

On Mr. Samuel resigning the office of Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Marshall Burdekin was appointed in his stead. Mr. John Robertson was appointed to the other vacant portfolio in the Cabinet (that of Secretary for Lands), which had been vacant for two months, in consequence of the election of Mr. Arnold as Speaker. Mr. Cowper moved, on the 9th January, 1866, "That the seat of the honorable member for West Sydney (Mr. Robertson) be declared vacant," which was agreed to. He then moved that the seat of Mr. Marshall Burdekin (Colonial Treasurer), be declared vacant by reason of his acceptance of office.

Upon this Mr. Parkes moved the following amendment:—

"That, in declaring such vacancy, this House feels it to be its duty at once to express its entire disapproval of Mr. Burdekin's appointment."

The amendment was carried by 25 to 10, and the original motion, as amended, by 21 to 11. During the progress of the debate the resignation of Mr. Plunkett—who was absent from Sydney when the appointment was made—was mentioned. After some private business had been disposed of, Mr. Parkes and Mr. Martin interposed objections to the further progress of the business of the House that evening. Mr. Cowper thereupon, after a brief explanation of the steps which had been taken in reconstructing the Ministry, moved the adjournment of the House.

On Tuesday, 16th, Mr. Cowper announced that since the last vote of the House on the question of the appointment of a Colonial Treasurer he had advised a dissolution. His Excellency, however, declined to grant it; and thereupon he and his colleagues had tendered their resignation. He then stated that the immediate cause of the retirement of the Ministry was the failure to give satisfaction to the House in their appointment of a Treasurer. But, besides this, there were the difficulties with which he had in vain attempted to grapple during the last few months in the retirement from office of some of his oldest and most valued colleagues. In retiring from office he took to himself some credit for the fulfilment of a portion of the task which he had assumed upon entering it—the repression of bushranging, and the restoration of the public finances. There were still many important measures yet remaining to be passed, and he commended them to the earnest attention of his successors.

Mr. Martin having been commissioned by the Governor to construct an Administration, succeeded in forming a Ministry, thus constituted :—

James Martin	Attorney General.
Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary.
Geoffrey Eagar.....	Colonial Treasurer.
John Bowie Wilson.....	Secretary for Lands.
James Byrnes	Secretary for Works.
Robert Macintosh Isaacs.....	Solicitor General.
Joseph Docker.....	Postmaster General.

Mr. Forster was offered, but declined, the office of Secretary for Lands. On Monday, 22nd January, Mr. Martin and his colleagues were sworn in; on Tuesday, 23rd, the new appointments were announced to the House. Parliament then adjourned till the 20th February, when the new Ministers, having all been re-elected, met the Assembly.

Shortly before Mr. Cowper resigned efforts were made, chiefly at the instance of Mr. Plunkett, to bring about a coalition of parties, by an association of Mr. Cowper and Mr. Martin in the same Ministry, but the attempt was unsuccessful. Mr. Robertson, whose seat was declared vacant on his acceptance of the office of Secretary for Lands in the late Administration, was defeated by Mr. Windeyer, for West Sydney, on presenting himself for re-election. Mr. Burdekin also was defeated, for the Williams electorate, by Mr. Manton.

On the 20th February Mr. Martin announced that although he was aware there were many questions of importance before the House, the Government did not pledge themselves to any of them. They proposed only to proceed with the Estimates of Expenditure, which would be brought down on the following week, and to pass one or two measures which would not admit of delay. With reference to the reduction of the public expenditure, it was not proposed to act on a report on retrenchment from heads of departments furnished in compliance with a request by the late Government. Many land reserves had lately been made without a proper official report; and, touching the land question, the Government were determined that the land law should be carried out strictly and in a straightforward manner. As to the question of State-aid, it was not a Cabinet question at all, and the present Government did not propose to take it up; should it be brought forward in the House the members of the Ministry were individually free to follow their personal predilections. The questions of Public Education and of the

constitution of the Legislative Council were not urgent, and would be considered in due course. Measures to deal with present difficulties on the subject of Municipalities, with the police expenditure, with the compulsory application of revenue for the gradual liquidation of the Public Debt, the conduct of charitable institutions and of lunatic asylums, would receive consideration. Mr. Martin concluded by asking the co-operation of the House in the speedy completion of the public business. Should they do so, it was intended to call Parliament together in June next, so as to adopt the proper course of finishing the public business within the current year.

Mr. Macpherson moved, on the 27th February, for a Committee of the Whole to consider the propriety of a permanent appropriation out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the sum of £28,000 annually for defraying the expenses of Public Worship. The debate ensuing was adjourned till the next day, when the question was carried by 26 to 23. The Order of the Day for the appointment of a Committee having been moved, a long debate, lasting till after midnight, ensued, when a motion for its adjournment was carried by 22 to 17. No further action was taken on the subject.

The Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Eagar) made his Financial Statement on 2nd March, 1866. He said that within three months two Financial Statements had been made—one by Mr. Samuel, in October of 1865, and the second by Mr. Cowper in December of that year. So that the Committee had had the fullest information as to the position and prospects of the colony at those two particular periods. He (Mr. Eagar) was in such a position that, instead of having to ask the House for fresh taxation he should show comparatively favourable results at the close of the present year. The year 1865 having expired, he was enabled to show the Committee the actual revenue raised during that year as well as so much of the expenditure as had actually occurred. Another difference between his position and that of his predecessors was that the question of the taxation of the country had been settled definitely for a time at least. He would call attention to his estimate of Ways and Means for 1866. He ended the year 1865 with an estimated deficiency of £2,671 3s. 3d.; Mr. Samuel's estimated deficiency was £22,313 6s. 7d. On the year's actual revenue there was an increase of £21,332 over and above the calculation of the late

Treasurer. Mr. Samuel's supplementary estimates amounted to £71,725 9s. 11d., against his (Mr. Eagar) estimate of £84,210 6s. 5d. The smaller deficiency on the year's estimated revenue arose from two circumstances—from the collection of a larger amount of revenue during the last three months of the year than had been estimated; and from his having to place a larger amount under the head of savings. Mr. Eagar proceeded to submit the probable outcome of the accounts at the end of 1866. He started with a deficit of £2,671 3s. 3d. On the debit side (inclusive of a sum of £20,000 required for the Panama Postal Service) the charges amounted together to £1,932,745, and charges to be provided by loan £820,500. On the credit side it appeared they were likely to have revenue amounting to £2,084,511, which, with the amount to be provided by loan, would leave an estimated surplus of £149,094 16s. 9d. He might call attention to the mode pursued by the late Government in carrying out the retrenchments insisted on by the House. A circular had been sent round to the heads of departments to the effect that unless they could propose some possible retrenchment they would have to submit to a ratable reduction of all salaries. His Government dissented entirely from that mode of dealing with the question, conceiving that the responsibility of carrying out the retrenchment insisted on by the House should fall on the Ministers themselves. Some of the recommendations obtained had been adopted, whilst some had been ignored by the Government, and to that extent reductions in departmental expenses had been made. Mr. Samuel's estimates amounted to £1,331,717, whilst those of the Government of which he was a member amounted to £1,367,942, showing an increase in some respects of £77,233, and a decrease in other respects of £41,000. Mr. Eagar proceeded to specify the reductions and additions made in the estimates for the public service. Among the items struck off was a pension of £200 to Mrs. Chisholm; whilst the Government were willing to recognise the claims of that lady they thought that it was not by a pension, but by a lump sum that she should be rewarded. It could not be expected that the Government could have done more than they had during their short term of office in the matter of retrenchment. The general idea of the Government was—that they could not cut down salaries; but they could reorganize, and could get done by private individuals many things, therefore, done by the Government. He now came to the subject of the

public debt. The idea of providing some machinery for investing funds with a view to reduce and extinguish the public debt was not new to the public. The Government would adopt the suggestion of appointing Commissioners, to whom should be paid annually a sum of not less than £10,000, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to invest for the purpose of extinguishing the public debt. The deficiency loans might be left to be dealt with by the Commissioners. That loan embraced an authorized issue of £400,000 of Treasury Bills; but of that sum there was an unsold balance of £77,500. During 1866 and 1867 provision to repay this loan must be made, as the time of payment was limited to that period. Then there was a Loan Act for deficiency purposes, lately passed, to raise £550,000; and another authorizing the raising of £300,000 to meet a like sum falling due on the 1st January, 1867. These two loans had a term of ten years to run from the time of the passing of the Loan Acts. On 1st January, 1868, debentures would fall due to the amount of £400,000, and the remainder of the deficiency loan at subsequent dates. He thought the House would agree with the Government in their determination to introduce a bill to appoint Commissioners, to whom should be paid a sum of money every year to be invested and employed by them for the purpose of extinguishing the public engagements. The Customs revenue for January and February, 1866, showed an increase of $52\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the corresponding two months in 1865. The progress of the revenue would place the Colony in a most fortunate position, but that the current year was burdened with engagements in consequence of the non-sale of debentures in London. The revenue received from all sources for January and February of that year (1866) amounted to £311,832, a very fair guarantee that the estimate of £2,000,000 for the year was not above the mark. Of this revenue only £136,503 had been spent, proper to the year 1866; so that if there were nothing to do but to meet current liabilities by current revenue there would be a large balance at the close of the year. But owing to the non-sale of the Colony's debentures in London, the sum of £63,914, for loans, and for services of 1864, and further sums for other purposes, had been advanced, making a total of £157,499. To that extent, therefore, the public debt had been reduced. Coming to the general loans account, the debt due to the Oriental Bank, including outstanding credits, was £940,900, against which they held

debentures in London and in transit to the nominal value of £1,716,300. The amount due to the Bank of New South Wales in London was, on general account, £85,000, and on Treasury bills advance, £7,600. The agreement with the Oriental Bank was 1 per cent. above that of the Bank of England. The cash balance at the bank on the previous night was £146,288 3s. 9d., but that, no doubt, would be reduced by the payment of salaries that day. While the Government had this aggregate balance to their credit the Consolidated Revenue account had at its credit, for the first time in two years, the sum of £3,878. But the whole of the large general credit balance of £146,288 was likely to be swept away before the March mail went out, as the Oriental Bank had refused to make the advance necessary to pay the interest on the public debt due in London in July. Consequently he would be obliged to withdraw the amount (£146,288) and send it home to meet the demand. By the agreement the Oriental Bank had made with the late Government it had the absolute power to sell the debentures of the colony at any price to cover its cash advances. He trusted the information he had afforded was sufficient to satisfy the Committee. He could scarcely hope the approval of the Committee would be extended to all the Government had done or that they had left undone. He concluded by moving a *pro-forma* motion for supply.

On the 15th March Mr. Eagar obtained leave to bring in the Public Debt Commissioners Bill, which was, after midnight, read a first time. The Order of the Day for its second reading was, on the 22nd March (a.m.), discharged from the paper; and a similar bill was introduced and read a first time that day. On the 25th March Mr. Eagar moved the second reading of the bill. After debate the House divided equally—14 to 14. The Speaker gave his casting vote with the ayes, and the question that the House resolve itself into Committee was put, when the division was again equal—15 to 15. The Speaker again gave his vote with the Ayes, whereupon the House went into Committee on the Bill, where it lapsed.

A question introduced by a motion of Mr. Forster, on the 19th December, 1865, having been amended, with the concurrence of the House, was passed on the 9th March, 1866, appointing a Select Committee “to consider and report upon the expediency of altering the number of Members of the

House, and correcting certain anomalies and inconveniences of the existing system of representation, by the construction of new or division of existing electoral districts if required." The Committee brought up a Progress Report on the 4th April, in which they recommended the resumption of the inquiry in the next Session.

On the 6th March Mr. Rodd moved that the export duty on gold was unjust and impolitic, was injurious to the prosperity of the gold-fields, and should be abolished—a resolution which was negatived by 19 to 16.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the 7th March, Mr. Forster moved an amendment to the effect that, with a view to uniformity, and to the more thorough and systematic reduction of the public expenditure, the Estimates of Expenditure before the House ought to be withdrawn, and resubmitted in a more economical form. The amendment was negatived without division.

Mr. Forster moved, on the 13th March, relative to the Ocean Mail Service, that the subsidies granted by the Legislature should for the future be confined to an equivalent in the carriage of mails, and that tenders for any such service should be invited publicly in the Colony; also, that the vote arrived at by the House, on 20th April, 1865, in favour of steam communication via Panama should be rescinded. The resolution, after debate, was negatived by 21 to 16.

Mr. Cowper, on the 13th March, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act rendering newspapers liable to postage. During the debate that ensued, lasting beyond midnight, the House was counted out. On the 20th March, Mr. Cowper re-introduced his motion, which, after debate, was negatived by 24 to 20.

The Appropriation Bill and the Loan Bill passed through all their stages in the Assembly, on the 28th March, and were agreed to by the Council without amendment on 7th April.

Parliament was prorogued by proclamation on the 7th April, 1866.

The Third Session of the Fourth Parliament was opened on the 24th July, 1866. His Excellency Sir John Young, in his Opening Speech, announced that the increased taxation to which Parliament had given its sanction for the purpose of maintaining the public credit had proved fully as productive as was anticipated. The public income was now

considerably in excess of the expenditure, and when loans already authorized had been negotiated there would be no reason to doubt that the deficit would be discharged within the time prescribed by law for that purpose. It was believed that the failure to negotiate the securities of the Colony in London had arisen from causes other than doubts as to its power to meet all its engagements. Bad seasons had been productive of much distress in different parts of the Colony; but there was reason to anticipate more favourable ones. It was necessary, in view of the threatening aspect assumed by some of the European Powers, that steps should be promptly taken to fortify Port Jackson. No new taxation would be necessary to meet the expenditure for the ensuing year. Among the more important Bills announced were those for regulating Public Education; for amending the law regulating the Police Force, and also, in some particulars, the Land Laws.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Joseph, seconded by Mr. Macleay, and, after debate, adopted.

On the 25th July, on the motion of Mr. Martin, the seat of Mr. Chas. Cowper, jun., who had been absent without permission for an entire Session, was declared vacant.

On the 31st July Dr. Lang obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act to regulate and restrict the Immigration of Chinese. On the 14th August the second reading of this Bill was rejected by a majority of 18 to 16.

Mr. Buchanan, on the 24th August, introduced a Bill to reduce the salaries of all future Governors to £5,000 a year. The Bill passed its second reading and went through Committee, but an amendment by Mr. Egan upon the third reading, to the effect that it be read a third time that day six months, passed on a division of 22 to 21.

A Bill for the equalization of Ministerial salaries was introduced by Mr. Forster on the 25th September and passed through the Assembly, but no further action was taken in the matter.

Mr. Macpherson moved on the 28th August for a Committee to consider the permanent appropriation out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the sum of £28,000 annually, for defraying the expense of Public Worship. The debate, which ranged over three nights, was terminated on the 5th September, when the question was passed on a division of 24 to 21. On the 18th September, on the motion that the House

resolve itself into Committee to consider the subject, a long and animated debate ensued. The House was counted out after midnight. The Order of the Day for the consideration of the subject was subsequently restored to the paper, and thereafter postponed for two months. On the 21st November the House went into Committee upon a division of 27 to 26. In Committee a Question of Order arose which was reported to the Speaker, thus: An Honorable Member had proposed that the sum be reduced by £27,999 19s. 11½d.—was such amendment in order? The Speaker ruled that it was. On Mr. Macpherson proposing the resumption of the Committee, objection was taken, as the Committee had not obtained leave to sit again. The Speaker ruled that the proposed question could not be entertained, and that the Committee had lapsed.

On the 5th September Mr. Parkes obtained leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for Public Education, which was then read a first time. On the 12th September Mr. Parkes moved its second reading, and in a long speech he adverted to the main provisions of the Bill. Clause 1 provided for the formation of a Council of Education, of which the Colonial Secretary was for the time being to be *ex officio* President. Clause 5 provided for the appointment of the Council by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive, for a term of four years. A provision was made that the members might retire by rotation, so that while the members were perpetually retiring the body itself would be perpetually in existence. Then it was provided that no two of the five members of the Council of Education should be of the same religious persuasion. The necessary powers to appoint and remove teachers and inspectors, to expend the money voted by Parliament, to establish and maintain public schools, to train and examine teachers, and to provide for the discipline to be enforced were conferred upon the Council by another clause. Clause 7 gave the Council power to frame regulations, which were not to have the force of law till they had been before the Parliament a whole month, during which time it could exercise a direct power of disallowance. Clause 8 provided that a public school might be established in any locality where, after due inquiry, the Council of Education should be satisfied that there were at least forty children who would regularly attend such school on its establishment. Clause 9 provided that

where a public school had an attendance of not less than eighty scholars it should be lawful for the Council to certify as denominational any school situated not more than five miles from such public school. Clause 10 provided for the appointment of teachers of the same religious persuasion as that of the denominational schools wherein they were employed to teach. Clause 11 provided that the religious instruction in denominational schools should be left entirely under the control of the heads of the denomination to which such school should belong. Clause 12 provided that in districts where the scattered state of the population made it impracticable to establish a public school the Council of Education should appoint itinerant teachers. Clause 13 provided for the establishment of training schools for the education of teachers; clause 14 for the salaries of teachers, which should be fixed, and regulated by the number of pupils. The next clause provided for a scale of fees to be paid by children; and clause 16 provided that education should be free in cases where payment was neglected by parents. Clause 17 provided that four hours in each day should be devoted to secular education in public schools. One hour was set apart when the clergyman of any denomination might visit the school and instruct the children belonging to his religious communion; a proviso being added that when this was not availed of the time should be devoted to ordinary instruction. Clause 25 provided that existing schools should be taken over and allowed twelve months to conform to the provisions of the Act.

The debate was adjourned for a fortnight, and resumed on the 26th September, when Mr. Macpherson moved an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The debate was continued on the 3rd, 4th, and 10th September, on which latter date the second reading was passed by a majority of 36 to 14. In Committee the proviso in the 5th clause as to no two of the five members of the Council being of the same religious denomination was omitted; the minimum attendance at Public Schools (clause 8) was reduced to twenty-five, and (clause 9) to seventy; at Denominational Schools to thirty. A new clause, to stand clause 13 of the Bill, was inserted providing for the assistance of schools established by private persons in remote districts; and several other amendments were made. On the 25th October the Bill was reported with amendments, the third

reading was passed by a majority of 40 to 5, and the Bill was sent to the Legislative Council.

There, on the 14th November, the Postmaster-General (Mr. Docker) moved its second reading. Mr. Plunkett moved an amendment :—

“That before this Bill be read a second time it be referred to a Select Committee to inquire into and report on the present state of education in the Colony ; on the alleged defects in the present systems in operation ; and on the causes and remedies thereof.”

The debate terminated on the 22nd November, when the amendment was lost by 22 to 3, and the Bill was read a second time. Having passed through Committee, it was read a third time on 12th December, and returned to the Assembly with amendments, of which the most material were : The provision that the Colonial Secretary should be *ex officio* President was struck out, and power was given to the Council of Education to appoint their own President ; a new clause providing for the recovery of school fees was inserted ; non-vested schools were included ; clause 10 was omitted, and another substituted providing for the nomination of Trustees for denominational schools who might appoint teachers subject to approval ; and a proviso as to the existence of a public school in the locality of a denominational school, in clause 9, was struck out.

On the 17th the amendments made by the Council were considered in Committee of the Assembly. The amendment introducing a third class of schools was disagreed to, as were also those in the 9th clause, and that substituting a new clause for clause 10. The Council having, on the 19th December, had the disagreements of the Assembly under consideration, insisted, among others, on maintaining their amendments in clause 9. The Legislative Assembly, on the other hand, insisted upon its disagreements in clause 9 ; but on the 21st December a message was received from the Legislative Council stating that it no longer insisted on its amendments. Assent to the Bill was reported on the 21st December.

Mr. Eagar made his Financial Statement on 27th September, 1866. He began by stating that the previous year (1865) had been in some respects a memorable one. In that year, for the first time since the establishment of Responsible Government, an attempt had been made to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure by new taxation.

The fact of a financial deficiency had been previously disputed; but the amount had at length assumed such formidable dimensions as to remain no longer a matter of controversy. The accumulated deficiency was £850,000. During the year 1865 new sources of revenue were resorted to, making a total addition of £200,293 to the revenue, which addition had so favourably influenced the operations of the year as to change the estimated deficit of £2,671, 3s. 3d. to a surplus of £28,177 12s. 5d. This favourable balance was occasioned by the Appropriation Estimates having been considerably in excess of the sum actually required—the difference forming an item in the account which was stated as “savings.” The revenue and expenditure account for 1866 therefore started with a credit balance of £28,177 12s. 5d. This, it was estimated, would on the 31st December be increased to £70,564 0s. 10d.—a much smaller sum than was predicted in March, viz., £149,094 16s. 9d. This large discrepancy was caused by necessity having arisen for a supplementary estimate, making provision for a large amount of interest upon overdrafts for public works and charitable institutions, and for deficiencies in votes for police; and by an over-estimate of £61,931 in the revenue returns. The revenue for 1867 was estimated at £2,253,505, or £226,338 more than that of 1866. The principal items in the expected increase were,—in the Customs, an additional £45,003; Land Sales, £90,000; Postage, £10,000; Railways, £28,000; and Telegraphs, £3,000. The charges upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund were set down at £2,013,992, in which were included several new items, such as reformatories, gaols, public works, defences, and the Panama mail vote,—and some important increases upon the old ones, notably, the Public Instruction vote, which had been increased by £10,000. It was also proposed by the Government that the salaries of the whole of the Civil Service should be reduced by one-twelfth. This they considered a preferable mode of retrenchment to that proposed by the previous Government, which imposed upon the heads of departments the task of suggesting reductions. The total saving effected by this means would be over £41,000. The surplus at the end of 1867 was estimated at £310,077 0s. 10d., notwithstanding which, however, it was necessary—on account of temporary embarrassment caused by the unpopularity of the Government debentures in the London market—to borrow more money in order to carry on the public works

of the Colony. Correspondence was read from the Oriental Bank, London, showing that the method adopted of issuing short-dated debentures had seriously militated against their sale. This fact, although the revenue was in excess of the expenditure, had compelled the Government in May and June to raise a loan on equitable terms to carry on to the end of the year, public works which had exhausted the revenue. £200,000 had been borrowed at an average of 7 per cent., viz., £100,000 from the Savings Bank at 6 per cent., and £100,000 from the Mutual Provident Society at 8 per cent. The overdraft due to the Oriental Bank—against which they held about £2,000,000 in debentures as security—was over £800,000. For this sum the Government had to pay the high rate of 11 per cent. interest. In consideration of this fact, therefore, instructions of a positive, definite, and peremptory character had been given to the Oriental Bank to sell the whole of these debentures without any reserve. The state of financial affairs in the Colony had given rise to much discussion, among other things, on the subject of a National Bank of Issue. Extracts strongly recommending the establishment of such an institution were read from the report of the Select Committee appointed in 1852 to inquire into Currency and Banking. What was desirable in 1852 was pre-eminently so now; inasmuch as it could be shown by incontrovertible figures that the banking business of the city was done upon a most erroneous and infirm basis; and if such a crisis as now seemed impending were to come, the result would inevitably be a most ruinous commercial panic. Such a calamity could be averted by no surer or more easy method than the establishment of a National Bank.

A Select Committee (on the motion of Mr. Forster) was again appointed on the 25th September, to report on the expediency of correcting certain anomalies in the Electoral Law. On the 12th December the Committee brought up a report, wherein they stated that the inquiry was not yet completed; they therefore recommended its further resumption in some future session.

A petition was presented by Mr. Macleay, on the 30th October, signed by the chairman of a public meeting, setting forth that there were in the city and suburbs large numbers of persons unable to find employment, and praying relief. On the 31st, in reference to this subject, Mr. Sutherland moved that it was expedient to employ temporarily on Public Works such persons as were suffering distress from want of

employment. The question passed. On the 1st November a Select Committee was, on the motion of Mr. Macleay, appointed to inquire into the distress existing among the working classes. In their report, brought up on the 4th December, the Committee recommended the imposition of a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on all timber except in the log; furniture, carriages, and other manufactures of wood; boots, shoes, saddlery, and harness, and all apparel and slops imported after the 1st July, 1867. On the 18th December Mr. Macleay moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Parkes submitted to the Speaker, whether the recommendation contained in the report of the Select Committee ought or ought not to have originated in a committee of the whole House. The Speaker gave his opinion in the affirmative, and suggested an amendment, referring the question to a Committee of the Whole. A motion to that effect was thereupon made by Mr. Macleay, but the House, during the debate, was counted out.

A Volunteer Force Regulation Bill was twice introduced by Mr. Parkes, but, owing to the lateness of the Session at which it was brought forward (13th December), it was withdrawn on the 20th December.

Acts were passed this Session to repeal the Pitt-street Tramway Act of 1861; and to continue the Felons Apprehension Act for another year. Also, an "Act to extend the powers of the Municipal Council of Sydney"; and an "Act to prohibit Burials within the City of Sydney." A Triennial Parliaments Bill was introduced by Dr. Lang; but, on the 18th September, a motion for its second reading six months thence was carried by a majority of 18 to 17.

On the 13th December the Appropriation and Loan Bills were passed through all their stages in the Assembly, on the 18th were agreed to by the Council without amendment; and on the 22nd assent was reported thereto.

Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency Sir John Young on the 22nd December. The passing of measures for the establishment of Reformatory and Industrial Schools was adverted to. The Act for the establishment of Public Schools would make a great and beneficial change in the system of primary instruction. The delay which had occurred in the disposal of debentures in the London market had created a serious embarrassment, which had rendered a stoppage of the Public Works for a short time imminent.

That calamity had been averted by a timely arrangement with local monetary institutions, which had enabled the Government to carry on its ordinary expenditure till the crisis in London had passed away. During the recess negotiations would be entered into with the Colonies of Victoria and South Australia.

A Postal Conference was held in Melbourne in March, 1867. The proceedings extended from the 4th to the 20th. Six Colonies were represented—Victoria, by the Hon. James M'Culloch and the Hon. G. F. Verdon; New South Wales, by the Hon. Henry Parkes and the Hon. Joseph Docker; South Australia, by the Hon. J. P. Boucaut and the Hon. W. Duffield; Queensland, by the Hon. A. Macalister and the Hon. St. George R. Gore; Tasmania, by the Hon. T. D. Chapman; and New Zealand, by the Hon. J. Hall and Mr. Crosbie Ward. The Hon. James M'Culloch was elected Chairman of the Conference.

On 12th March resolutions were moved by Mr. Parkes, which, having been verbally amended, were unanimously agreed to. They were to the effect:—

"1. That any scheme of ocean postal communication agreed upon by this Conference should, in providing for the general convenience, be so adapted to special interests as to secure the concurrence and support of all the associated Colonies.

"2. That any such scheme will be valuable to each of the Colonies in proportion to the number of points of commercial intercourse which it shall be made to include, consistently with expedition and regularity of conveyance between Great Britain and Australia.

"3. That the facilities for the transmission of merchandise and for passenger traffic ought not to be overlooked as collateral advantages.

"4. That the advantage of more rapid telegraphic communication by way of Torres Straits commends that route to the favourable consideration of the Conference.

"5. That the contributions of the associated Colonies to the cost of any such general scheme should be proportioned, not so much by calculations of the actual population or the post-office correspondence as on the basis of a compromise of interests and preferences in view of a common federal object.

"6. That, considering our political connection as dependencies of the Crown, and the interest of Great Britain as a commercial nation in the trade and progress of the Colonies, one-half of the cost of any such aggregate scheme ought to be borne by the Imperial Government.

"7. That in the proposed federal action the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand are considered as possessing equal interests, which may be approximately estimated as follows:—

Victoria.—On the basis of population and commerce, with her general interest in Australian progress, and her special interest in the maintenance of the Suez route, from her undoubted priority of advantages derived from it.

New South Wales.—On the basis of population and commerce and the same general interest, with her supposed greater interest in the Panama route.

New Zealand.—On the same basis of individual and general interest, with her undoubted priority of advantages in communication *via* Panama.

“8. That the interests of Queensland, governed by her geographical situation, require a special service which does not present any considerable postal advantages to the other Colonies, but that it is not desirable that Queensland should be disunited from the other Colonies in the settlement of this question.

“9. That the Colonies of South Australia and Tasmania will be least affected by the proposed adjustment of the existing postal arrangements.

“10. That, in order to establish a postal system affording regular fortnightly communication by three lines, *via* Brisbane and Torres Straits to Singapore, *via* Melbourne and South Australia to Suez, and *via* New Zealand to Panama, with the necessary branch services, the six Colonies represented at this Conference should contribute a moiety, not exceeding £200,000, of the total cost, in the following proportions, viz. :—

Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	One-fourth.
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	One-fourth.
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	One-fourth.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	One-seventh.
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	One-twelfth.
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	One-fiftieth.

“11. That it is expedient that the six Colonies represented at this Conference should act in concert in urging these views, and should join in a memorial to Her Majesty, setting forth the mutual advantages to be derived by Great Britain and Australia from their adoption.”

On 14th March it was agreed that, in the absence of a representative from Western Australia, the contribution of that Colony to the Postal Service should remain as theretofore.

Certain details as to contracts and the rate of speed were considered and arranged on 15th.

The most important resolutions passed by the Conference next day (16th) were: By Mr. Gore—

“That it is the intention of the Colony of Queensland to proceed with the extension of the electric telegraph wire beyond Port Denison, until it reaches the point where it is intended to unite with the submarine cable of the Anglo-Indian Telegraph Company, provided that if within two (2) years no steps are in progress for laying the submarine cable the Colony will establish a line to Cape York.”

By Mr. Verdon—

“That it is expedient, for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions of this Conference, that a Federal Council be established, consisting of representatives of the Australasian Colonies.”

A Memorial to Her Majesty was adopted on 18th, on motion of Mr. Parkes. This commenced by stating that the Conference had had under consideration certain correspon-

dence from Earl Carnarvon (Secretary of State), in which the various Australian Colonies were urgently invited, in combination, to provide for the Steam Postal Service between Point de Galle and Australia, the Imperial Government engaging to pay one-half the necessary subsidy. The social and commercial status of the Colonies represented in the Conference were then set forth. The Associated Colonies, by their representatives in Conference, had agreed to contribute annually a moiety not exceeding £200,000 of the entire cost of maintaining three lines of postal communication; and they were prepared to act in combination in contracting for the necessary services to open and maintain those routes in connection with the British Contract Service to India and China and the West Indies. The memorialists, in conclusion, urged the claims of the great Colonies they represented to favourable consideration, and trusted that their project might receive support.

In reference to the Memorial, a series of resolutions by Mr. Parkes was passed, pledging the representatives of each Colony, on the conclusion of the sittings of the Conference, to take necessary steps to obtain the approval of the Executive to the Memorial, and to urge the Governments of the Colonies represented to adopt early measures to give legislative sanction to the agreements of the Conference.

The Fourth Session of the Fifth Parliament of New South Wales was opened on the 2nd July, 1867, by His Excellency Sir John Young. The Opening Speech announced that during the recess the Government had negotiated with the neighbouring colonies in reference to matters of grave importance. The Industrial Schools Act had been brought into operation, and a vessel had been purchased and filled out as a reformatory for vicious and neglected boys. Under the Public Schools Act the Council of Education had been appointed; all the schools entitled to assistance had been brought within its operation; and twenty-six new public schools had been established. A Conference had been held between the Government of New South Wales and that of Victoria in regard to the Border Duties. These negotiations resulted in an arrangement which had been acted upon since February with satisfactory results, but which would require the sanction of Parliament to give it full legal effect. A conference of the Governments of the Australasian Colonies had been held in Melbourne upon the subject of steam postal

communication with Europe and America. During the past year the work of railway extension had been prosecuted with great vigour. Floods productive of unprecedented distress had recently visited the Colony, and aid from the public funds had been afforded by the Government. The Customs revenue had not reached the estimated amount, which circumstance, together with the expiry of the Package Duty Act at the end of the year, might render certain financial proposals necessary. Bills for amending the Land Laws and for increasing the efficiency of the Volunteer Forces would be introduced without delay. There was reason to hope that bushranging had been effectually checked.

Mr. Lee moved the Address in Reply, which, after debate, was adopted.

On the 3rd July the House proceeded to the election of Chairman of Committees. Mr. Atkinson Alfred Patrick Tighe was proposed by Mr. Martin; Mr. Thomas Garrett was proposed by Mr. Robertson. After debate, which lasted beyond midnight, Mr. Garrett was elected by a majority of 26 to 25.

On the 4th July Mr. Buchanan obtained leave to introduce a Bill to reduce the salaries of future Governors to £5,000. On the 30th August the second reading of the Bill was negatived by 21 to 19.

On the 9th July Dr. Lang moved that the House go into Committee to consider the propriety of renewing the bonus on cotton-growing. This was negatived by 17 to 9.

Dr. Lang, on the 16th July, introduced a Bill to limit the duration of all future Parliaments to three years. The order of the day for the resumption of an adjourned debate on the second reading of the Bill was discharged, on motion of Mr. Piddington, by a majority of 24 to 16.

On the 16th July Mr. Neale moved a resolution to the effect that the House viewed with alarm the present inadequate and uncertain supply of water to the city and suburbs of Sydney, and dreaded the lamentable consequences that must ensue to the health and life of the inhabitants, if by drought or other cause that supply should become exhausted or diminished. It was therefore of opinion that it was the duty of the Government to institute an inquiry by competent persons for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of reliance could be placed on an unlimited and constant supply of water being obtained in all seasons from our present source

of supply ; and, if that source should be considered unequal to meet the requirements of the citizens, then that immediate measures should be adopted for securing to the city and suburbs of Sydney a more reliable and plentiful supply of pure water. An amendment by Mr. Lucas, referring the consideration of the subject to a Select Committee, was negatived by 33 to 7, and the original question passed.

On 10th July Mr. Parkes moved that the House approve of the agreement entered into by the Representatives of the Australasian Colonies at the Postal Conference held in Melbourne, and also the memorial to Her Majesty adopted thereat.

The Federal Council Bill—a measure arising out of one of the resolutions which had been passed at the late Inter-colonial Conference held in Melbourne, was introduced by Mr. Parkes on the 11th July, 1867. On the 18th July Mr. Parkes moved the second reading of the Bill, the object of which was to authorize the appointment of Members of the Executive Council to represent the Colony in any Federal Council which might thereafter be created by the authority of any two or more of the Australasian Colonies, and conferring certain powers on these Members. Mr. Burdekin drew the attention of the Speaker to certain provisions in the Bill, whereon the Speaker ruled that it could not be further proceeded with, as it ought to have originated in a Committee of the Whole, and to have been recommended by a Message from the Crown. The Order of the Day was then discharged on division of 22 to 16. On the 8th August the House in Committee passed a resolution affirming the desirableness of introducing a similar Bill. This passed through both Houses with slight amendment, and assent thereto was reported on 9th October.

A debate occupying two nights took place on a motion made by Mr. Macpherson on the 23rd July with regard to the new regulations under the Public Schools Act. The particular regulation in question was to the effect that such books only as were sanctioned by the Council were to be used for ordinary instruction. Mr. Macpherson's motion was that the House was not prepared to sanction this Regulation unless the words "in public, provisional, and half-time schools" were added thereto. (The principle involved was as to the use of such books only in denominational schools.) On the 26th Mr. Thornton moved an amendment referring the regu-

lations to a Select Committee. Both the amendment and the original question were negatived—the former by 23 to 12, the latter without division.

The Border Duties Bill, a Bill to ratify an agreement made on the 12th January, 1867, between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, and to declare the said agreement binding from the 1st of February, was introduced on the 12th July by Mr. Martin, and read a first time that day. Its second reading passed on the 24th July by a majority of 38 to 8, whereupon it was committed and, later, reported without amendment. Having passed its subsequent stages in the Assembly, the Bill was sent to the Council, where it was agreed to without amendment. Assent was reported on the 3rd September.

Mr. Parkes introduced a Volunteer Force Regulation Bill on the 16th July. On the 24th July the Order of the Day for its second reading having been read, the Speaker ruled that the Bill ought to have originated in a Committee of the Whole, and should be recommended by a message from the Crown, whereupon Mr. Parkes withdrew the Bill; and on the 2nd August, in Committee, a resolution that it was desirable to introduce such a Bill was arrived at. On the 8th August the Bill passed its second reading without division. In addition to the ordinary regulations for the control and organization of volunteer forces, the Bill contained a provision to the effect that every Volunteer should be entitled after five years' continuous service to a free grant of fifty acres of land in consideration of efficiency. After being slightly altered in Committee, the Bill passed through the Council without amendment. Assent was reported on the 9th October.

On the 30th July Mr. Buchanan moved resolutions to the effect that the Church and School Lands should be at once sold, and the proceeds vested in the Council of Education for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Public Schools Act. Mr. Martin moved the Previous Question, which, at midnight, was negatived by 11 to 21.

A message was received on the 8th August recommending the appropriation of £5,000 to provide for the proper reception of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, whose intention to visit the Colony had been notified. A resolution to that effect was accordingly passed on the 14th in Committee of the Whole.

A Bill, introduced on 3rd September by Dr. Lang, to repeal the Chinese Immigration Act, passed through both Houses; assent thereto was reported on the 21st November.

On the 4th September Mr. Martin moved for a Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution :—

“That in the opinion of this House it is expedient to raise a loan of £3,000,000 for railway purposes.”

A debate ensued, during which Mr. Robertson moved :—

“That the House declines considering the proposition of the Government for borrowing £3,000,000 until more fully informed of the financial condition of the Colony, and of the direction or directions in which it is proposed to distribute the expenditure on the contemplated new railway extensions.”

The debate was resumed on the 18th September, when Mr. Robertson's amendment was negatived without division. On the 19th September (after midnight) the debate was terminated. An amendment by Mr. Piddington to the effect that the Loan should be submitted in London for public competition, was negatived by 32 to 22; and the original question was carried by 32 to 23. On the 2nd and 3rd October, in Committee, the resolutions were debated; and an amendment by Mr. Tighe was carried :—

“That in the opinion of this House it is expedient to raise a loan of £1,000,000 for the completion of the Railway Lines already mentioned.”

On the 26th November Mr. Eagar introduced a Bill giving effect to this resolution, which subsequently passed through both Houses.

Mr. Eagar made his Financial Statement on the 12th September. He reviewed at considerable length the two preceding years, tracing the gradual development of the balance from a deficiency of between £2,000, and £3,000, to a surplus of £38,133. This surplus was somewhat larger than was estimated, the savings having increased beyond expectation. During the year the whole operations of the Government had become more extensive, as was demonstrated by various Supplementary Estimates, while the actual revenue showed a corresponding increase. The estimated revenue was put down at a low figure in consequence of several disastrous and drougty seasons; but the worst anticipations were, happily, not realized, and the higher figures were the result. Looking at the operations of 1865 and 1866, he had no doubt—notwithstanding that a number of unforeseen items had necessitated the large Supplementary Estimate of £107,442—that on the

31st December there would be a surplus of a quarter of a million. Regarding the deficiency loan account, he might state that this was comprised in the securities issued under the Treasury Bills Act of 1864, and the Debenture Act of 1865. The former authorized the issue of Treasury Bills to the extent of £400,000 to meet the deficiency that accrued under the Administration of Mr. Cowper, and the latter provided for the issue of short-dated Debentures, amounting to £550,000, to meet the estimated deficiency accrued under the Administration of Mr. Martin. These loans had been disposed of, and were now maturing. The first payment under the short-dated debenture issue was due on 31st December, 1867—£100,000. The Treasury Bills falling due on the following day amounted to £398,500, and the second payment of £100,000 of the short-dated debentures, due 31st December, 1868, he would also take, making a total of £598,500. The estimated surplus and the unexpended balances of the debentures and Treasury Bills would amount to £356,008, and this being applied to the reduction of the £598,500, would still leave a balance of £242,492 to be provided for. The Government had no intention of introducing any new taxation to meet this sum, but considering that the debt had arisen under circumstances not likely to recur, and having a right to calculate upon surpluses in succeeding years, they felt justified in casting the extinction of the remaining portion of the debt upon the future surplus. With reference to the contemplated loan of £3,000,000, it might be stated that mistakes had been made in the method of disposal of the debentures. A sufficiently large sum should have been borrowed when the money market was favourable; whereas, under the existing system, the sales had been very irregular, a larger amount having been sold at a low than at a high figure. Besides which, the loans were taken without making provision for a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt. The Government proposed to make an alteration in the character of the system—that instead of issuing debentures, which, by-and-bye, might form a large sum to be paid by posterity, a sinking fund, which would extinguish the loan in twenty-six years, should be provided. It was also thought that a preferable mode to that of employing a banking institution would be to place loans in the hands of some large monetary house. Negotiations had been opened between the Government and such a house. The agent of a Paris firm, whose character and standing the Government agent in

London had favourably reported upon, had offered a loan of £2,000,000 upon most advantageous terms, and the offer had been accepted, conditionally upon the approval of Parliament. It was proposed to offer the remaining £1,000,000 on the joint account of the contractors and the Government. The interest upon this sum and the annual sinking fund would be met by the estimated surplus and a new impost on kerosene oil, together with the interest on the temporary investment of the money. Should the new Land Bill pass, an additional sum would be received in 1869. So that from these sources, without a single additional tax upon the country (with the exception of the small impost on kerosene), sufficient revenue was expected to pay the interest of this particular debt, the object of which was to extend the railways of the country among the very people whose contributions would assist in paying the interest. He concluded by moving a formal resolution setting apart from the revenue the sum of £1,455.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Garrett on the 24th September, to the effect that it was desirable and expedient that the Newspaper Postage Act of 1864 should be repealed forthwith, was negatived by 25 to 19.

On the 21st August Mr. Martin introduced a "Bill to amend the Land Laws and to make better provision for the freehold settlement of the Colony." On the Order of the Day for its second reading being read, the Speaker ruled that the Bill should have originated in Committee of the Whole. The expediency of bringing forward such a measure having been affirmed in Committee, Mr. Martin, on the 2nd October, re-introduced the Bill. On the 10th its second reading was moved. A long debate ensued, Mr. Egan proposing, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time this day six months." On the 17th October the debate was terminated, when Mr. Egan's amendment was carried by a majority of 32 to 30.

Next day Mr. Martin asked for an adjournment, in order that the Government might have time to consider the course they should pursue; and on the 23rd October the Premier made a Ministerial Statement. He said that the Ministry had decided not to resign until a specific motion of want of confidence had been carried. He admitted that the Government had been twice defeated; but in neither case did the rejection of the proposed measure render it impossible for the Government to carry on the business of the Country. The railway policy of the Government had been rejected, but

the proposal would be introduced and carried at some future time. With regard to the Land Bill, there were only two principles insisted on by the Ministry—lengthened tenure and an increased rent. They were thus in no difficulty; and, if the House had lost confidence in the Government, it should be expressed in a more direct way. He and his colleagues thought the Government still had a majority in the House; therefore, they should continue to retain office.

At the conclusion of this statement Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would move next day:—

“That, in the opinion of this House, it is inconsistent with the principles of Responsible Government for the present Ministry to continue to hold office, in view of the recently sustained defeats in their most prominent public policy.”

The debate on this motion occupied till the 31st October, when the question was negatived by 31 to 21.

On the 7th November Mr. Macleay moved—as an amendment on the motion for going into Committee of Supply—

“That this House disapproves of the financial policy of the Government, inasmuch as it contemplates the continuance of the present five per cent. *ad valorem* duties, which have been found by experience to be of little use for the purposes of revenue or protection, while they have been most injurious to the trade of the port of Sydney.”

The debate terminated on the 13th November, after midnight, the amendment being lost by 29 to 15.

Mr. Samuel, next day, gave notice of a contingent motion—as an amendment to that on going into Committee of Supply—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the Ways and Means, as estimated by the Colonial Treasurer, are inadequate to meet the proposed expenditure for the years 1867 and 1868.”

The Order of the Day for the resumption of the Committee of Supply having been, from various causes, postponed, the motion was not made till the 11th December, when, after debate, it was lost on division by 27 to 20.

A Bill to amend the representation of the Colony was, on the 27th November, introduced by Dr. Lang. On the 20th December the motion for its second reading was negatived by 20 to 17.

His Excellency Sir John Young being about to depart from the Colony, Valedictory Addresses were adopted by both Houses on the 20th December, to which, on the 8th January, 1868, a Reply was laid before each House of Parliament severally.

Sir John Young retired from the Government of New South Wales on 24th December, 1867.

The following figures are taken from the Registrar-General's Returns, and give a statistical view of the progress of New South Wales during the period of Sir John Young's Administration :—

Year.	Population.	Land under Cultivation.	Imports.	Exports.
1861	358,278	297,575 acs.	£6,391,555	£5,594,839
1862	367,495	302,138½ „	9,334,645	7,102,562
1863	378,934	307,035 „	8,319,576	6,936,839
1864	392,589	318,854 „	10,135,708	9,037,832
1865	411,388	378,254½ „	10,635,507	9,563,818
1866	431,412	451,225¼ „	9,403,192	9,913,839
1867	447,620	413,164 „	6,599,804	6,880,715

	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	General.	Loan.	Ordinary.	Loan.
1861	£1,448,610	£394,457	£1,540,005	£433,224
1862	1,628,885	644,285	1,608,810	526,708
1863	1,550,047	649,116	2,064,299	537,795
1864	1,693,792*	290,983	1,862,245	464,656
1865	1,938,656†	298,578	1,760,516†	554,278
1866	2,833,459†	419,720	2,125,414†	887,157
1867	2,034,490†	534,966	2,249,521†	686,112

	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091
1862	273,389	2,620,383	6,145,651	125,541
1863	262,554	2,032,522	7,790,969	135,899
1864	284,567	1,924,119	8,271,520	164,154
1865	282,587	1,961,905	8,132,511	146,901
1866	278,437	1,771,809	11,562,155	137,915
1867	280,201	1,728,427	13,909,574	173,168

* Includes £270,543, proceeds of Treasury Bills.

† Includes "Church and School Lands Revenue," "Police Reward Fund," "Police Superannuation Fund," and "Superannuation Fund," 27 Vic. No. 11.

CHAPTER XII.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.—1868-1872.

Sir Trevor Chute, Administrator—Duke of Edinburgh—Attempted assassination of the Duke—Financial—Prorogation—re-assembling of Parliament—Defeat of the Martin administration—The Second Robertson Ministry—Select Committee on Treason and Assassination—Newspaper Postage Act—Samuel's Financial Statement—Prorogation—Opening of Sixth Session—Samuel's Financial Statement—Constitutional powers of Legislative Council—Dissolution—Sixth Parliament—Immigration—Financial Statement—Railway extension—Prorogation—Intercolonial Conference—re-assembling of Parliament—Financial Statement—Stamp Duties Act Continuation Bill—Ministerial Statement—Cowper Agent-General—The Martin-Robertson Coalition—Lord's Financial Statement—Powers of Legislative Council—Internal Communication—Death of Sir William Denison—Prorogation—Intercolonial Conference of 1871—Opening of Session—Border Duties—Lord's Financial Statement—Border Customs Duties collected by New South Wales Government—Piddington's Amendment—Dissolution of Parliament—Earl Belmore retires—Statistics.

SIR TREVOR CHUTE, K.C.B., administered the Government till the arrival of the Earl of Belmore, who entered office on 8th January, 1868.

On the 9th January, a Message from His Excellency was read in both Houses, informing the Parliament that he had been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and that he had assumed the Government of the Colony. Congratulatory Addresses were adopted by the House, and presented to the Governor, to which he replied in suitable terms.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh at this period visited the Australian Colonies. Upon his advent in Sydney loyal addresses were adopted, on 16th January, by both Houses of Parliament, as well as by various Societies and Institutions representing the entire community, To all of these suitable replies were made by His Royal Highness.

In the midst of the festivities celebrated in honour of his arrival, the Duke was wounded at Clontarf by a pistol-shot discharged by a man named O'Farrell.

In the Legislative Assembly, on the 12th March, Mr. Martin announced that intelligence had just been received of an attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh; and the House adjourned in consequence.

The next day, on the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Martin, referring to the attempt made the previous day to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh, moved the adoption of an Address expressive of horror at the crime, of loyal attachment to the Royal Family, and of solicitude for the welfare of His Royal Highness. The Address was passed unanimously and with enthusiasm. The Members of the Legislative Assembly thereupon proceeded to Government House, where His Excellency promised that he would take an early opportunity of presenting the Address to the Duke of Edinburgh.

In reference to the same subject, on the 18th March, the Legislative Council also adopted a similar Address, which was subsequently presented to the Governor.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued on the 20th March, containing the following reply to the various Addresses therein published :—

“ Government House, Sydney,
“ 19th March, 1868.

“ I have received with sincere gratification these numerous Addresses, and desire to return my warm thanks for the expression of sympathy which they contain.

“ The cowardly act of one individual has not, in any degree, shaken my confidence in the loyalty of the people of this Colony towards the Throne and Person of Her Majesty, or in their affection for myself ; and I shall gladly convey to the Queen the universal expression of horror and indignation which the attempt to assassinate me has called forth from Her Majesty’s faithful subjects in Australia.
“ ALFRED.”

On the 18th March Mr. Martin moved, and Mr. Robertson seconded, a motion for the suspension of the Standing Orders, with a view to the passing through all its stages in one day of a “ Bill for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom, and for the better suppression and punishment of seditious practices and attempts.” The Bill passed through all its stages in both Houses in one day ; and assent thereto was reported on the next day.

On the 16th March, the Order of the Day for the resumption of the Committee of Supply having been read, Mr. Samuel moved an amendment to the effect that the expenditure for the year 1868 ought to be so framed as to be clearly within the income of the year ; and that the surplus existing at the end of the year 1867, accruing as it did from the proceeds of taxation, levied in order to discharge the deficit debt, ought to be appropriated for that purpose. Mr. Samuel’s amendment was lost by 22 votes to 20.

On the 23rd March Mr. Robertson also moved a contingent motion upon going into Committee of Supply, to the effect that a detailed schedule should be submitted to the House before it proceeded with the consideration of the Estimates, exhibiting the mode in which the intended reduction of £120,000 was to be made. The amendment was lost by a majority of 30 to 22.

Certain resolutions in reference to Education were made by Mr. Forster on the 6th April. He moved (as an amendment on the motion for going into Supply):—

“That this House is of opinion, that the system of Public Instruction at present subsisting in Public Schools requires to be rendered more secular in character, by discontinuing the use in such schools of whatever books are calculated to inculcate religious doctrines in a form not acceptable to all classes of the community, particularly all such books as contain doctrinal or Scripture lessons from the New Testament, as included among the books laid upon the table of this House by the Colonial Secretary, on November 29, 1867.”

The motion, after a debate extending beyond midnight, was negatived by 20 to 8.

On the 15th April Mr. Forster moved an amendment contingent on the motion for going into Committee of Supply. The amendment stated that the general circumstances of the Colony, and in particular the state of the public service and of the public finances, rendered considerable retrenchment of the public expenditure absolutely necessary; that it was the duty of the Government to carry such retrenchment into effect without delay, by a general and thorough re-organization of all the public departments, and in particular by reduction of the number of persons employed therein, as well as of all salaries in excess of the service rendered; and that it was highly desirable to economize the expenditure upon public works, and to render more equitable the distribution thereof, by such further extension of the municipal principle as might tend to withdraw this expenditure from the control and supervision of the Central Government, and to place a larger share of the burden thereof upon the districts and the parties chiefly benefited thereby. The motion was, at a late period of the evening, negatived by 25 to 17.

The attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh formed the subject of Addresses to the Queen, which were severally adopted by the Legislative Council and Assembly, on 20th May.

Acts to amend the Military Contribution Act of 1865; to amend the Stamp Duties Act of 1865; and to prohibit the

supply of intoxicating liquors to Aborigines in any quantity that should produce intoxication, were passed this Session; as also was an Act to establish Municipalities, introduced by Mr. Parkes, on the 7th November, 1867. In the Legislative Council, on the 17th October, Mr. Plunkett introduced a Bill to abolish capital punishment (except in cases of murder or treason), which was negatived on the motion for its second reading.

Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency the Earl of Belmore on the 27th April. The Parliament was congratulated on the passing of a considerable number of useful measures, prominent among which were the Border Duties, Postage, and Volunteer Force Regulation Acts. By means of loans recently authorized it was hoped that various important works would be actively proceeded with, including the Northern, Western, and Southern lines of railway. The reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was next referred to; and the attempt which had been made upon his life had but more fully made manifest the attachment of all classes to the Throne and Person of Her Majesty.

On the 17th September, 1868, Mr. Parkes withdrew from his office of Colonial Secretary, in consequence of circumstances connected with the dismissal of Mr. W. A. Duncan, the Collector of Customs. This officer had been suspended by the Colonial Treasurer for alleged insubordination. When the Parliament met, pursuant to prorogation, on the 13th October, the papers in this case were laid on the table of the House; and Mr. Samuel gave notice of the following motion in reference to the circumstance out of which the dismissal arose:—

“That this House having taken into consideration the circumstances connected with the recent seizure of a case of goods imported by Mr. Ebenezer Way, is of opinion:—

“(1.) That the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer in ordering the case of goods which had been duly seized and condemned for a breach in the Customs Laws to be given up, and afterwards to be valued for *ad valorem* duty at £55, when they had been entered by the importer at a declared value of £30—the invoice value having been ascertained to be £58—acted in violation of law, and in a manner calculated to endanger the public revenue.

“(2.) That this House having taken into consideration the circumstances connected with the dismissal of Mr. W. A. Duncan from the office of Collector of Customs, is of opinion that he ought not to have been dismissed, and that the course pursued by the Government was not only harsh, but unjust, to an officer who had so long and zealously served the public.

“(3.) That this House is of opinion that the appointment of the present Collector of Customs at a reduced salary is mistaken economy, and meets with the disapproval of this House.”

The Fifth Session of the Fifth Parliament was opened on 13th October, 1868. The Governor's Opening Speech stated that during the recess the Railways and other Public Works had been vigorously proceeded with. On the Southern line 29 miles had been opened for traffic, and it was expected that the remaining 19 miles to Goulburn would be completed by the end of March next. The Western line had been extended 15 miles beyond the Weatherboard, and another extension of 34 miles would probably be opened within the next nine months. On the Northern line the rails had been permanently laid for 22 miles beyond Singleton, and by January next the extension of 31 miles as far as Muswellbrook would be completed. All the contracts had been taken to the several terminal points sanctioned by Parliament, with the exception of the last 2 miles into Bathurst, for which plans and specifications were being prepared; and tenders had been invited for the manufacture, in the Colony, of the whole of the rolling stock required for the next five years, commencing on the 1st January, 1869. These Southern and Western extensions had been of great benefit to the public, and, among the good results produced, a large addition had been made by them to the public revenue; the Railway income of the year being £28,000 in excess of the sum received during the corresponding period of the last year. Extensive works for the improvement of Harbours and Navigation along the coast were being pushed on as rapidly as was practicable. Bills were projected to amend the land laws, to provide for the disposal of Church and School Lands, and to consolidate the public debt of the Colony. The Speech concluded by congratulation upon the favourable prospect of an abundant harvest, which promised to afford seasonable relief, after several years of continuous agricultural distress.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Lackey, seconded by Mr. Burns. Mr. Robertson moved the following amendment:—

“But we feel that we should be wanting in our duty if we did not, on the earliest opportunity of which we can avail ourselves, respectfully express to Your Excellency our regret that, on the retirement of the late Colonial Secretary, Your Excellency did not secure an Administration having the confidence of this House.”

When the division took place on this amendment there were 28 on each side. The Speaker gave his casting vote with the Noes. The Ministry, however, recognizing the significance of

the vote, obtained an adjournment. Mr. Martin then asked for a dissolution; but His Excellency the Earl of Belmore declined to grant it, and thereupon Mr. Martin resigned. Mr. Robertson was sent for, and formed a Ministry, as follows :—

John Robertson	Colonial Secretary.
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer.
William Forster	Secretary for Lands.
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works.
Sir William Montagu Manning	Attorney General.
Joshua Frey Josephson	Solicitor General.
Daniel Egan	Postmaster General.
Robert Owen	{ Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

Ministers were all re-elected, and met the House on the 8th December. The gist of Mr. Robertson's Ministerial explanation was—there had been difficulties in the formation of the Administration, because they had succeeded a coalition Government; and because of the admitted unsatisfactory state of the public finances. The only peculiarity about the present Administration was that its Attorney General (Sir William Manning) did not hold a political appointment. The fiscal policy of the Government would be that usually understood as Free Trade. They would endeavour gradually to abolish the *ad valorem* duties, to entirely abolish duties on intercolonial products, and to establish a uniform Tariff and Customs Union for Australasia. The Land Laws would not be interfered with, except to make them more clear and more generally useful; and no change would be made in the Education Act, except to render its working more satisfactory. They would repeal the newspaper tax, would bring forward an improved scheme of immigration, would press onward public works, and would endeavour to obtain without delay Parliamentary sanction to the expenditure for 1869; and to that end the Treasurer would lay the Estimates on the table the following day, and make his Financial Statement in the next week.

At the conclusion of the Premier's address, Mr. Parkes gave notice of a resolution which he accordingly moved next day, in the following terms :—

“That the present Administration does not possess the confidence of this House.”

The debate was protracted till the 22nd December, when the motion was negatived by 29 to 25.

After the termination of this debate the House proceeded to the election of a Chairman of Committees. Mr. Robertson proposed Mr. Thomas Garrett; Mr. Martin proposed Mr. John Fitzgerald Burns. Mr. Garrett was elected by a majority of 27 to 22.

On the 15th December Mr. Macleay moved for a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the existence of a Conspiracy for purposes of Treason and Assassination, alleged by a former Colonial Secretary to have subsisted in New South Wales; and to receive all evidence that might be tendered or obtained concerning a murder, alleged by the same person to have been perpetrated by one or more of such conspirators, the victim of which murder was said to be unknown to the police.

On the 3rd February Mr. Macleay brought up the Report from the Select Committee; and on the 16th February he moved:—That the House,—having duly considered the Report of the said Select Committee—resolved as follows:—

“(1.) That there is no evidence to warrant the belief that the Government was aware of any plot or intention to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, before his arrival in this country, or at any time previous to the attempt upon his life.

“(2.) That it does not appear that any extraordinary precautions were taken for the preservation of the life of His Royal Highness, either on the occasion of his landing, or at any period during his stay in this country, up to the moment of his attempted assassination.

“(3.) That there is no evidence to warrant the belief that the crime of O’Farrell, who attempted to murder the Duke of Edinburgh, was the result of any conspiracy or organization existing in this country, or, as far as the Government had or have any knowledge, the result of a conspiracy or organization existing elsewhere.

“(4.) That there is no evidence whatever of the murder of any supposed confederate in the alleged plot.

“(5.) That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an Address to the Governor, with a request that His Excellency will forward the same to Her Majesty’s Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

Mr. Parkes moved an amendment:—

“(1.) That the Report of the Select Committee, appointed on the 15th December, 1868, to inquire into the existence of a Conspiracy for purposes of Treason and Assassination, presented by the Chairman on the 3rd instant, contains numerous statements and inferences not warranted by the evidence, and is made an instrument of personal hostility against a Member of this House, in disregard of the authorized objects of the inquiry, and manifestly for party purposes.

“(2.) That the evidence shows that several principal officers of the Government,—who, from their official position and experience, were best qualified to form a correct judgment of the occurrences, and the state of public feeling

during the time of excitement previous and subsequent to the attempt to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh,—were, and are still of opinion, that meetings of seditious persons were held in the Colony; that the criminal O'Farrell was not alone and unaided in his attack upon the life of His Royal Highness; and that persons openly sympathized with the attempted assassination.

“(3.) That the evidence shows that rumours of intended violence towards His Royal Highness, more or less definite, were in circulation before the 12th March, 1868; and that some of such rumours have proceeded from sources unknown to the Government at the time, and that, therefore, they supply independent evidence in support of the statements of the official witnesses.

“(4.) That the important results of the inquiry set forth in the preceding second and third resolutions, and also other matters of serious moment which ought to have been faithfully represented to this House, have been either set aside altogether or improperly and prejudicially dealt with in the Report.

“(5.) That this House expresses its disapprobation of the said Report, and directs that it be expunged from the proceedings of the Select Committee.”

On the 17th February, after midnight, the amendment was carried by a majority of 32 to 22.

A Bill, introduced by Mr. Samuel, to continue the Stamp Duties Act of 1865, was passed through both Houses on the 23rd December, 1868.

On the 22nd January, 1869, the second reading of the Triennial Parliaments Bill (introduced by Dr. Lang on the 15th December, 1868) was negatived by 20 to 18. The Bill was then discharged by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The resumption of the Committee of Ways and Means on the 20th January was interrupted by Mr. Piddington, who moved an amendment:—

“That it is the opinion of this House that the proposal of the Colonial Treasurer, embodied in his Estimate of Ways and Means for the year 1869, to borrow £100,000 to meet the third instalment of short-dated debentures, due on 31st December, 1869, is contrary to the stipulation contained in the 1st section of the short-dated Loan Act, 29 Vic. No. 4, and highly prejudicial to the public credit.”

After debate the amendment was lost by 23 to 13, and the Committee resumed.

During the debate on a resolution introduced by Mr. J. Stewart on the 5th February, to the effect that the Newspaper Postage Act of 1864 should be repealed, the House was counted out. Mr. Burns, on the 10th February, moved a resolution, which was passed without division, “That the Government should during the present Session introduce a Bill for the immediate repeal of the Newspaper Postage Act of 1864.” On the 19th February Mr. Stewart re-introduced his resolution, during debate on which the House was again counted out. Having been restored to the paper, the debate

on the motion for the repeal of the Newspaper Postage Act was resumed on the 26th February, and it was carried by a majority of 21 to 12. On the 12th March, in reference thereto, a Message from the Governor was delivered by Mr. Robertson, in which it was stated the Governor felt persuaded that it was not the intention of the Legislative Assembly that any attempt should be made during the present Session to repeal the Act in question; but that he would be prepared on the next meeting of Parliament to take steps to carry into effect the wishes of the Legislative Assembly.

On the 17th March Sir James Martin, as a question of Privilege, moved:—

“(1.) That this House desires to express its regret that His Excellency the Governor should have thought proper, in his Message No. 17, of the 12th of March instant, to attribute to it an intention apparently at variance with the language used by it, in reference to the Newspaper Postage Act of 1864.

“(2.) That this House feels it necessary, in defence of its undoubted rights, to deny the power of His Excellency to initiate any measure for the repeal of the before-mentioned Act, or of any other Act, inasmuch as such power can be exercised only in Parliament, and on the motion of some Member thereof.

“(3.) That this House desires further to deny that the sanction of His Excellency is in any way necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the wishes of this House in reference to the repeal of any existing law, except when the Bill, to accomplish such repeal, shall be presented for His Excellency's approval.

Dr. Lang moved the Previous Question, which was negatived by 26 to 16.

On the 4th March Mr. Lucas moved, contingently on the House going into Committee of Supply, a motion to the effect that the House was of opinion that the Parliament should be dissolved, and a new one summoned without delay. This was lost, after a long debate, by 35 to 21.

On the 22nd March resolutions were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means authorizing the issue of Treasury Bills for any sum not exceeding £343,200 bearing interest at 5 per cent., and payable on the expiration of twelve calendar months from the date thereof.

Mr. Samuel, on 7th January, made his Financial Statement. He referred to the doubts that had been expressed concerning the realization of the late Colonial Treasurer's anticipations as to the future financial prospects of the country—doubts which he considered perfectly justified by the balance sheet before them. The surplus estimated by the late Treasurer for 1867 in September, 1866, was £310,077; in September, 1867, it was

estimated at £251,951 ; in March, 1868, the estimated surplus was put down at £153,094, and now it had dwindled to £67,726. The actual state of things was that at the end of 1868, taking credit for the surplus from 1867, a deficiency of £157,454 3s. existed. This was £50,000 more than the retiring Treasurer estimated in July, the amount having been increased by a larger Supplementary Estimate than was contemplated. Turning to the account for 1869, an estimated surplus of £31,123 would be found. This was effected by crediting the account with £100,000 proposed to be raised by loan to meet a liability of equal amount on short-dated debentures. This proceeding could be justified by a brief review of the history of the deficit since 1865. In that year the amount was £800,000, but it had now increased to £850,000 on account of the forced sale of a number of debentures considerably under par. Taxation had been levied to meet this deficiency to the extent of £798,330, but the increase in the public expenditure was about the amount of the extra taxation. This was not a time, therefore, to have recourse to more taxation ; so it was proposed to form a small funded debt for the Colony, independent of the debts in the London market, which would be a good investment for Colonial Trustees, and ensure the circulation of the interest in the Colony. Such a loan as this, bearing interest at 5 per cent., would go off readily at a premium, and the debt might thus be annihilated in about 30 years without any sensible pressure. Before alluding to other matters, attention might be drawn to the public debt of the Colony, which a return, showing the exact due dates of the debentures, proved to be £9,585,830. The consolidation of this debt would be attempted next Session if the present Government remained in office. Such a course would not be easy or advisable now. The sale of the million loan in England recently had been most satisfactory, the average gross rate being £98 3s. 4d., which, deducting charges, left a net average of £96 4s. 2d. With regard to the banking account, on the 27th October, 1868, the cash balance to the credit of the Government was £204,269 10s. 11d. but £150,000 of this item was a loan from the Bank out of the million loan. On the 31st December, 1868, the £150,000 had been paid off, and a credit balance still remained of £138,000. Among certain interesting returns which had been prepared was one showing how the expenditure was increasing. In 1857 the total appropriations amounted to £1,195,765 ; the estimated appropriations for 1869 were

£2,135,449. The expenditure per head of the population in 1857 was £3 18s. 3d.; in 1869 it was estimated at £4 11s. 7d. The Government having had but limited time to go through the Estimates, those of the previous Government had been taken. But the present Government intended to do their utmost to keep down the expenditure of the country, as a proof of which the Treasurer had made several reductions in his own department. The policy of the Government would be to remove any existing restrictions upon trade. It would be desirable to abolish the *ad valorem* duties, which were demoralizing in their effect. Care would be taken that every one should contribute his just proportion to the Revenue, and, if any additional taxation became necessary, it should be arranged equitably. The Government of New Zealand had suggested a Conference upon various topics of inter-colonial importance, especially the best means of obtaining the admission of the wool of these Colonies into the United States free of duty. This was a direct proof of the reciprocal advantages of Free Trade. With reference to the Panama Mail Service, the Company had not realized all that was expected of it, and the cancellation of the contract was undoubtedly a beneficial step. A *pro formá* motion for Supply concluded the address.

The Treasury Bills Bill, founded on certain resolutions reported from Committee of Supply, introduced by Mr. Samuel, passed through both Houses, and was assented to on 1st April; as were also the Appropriation Bill and the Public Works Loan Bill.

In the Legislative Council, on the 11th March, Mr. Docker moved resolutions condemnatory of the expenditure of public money without the consent of the Council. The debate was terminated on the 23rd March, when an amendment made by Mr. Hay, to the following effect, was carried by 11 to 6:—

“(1.) That as it appears that certain moneys authorized to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund by the Act which received the Governor’s assent on the sixteenth day of this month had been issued before the Bill was brought up to this House, the Council desires to express its regret that such an irregularity has been permitted, and, in view thereof, to repeat its resolutions as passed on the 29th day of June, 1860.”

Parliament was prorogued by proclamation on 1st April, 1869.

The Sixth Session of the Fifth Parliament was opened by the Governor (Earl of Belmore) on the 28th September,

1869. The Opening Speech stated that during the recess Ministers had been occupied in preparing important measures of reform ; and that progress had been made in effecting such moderate reductions in the public expenditure as had been found compatible with efficiency and with due recognition of the just claims of public servants. A Despatch from the Secretary of State would be laid before Parliament, announcing an important change in the policy of the Imperial Government with regard to the employment in the Colony of Imperial troops. Negotiations had been entered into with the Government of Queensland, with a view to the establishment of telegraphic communication with Europe, and of additional postal communication by way of Torres Straits ; a Conference of all the Colonies upon matters of common interest was likewise projected. New arrangements had been made for the conduct of the Colonial Agency in London. Provision had been made for the commencement of a Free Library in Sydney, the premises of the Australian Library having been rented, and the books of that institution purchased for that purpose. The increase in the area of land sold had during the first six months of the year reached a rate of 50 per cent. over that of any like period since 1862. Railway lines had been completed to Muswellbrook and Goulburn, and those to Bathurst and Murrurundi were progressing. A proposal for further railway extension would be submitted. The telegraph lines of the Colony had reached an extent of 5,500 miles ; and nearly 500 miles more were in course of construction. The debentures of the Colony continued to command the confidence of English capitalists, the rates last reported being higher than for some years past. The Treasury Bills issued under the Act 32 Vic. No. 14 had all been negotiated at unprecedented rates. Of the Bills announced, the most important were those for amending the electoral system, for shortening the duration of Parliaments, for reduction of the salaries of future Governors and of other high functionaries, and for the abolition of *ad valorem* duties and the Newspaper Postage Rate. The revenue up to the current period considerably exceeded that of the corresponding period of the previous year, and there was reason confidently to expect that the revenue of 1869 would not fall short of the estimate.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Church, seconded by Mr. W. Campbell, and after a debate extending beyond midnight was adopted without a division.

Mr. Samuel made his Financial Statement on 14th October. He said that to give the Committee a correct idea of the financial position of the country it would be necessary to take them back to the year 1867. In making his previous statement the surplus for that year was estimated at £67,726 2s. 5d. This amount had been increased by "savings" (*i. e.*, the unexpended portions of excessive appropriations) to £104,918 8s. 2d. But the accumulation of "savings" was deemed an inconvenience, and in the proposed Audit Bill, provision was made for their extinction. This surplus of £104,918 8s. 2d. was carried over to 1868. The revenue for 1868 was £2,034,887, while the actual expenditure, as near as could be ascertained, was £2,170,176 7s. 10d., which was an excess of expenditure over revenue of £135,289 7s. 10d. By bringing over the surplus of £104,918 8s. 2d. from 1867, and charging the £100,000 of short-dated debentures, a deficiency was left of £130,370. It was but just, however, to state that this deficiency would really have been a surplus if the late Colonial Treasurer had not paid off a certain amount of the deficiency loan. It was not deemed prudent just now to go into the market with another deficiency loan; it was determined, therefore, to make the £130,000 a charge on the year 1869. It was believed that the revenue for the present year would exceed the expenditure by £80,000, as was shown by the estimated figures, which were—revenue, £2,174,943; expenditure, £2,094,256 8s. 4d., or less. But there was £100,000 falling due at the end of the year on account of the deficiency loan, which, added to the £130,000 brought down from 1868, made £230,000. It was intended to ask permission of the House to borrow one half of the £100,000, and to pay only £50,000 out of the revenue, making a charge thereby upon 1869 of £180,000. This course would leave a deficiency at the end of the year amounting to £99,684 8s. To prove that the estimates for the revenue were not extravagant, it might be stated that the actual receipts for the past nine months, compared with the same portion of the previous year, showed an increase of nearly £70,000: notwithstanding that in one particular item—the rents of pastoral runs—there had been, on account of the severe season, a falling off of about £12,000. The Supplementary Estimate also was smaller than it had been for many years past. A comparison between 1867 and 1868 showed a large increase in imports and exports. In 1867 the imports were £6,599,804; and in 1868, £8,051,377; in 1867 the exports were £6,880,715;

and in 1868, £7,192,904. A very large and (considering the bad season) wonderful increase had also taken place in the live stock of the Colony. The total amount of the public debt upon debentures and Treasury Bills was £9,634,430. The question of consolidating this debt had been forced upon the Government as a matter of necessity, and it was intended to submit a proposition to that effect as soon as possible. The mode of raising money upon Treasury Bills was considered dangerous, as they placed the Government at the mercy of the Banks ; and, if the state of the money market rendered them unnegotiable, excepting at disadvantageous prices, it would involve a great sacrifice. A statement giving particulars of the Loan Account, which was now submitted for the first time, showed an amount to the credit side of £924,095 9s. 5d. The debit amount, being appropriations for public works and other services, on 30th September, 1869, was £1,415,530 2s. The estimated "savings," however, reduced this amount by £169,633 10s. 11d., leaving a balance of £321,801 1s. 8d. yet to be raised. The railway revenue for the year 1869 (taking the actual figures up to 30th September, and estimating the amount for the remaining three months) was £267,533, while the expenditure (computed similarly) was £162,599, showing an excess of revenue over expenditure of £104,934. With regard to telegraphs, there were now 6,000 miles of telegraph lines open which had cost £185,341 14s. 9d. to construct. The Government had corresponded with that of Queensland on the subject of telegraphic communication with Europe, and it was hoped that before long a proposal for a small subsidy would be submitted to Parliament. Some valuable statistics relative to the Sydney Mint were read. Upon the publication, in August, 1866, of the Royal Proclamation declaring the Sydney coin a legal tender in the United Kingdom, an Act (28 Vict. No. 3) came into force making a permanent provision of £15,000 per annum for the maintenance of the Mint. Out of this sum a saving of £3,000 per annum had been made, which would be returnable to the Colonial Treasury. Reference was also made to the renovation, in the previous year, of the copper coinage of the Colony. With regard to the Estimates for 1870, an increase in the revenue might reasonably be expected. The amount was put down at £2,269,746—an increase of £94,803 upon the revenue of 1869. The estimates of expenditure showed reductions to the amount of £114,545, against which there were increases amounting

to £67,602. These increases were inevitable, and quite independent of the reductions. The Government scheme of retrenchment was a thorough reorganization of the Public Service. Reverting to the revenue, it was proposed to amend the Stamp Act—not by increasing the number of items in the Schedule, but by making its present clauses operative and less evasible. This would bring an increase of £55,000. The principal remaining item that was expected to swell the revenue was the land purchases. The amount of duty proposed to be given up was £70,000, viz., postage on newspapers, £10,000, and *ad valorem* duties, £60,000. The imposition of the *ad valorem* duties was a retrograde step, but they could not be justly repealed all at once. The intended proposition was that on the 30th June next they should be reduced by one-half, and that the other half should cease to be collected at the end of 1870. But notwithstanding the giving up of £70,000 of revenue, and the paying of £230,000 off deficiency loans, a surplus of about £8,000 was expected at the end of the year. Should the sources of revenue, however, prove insufficient, the Government would advocate further retrenchment; and if additional taxation should still be imperative a property tax would be proposed.

On the 6th October Mr. Robertson introduced a Bill to amend the Electoral Representation and to shorten the duration of future Parliaments; on the 13th he moved its second reading, the debate on which was not subsequently resumed.

On 27th October the President requested the attention of the Legislative Council to the following paragraph, contained in a minute of the Honorable the Minister for Finance and Trade (Colonial Treasurer), to be found among papers recently laid before the House:—

“We see that, in a case where every constitutional step was taken, excepting the final step of obtaining the technical consent of the Upper Chamber—in a case of such emergency that delay on the part of the Executive might have been dangerous to the public interest, the Secretary of State’s disapproval of the course adopted is scarcely withheld, while his injunction against its repetition is promptly imposed.”

The President said he brought this matter under the notice of the House because he considered the use of the word “technical” in this paragraph—prepared by a Minister, adopted by the Cabinet, and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies—to be questionable.

Next day (28th October), on motion of Mr. Deas-Thomson, the question was referred to the Standing Orders Committee

for consideration and report. On 10th November the Report was submitted. It stated that the Committee were of opinion that the tone of that portion of the said minute which bore upon the powers of the Legislative Council was objectionable; and they were also of opinion that the use of the word technical, as applied to the Constitutional consent of the Legislative Council to the passing of any Bill whatever, ought not to pass without remonstrance. They added that they were unable to discover, in the Despatch of the Secretary of State (Lord Granville), referred to in the said minute, any passage having a tendency to place the Legislative Council in antagonism with the other branch of the Legislature.

Bills introduced by Mr. Robertson to reduce the salaries of future Governors and certain official salaries, were read a first time on 26th October; but no further action was taken with regard to either.

A Stamp Duties Continuation Bill passed through both Houses on the 11th November.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th November, and on the 15th was dissolved by proclamation.

The Sixth Parliament met on the 27th January, 1870. Mr. William Munnings Arnold was unanimously elected Speaker. The Governor attended on 1st February and delivered the Opening Speech. The policy indicated in the previous Session would be mainly adhered to. It was inexpedient to deal with the question of correcting the more obvious anomalies of the electoral system until fuller information could be obtained by a fresh Census of the numbers, resources, and relative distribution of the population. The revenue for the past year had exceeded the amount anticipated, and every hope of growing prosperity, and of a still further increase of revenue, was justified. The important negotiations referred to in the last speech as to postal and telegraphic communication had since been the subject of a conference between the Governments of all the Colonies, full particulars of the proceedings of which would be shortly submitted. The prospective withdrawal of Imperial troops had impressed Ministers with the propriety of introducing a measure for the organization of a Militia in the Colony.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. M. H. Stephen, seconded by Mr. Brookes, and adopted by the House.

Mr. John Lackey was elected Chairman of Committees by 31 to 27.

The second reading of a Bill, brought in on 9th February by Mr. Buchanan, to reduce the salaries of future Governors to £5,000 was negatived on the 11th by 22 to 9. On 9th March Mr. Cowper introduced a Bill to fix the salary of the Governor at £6,000, which was withdrawn on the 3rd May.

On the 22nd February Mr. G. A. Lloyd moved :—

“(1.) That this House is of opinion that a sound and comprehensive system of Immigration is essential to the prosperity of this Colony.

“(2.) That a Bill to establish such a system ought to be introduced by the Government without delay.”

A debate ensued, wherein Mr. Cowper moved an amendment, referring the subject to a Select Committee. The amendment was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. The Committee, in their report, stated that they were strongly impressed with the conviction that an immigration agent should be appointed, as a preliminary step towards carrying out a sound and comprehensive scheme of immigration. They suggested that the agent thus appointed should be empowered to act as Agent-General for the colony. They could not but recognise the fact that the time had arrived when immigration should be conducted upon principles and in a manner calculated to establish a system of colonisation, and not merely as a means of supplying domestic servants and effecting other subsidiary purposes. Actuated by the persuasion that the Colony offered a vast field for the agriculturist, the pastoralist, and the manufacturer, the Committee recommended that a liberal inducement to settle on the land should be held out to the yeomanry of the mother country. They also recommended the payment of such a portion of the passage money of the requisite class of immigrants as would place the cost of transit upon something like an equality with that offered by the neighbouring Colonies. A Draft Bill was appended to the report of the Committee, which was submitted on 13th April.

The Financial Statement was made on the 17th February. Mr. Samuel said that this being the third Financial Statement he had submitted since 1868, and the second for the present year, a great deal of it would be of a dry and uninteresting nature. Very little change had taken place in the financial position of the Colony since the last Statement was made, consequently the Committee would be familiar with most of the figures. In the accounts for 1868 a deficit on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of

£130,000 was estimated in October last, but certain sums had been written off since which had reduced the amount to £110,743 14s. 1d. With this deficiency the account for 1879 was started. The appropriations and other charges for the year were £2,177,261 6s. 8d., besides which there was a Supplementary Estimate of £106,085 8s. 6d. This last item was estimated in the previous October at £63,000. The increase arose from what might be termed extraordinary expenditure, which it was impossible to foresee; but it would be guarded against in future (if the present Government remained in office) by the adoption of a different system. The next items in the account were £15,410 5s. 6d. for special appropriations, and £100,000 for short-dated debentures falling due. Against this was credited the net revenue for 1869, viz., £2,196,970 5s. 10d. This included £30,000 due by the Government of Victoria at the end of the year on account of the Murray River Customs. The appropriations for services not likely to be required were estimated at £100,000, or about £30,000 or £40,000 less than was usually taken credit for. The amount proposed to be raised by loan for additional public works for 1869 was £97,999 10s. 7d. Thus by charging the estimated deficiency of 1868—£110,743 14s. 1d., and the £100,000 of short-dated debentures falling due (which was part of the deficiency loan of 1864), the result was a deficit at the end of 1869 of £152,530 8s. 11d. With regard to the revenue, it was gratifying to find that the actual figures (£2,196,970 5s. 10d.) exceeded the Estimates of October and January, 1869, by £22,027 and £30,398 respectively. This amount of revenue was the largest ever received in one year in the Colony. But the expenditure was also greater than had been estimated, in consequence of which the excess of revenue over expenditure, instead of being £80,686 11s. 8d., was only £58,213 5s. 2d. The account for 1870 began with the estimated deficiency brought down from 1869, viz., £152,530 8s. 11d. For the year's appropriations £2,148,906 was charged, and £100,000 as another instalment off the deficiency loan. The anticipated revenue was £2,282,796, which left a deficit at the end of the year of £118,640. It was evident that this deficit was not caused by the ordinary expenditure, but by paying off the deficiencies of previous years. Had it not been for these deficiencies the revenue would have exceeded the expenditure by about £200,000. The revenue item had been diminished, too, by £50,000, viz., £40,000 by the reduction of the *ad valorem*

duties, and the remaining £10,000 by the abolition of postage on newspapers. In the Estimates-in-Chief for 1870 there was no doubt an increase in the aggregate, but this was caused by charges which were inevitable. The amount would have been much larger had not the Government made strenuous and, to some extent, successful efforts in the direction of retrenchment. It was intended to ask authority to borrow for the outstanding amount of the deficiency loan as it matured to the extent of £700,000. The sum was originally £850,000, but £150,000 had been paid off. There would be no difficulty in raising the amount, which might advantageously take the form of a small funded debt for the Colony—thus providing a suitable and desirable investment for trust funds. By carrying out this proposal, and borrowing £200,000 to meet the deficiency loan instalments of 1869 and 1870, there would be left at the end of 1870 a credit balance of £81,359 11s. 1d. By starting the year 1871 with this credit balance, and taking the Estimates of revenue for 1870—less £140,000, *ad valorem* duties—and adding to the appropriations for the same year an additional £50,000 for interest, there would appear at the end of 1871 a surplus of £25,249 11s. 1d. The proposal respecting the *ad valorem* duties was that they should be repealed—one-half at the end of September in the present year, and that they should cease altogether at the end of the year. Did time permit during the current session, a proposition to establish Post Office Savings' Banks in the Colony would be submitted. The state of the Banking Account was referred to, and allusion made to a reduction in the Railway estimate of last October from £1,600,000 to £1,248,000. The Loan Account, previously submitted, was laid upon the table, and the usual *pro formá* motion for Supply made.

The question of the validity of the election of Michael Fitzpatrick was referred to the Elections and Qualifications Committee, which reported, on the 9th March, in favour of the sitting Member.

A Matrimonial Causes Bill, introduced on the 18th February, by Mr. Buchanan, passed through the Legislative Assembly; but, in the Legislative Council, on the 19th April, it was ordered to be read a second time that day six months, by a majority of 9 to 6.

On the 30th March the Chairman reported from the Committee of Ways and Means resolutions authorising the issue of

Treasury Bills to fall due in the month of April following, at the rate of 5 per cent., payable in twelve months, any sum not exceeding £343,200. Mr. Samuel then brought in the Treasury Bills Bill of 1870 (founded on these resolutions), which passed through both Houses, and was assented to on 7th April.

A Select Committee on Railway Extension (appointed on the 2nd February, on motion of Mr. Macleay) brought up their report on the 25th March. On the 12th April Mr. Macleay moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Garrett moved an amendment:—

“(1.) That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Select Committee on Railway Extension, as embodied in the report, that the existing Railway Lines should be extended to the Southward, Northward, and Westward.

“(2.) That this House is further of opinion that such extensions should be carried out upon a less expensive scale than in the case of the existing lines, by the adoption of a more economical system in regard to construction, working, and general management.”

The question for the adoption of the report was put after midnight of the 20th April, when the numbers were equal, 19 to 19. The amendment of Mr. Garrett was then negatived by 35 to 4. A further amendment by Mr. Dillon was negatived by 35 to 4.

In the Legislative Council, on the 31st March, the President made some observations in reference to comments which had been made in the Assembly as to the framing by him of the Estimates of the officers of the Council. The matter was referred to the Standing Orders Committee.

On the 3rd May Mr. Deas-Thomson moved:—

“(1.) That the report of the Standing Orders Committee, in reference to the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council Department, brought up and ordered to be printed on the 28th instant, be now adopted.

“(2.) That a copy of that report, together with a copy of the report of the Standing Orders Committee, having reference to the same subject, adopted by this House on the 5th April, 1866, be transmitted by Address to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that such measures may be adopted as may be deemed expedient for securing the Salaries of the Officers and the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council Department, in the manner most conducive to the preservation of the privilege therein claimed, thereby securing the dignity and independence of the Legislative Council as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature.”

The Appropriation Bill passed through both Houses, and was assented to on 7th May. The Loan Bill having passed through the Legislative Assembly was sent by Message to the Council on the 28th April, whence, on the 5th

May, it was returned, with certain amendments. With reference to this Message the Speaker said:—"Although he believed that Honorable Members had not been unobservant of the extraordinary character of the proceeding in the Legislative Council—of which this House is informed by the Message he had just read—he felt it to be his duty thus formally to direct attention to so unprecedented and unconstitutional an interference with the right—the sole and absolute right—of the representatives of the people to determine all matters of Taxation or Supply." No further action was taken on the Bill.

On the 6th May the Elections and Qualifications Committee (to whom on 24th February was referred the question of the validity of the return of Mr. Horace Dean for the Hastings) brought up their report, in which they declared the seat of Mr. Dean—who had at the time of his nomination held an office of profit under the Crown—vacant.

Parliament was prorogued by the Governor on the 7th May. The Speech announced that the necessary and urgent business of the Session had been disposed of. The Census and Audit Bills had become law. Parliamentary sanction had been obtained for the appointment of two Commissions, one to inquire into the operation of Gold-fields Laws and regulations, and another into the consolidation and amendment of the Statute Laws. During the first two months of the year the financial prospects of the Colony had been highly encouraging, but the occurrence of disastrous floods—unprecedented for violence and extent throughout the history of the Colony, had so seriously affected the general welfare as to interfere with the calculations of revenue. The Despatch on Emigration from the United Kingdom, which had been laid before Parliament, indicated a disposition on the part of the Imperial Government to co-operate effectively with the Colonies in dealing with that important question. The circumstance would not be lost sight of in the preparation of measures for another Session.

An Intercolonial Conference, negotiation with regard to the inception of which had been proceeding for some years previously, was held in Melbourne in the months of June and July, 1870. The Conference was convened at the instance of the Government of Tasmania, primarily in order to consider the desirableness of establishing a Customs

Union for the Australasian Colonies, and the removal of all restrictions upon Intercolonial trade. The invitation was responded to by the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, whose representatives, with those of Tasmania, were as follows:—New South Wales: The Honorable Charles Cowper, M.P., Colonial Secretary; the Honorable Saul Samuel, M.P., Colonial Treasurer. Tasmania: The Honorable J. M. Wilson, M.L.C., Colonial Secretary; the Honorable Thomas D. Chapman, M.L.A., Colonial Treasurer. South Australia: The Honorable J. Hart, C.M.G., M.P., Treasurer; the Honorable J. H. Barrow, M.L.C.; and Mr. W. Townsend, M.P. Victoria: the Honorable Sir J. M'Culloch, M.P., Chief Secretary; the Honorable J. G. Francis, M.P., Treasurer. Representatives from Queensland and New Zealand did not attend; the Legislature of the former Colony would be in session during the Conference. The absence of New Zealand was explained in correspondence laid before the Conference from the Colonial Secretary of New Zealand. Delegates from New Zealand had in the previous year arrived to attend the expected Conference; but found that some of the Colonies were not prepared to proceed with it. As to the proposal for a Customs Union, the New Zealand Government were of opinion that such a proposal would not be suitable for that Colony. They would be prepared to recommend the New Zealand Legislature to join those of the neighbouring Colonies in asking for power, and if necessary in insisting on obtaining it to make reciprocal tariff arrangements with other Colonies and countries; and their Government were confident that such a power, when granted, would be fettered by no narrow selfish considerations, but be exercised with comprehensiveness and liberality. But the Government of New Zealand were not prepared to recommend the Legislature to abandon its right to deal with such matters itself, to renounce all power over its own tariff, and to be constrained by Imperial legislation into a commercial, not a federal, union, from which, if proved unsuitable, it would have great difficulty in freeing itself.

The most important questions considered by the Conference, as set forth in the Report, were: A free interchange of the natural products and manufactures of the respective Colonies, a uniform tariff, a Customs Union, and a distribution of the revenue derived therefrom upon the basis of population. The desirableness of such arrangements was admitted, and the more important items, subject to fixed duties, were con-

sidered, and might have been agreed to; but upon approaching the list of articles involving free trade on the one hand and discriminating duties on the other, various difficulties presented themselves, and it was found impracticable to effect such a compromise as would secure the desired result. These difficulties precluded New South Wales from accepting the principle upon which the proposal of Victoria was based; and the representatives of the latter Colony, considering its prospective advantages thereby diminished, subsequently proposed new conditions for South Australia and Tasmania, to which those Colonies were unable to accede. But although, for the reasons stated, the Conference did not arrive at any definite conclusion on the subject, the consideration of the question had led to a deeper conviction of its importance; whilst the resolution to memorialize Her Majesty's Government to remove the prohibitions against Intercolonial free trade interposed by Imperial enactment would, if successful, materially facilitate further action. That the plan for harmonizing the diverse tariffs of the Australasian Colonies, so as to secure the assent of various political parties, should be a work not easy of attainment was only what might have been expected; but the Conference, impressed with the excellence of the object, had faith in its ultimate and not far distant success.

The Conference, however, had been in perfect accord upon several other questions of considerable importance. It had been decided to recommend the adoption by the various Governments represented of a uniform sea-going Intercolonial postage rate of threepence, and also to reduce the charges upon telegraphic messages. It was believed that these arrangements would be found beneficial to trade, and acceptable to the public generally.

The evils that had arisen from the facility with which absconding debtors and other offenders had been enabled to evade justice, through the absence of uniform Intercolonial law on the subject, formed part of the deliberations of the Conference; and it was resolved that the Governments of the various Colonies should be urged to introduce Bills of similar import at the earliest practicable opportunity.

The question of Immigration was considered, and an opinion was recorded that it would be desirable in future to adopt a plan, common to the several Colonies, so as to secure to each the full benefit to which it would be entitled on

account of the expenditure of public money for this object. The attention of the several Governments would be invited to the question, with a view to the adoption of corresponding regulations.

Despatches from the Imperial Government having intimated the intended withdrawal of the troops stationed in Australia, the Conference took into consideration the course to be pursued under the altered circumstances in which the Colonies were about to be placed, and it was decided to press upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government the paramount duty of their making adequate naval provision for the protection of British and Australian commerce in Australian waters, especially in time of war.

Resolutions were also agreed to on the following subjects :—

The adoption of the necessary steps for securing the withdrawal of the large amount of worn and deteriorated silver coinage now circulating in the Australian Colonies.

For obtaining the establishment of a British Protectorate over the Fiji Islands.

For the calling of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers at the port of Kangaroo Island, in South Australia.

Telegraphic communication with Port Darwin, and with the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The proposed new schemes of Ocean, Postal, and Passenger service.

The relief of distressed Colonists and Seamen in foreign ports.

The statistical records of the several Colonies being compiled upon a uniform method.

The Conference also expressed an opinion that the respective Governments should exert their influence with a view to the introduction of the cental system of weights.

The second session of the Sixth Parliament commenced on the 11th August, 1870. The Governor, in his Opening Speech, stated that the subject of law reform had engaged the attention of the Government, and that a Commission thereon had been appointed. A Commission had also been issued to inquire into the operation of the Gold-fields laws and regulations. Despatches from the Secretary of State having reference to the question of military protection would be

submitted to Parliament. The withdrawal of the remaining detachments of Her Majesty's land forces rendered necessary the immediate consideration of the means by which they should be replaced. A Conference had been lately held in Melbourne as to the desirableness of establishing a Customs Union, copies of the proceedings of which would be laid before Parliament. The continuance and wide extension of the extraordinary rainfall had affected the general prosperity, and proved prejudicial to the Revenue. The expediency of consolidating the Public Debt, and of making special provision for the deficit remaining from former years would be considered. A scheme for a loan to enable the Government to extend the railway works; for the construction of public buildings which were urgently required; and for carrying out immigration, would be submitted; and the policy indicated in a former Session of abolishing the system of *ad valorem* duties would be adhered to. A steady and encouraging revival of prosperity in relation to wool and other leading products of the Colony was expected. The Debentures of the Colony had secured a higher rate than they had ever before attained. The approaching Intercolonial Exhibition could not fail to bring into favourable view the advancement and high character of the industries of the Colony, and to develop its industries.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Bawden, seconded by Mr. Spring. Sir James Martin moved an amendment:—

“ We regret that your Excellency has been advised to delay for so long a period the filling up of the important office of Secretary for Lands, and we feel ourselves constrained to express to your Excellency our opinion that the arrangements under which the Law Officers of the Crown discharge their functions are not such as to command our approval.”

—which was negatived by 30 to 28.

On the 12th August Mr. Robertson proposed Mr. Thomas Garrett as Chairman of Committees. Sir James Martin proposed Mr. Lackey, who was elected by a majority of 29 to 18.

Mr. Robertson having been appointed to the office of Secretary for Lands (rendered vacant on the 14th April by the resignation of Mr. Forster) his seat was declared vacant. Having been re-elected, Mr. Robertson took his seat on the 23rd August.

On the 23rd August resolutions authorizing the Government to raise a loan to provide for the payment of certain short-dated debentures issued under the Loan Act of 1865, and for the payment of Treasury Bills, were reported from

the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Samuel then brought up the Deficiency Loans Funding Bill of 1870, founded on these resolutions. Next day the second reading of the Bill was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, and the House went into Committee. On the 25th, after a long debate, and the proposing and negating of various amendments therein, the 1st clause of the Bill was put, when the Committee divided equally—24 to 24. The Chairman gave his casting vote with the Noes. No further action was taken on the Bill.

On the 18th August an election petition complaining of the return of Mr. Horace Dean for the Hastings was referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications; as was also the case of Mr. Ezekiel Alexander Baker (on the motion of Mr. Buchanan.) On the 23rd September the Committee reported :—

“1. That Horace Dean, Esquire, who was returned as elected by the Returning Officer, *was not* duly elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of The Hastings,—the said Horace Dean not having, at the time of election, resided in the Colony five years after Naturalization.

“2. That Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, who was not returned by the Returning Officer, *was* duly elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of The Hastings,—the votes given in favour of the said Horace Dean having been ‘thrown away.’”

Mr. Smith having taken the oath and his seat, the Speaker said this was the first occasion on which a Report similar to that just laid upon the table had been made from the Elections and Qualifications Committee, and that therefore it might become of some importance, as a matter of precedent, to determine the proper course to be taken in a case of the kind. The practice of the House of Commons was, upon the taking of his seat by a Member not returned by the Returning Officer, to order a certain officer to attend and amend the return. It seemed to him that it would be sufficient,—the Committee of Elections and Qualifications having decided, under the 74th clause of the Electoral Act, that a person was duly elected who was not returned by the Returning Officer—he having taken the oath,—to direct the Clerk to amend the List of Members, and to make a note in the Roll of the House of the causes for which Mr. Dean ceased to be, and Mr. Smith became, a Member, and this he proposed to do, unless the House saw objection. Relative to this report, on 28th September Mr. Cowper moved that the Committee had exceeded its jurisdiction in declaring Mr. Smith Member for

the Hastings, and that the seat of Mr. Smith be declared vacant. This was negatived by 27 to 23.

The Committee reported, as to Mr. Baker, on the 3rd November, that, having held at the time of his election an office of profit under the Crown—viz., that of a Gold-fields Commissioner—he was rendered incapable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

On the 13th September Mr. Parkes moved resolutions to the effect that a system of immigration suited to the wants and circumstances of the Colony was essential to the public welfare; and that a Bill to provide for this object ought to be introduced by the Government at an early date. Mr. G. A. Lloyd moved an amendment referring the subject to a Committee of the Whole for consideration. The amendment was lost by 21 to 19; the original motion was negatived by 21 to 18.

The Loan Bill of 1870, having passed through both Houses without amendment, was assented to on the 28th September.

On the 27th September Mr. Forster moved a series of resolutions as to the desirableness of bringing in a Bill to amend the Lands Act of 1861, and setting forth the various conditions to be embodied therein. The debate was resumed on the 4th October, when the House was counted out and the motion lapsed.

On the 29th September Sir James Martin moved :—

“(1.) That, by the various Acts, on the authority of which the Government issued in June last Debentures for £450,000, the power to make such issues was limited to such amounts as were necessary for the various works specified in such Acts respectively not exceeding the sums there mentioned, and could not properly be used to any greater extent than such necessity demanded, or for any purposes other than the works so specified.

“(2.) That it appears by a Return laid on the Table of this House on the 18th August last, that such issue of Debentures included Debentures for works which by law were required to be paid for out of sums received for the sale of Crown lands—for works which were no longer a charge upon the public funds—for works which had been long since completed and paid for, and for services which there was no longer any intention to carry out.

“(3.) That the conduct of the Government in issuing such Debentures calls for the disapproval of this House.”

The debate was terminated after midnight on the 5th October, when the resolutions were negatived by a majority of 27 to 25.

On the 18th October the House adjourned in token of respect to the late Postmaster-General (Mr. Egan).

Mr. Samuel made his Financial Statement on 20th October. The accounts with which he would proceed to deal were prepared in a form similar to those submitted during last session. They were four in number,—1868 and previous years, 1869, 1870, and the estimated accounts for 1871. In the first of these the deficiency formerly estimated at £110,743 14s. 1d. was now reduced to £86,190 1s. 5d., the discrepancy between the two amounts being but a natural consequence of the inconvenient practice of retaining appropriations for several years after the one for which they were voted. The operation of the new Audit Act would effect a great improvement in this particular. The deficit balance from 1868 of £86,190 1s. 5d. was charged to the year 1869, in the accounts for which year several increases and reductions had been made, making in all a net reduction of £21,444 upon the amount estimated in February last. The deficiency at the end of 1869, therefore, instead of being £152,530 8s. 11d. was now shown to be £131,086 8s. 11d., and this latter amount was carried forward as a charge upon 1870. The present account for 1870, starting with this deficit of £131,086 8s. 11d., varied in some respects from the one submitted last session. Necessity had arisen for an additional Estimate of £26,248 11s. 9d., which, after taking into account a few reductions made in passing the Estimates-in-Chief, increased the charges for General Services from £1,481,161 to £1,503,493 12s. 11d., making an actual increase of £22,332 12s. 11d. There was now a Supplementary Estimate of £60,785 13s. 3d. to be added, which made the total increase £83,118 6s. 2d. Deducting from this amount the difference between the former and the present estimated deficiency of 1869—viz., £21,444—a net increase of £61,674 6s. 2d. was left upon the debit side. Upon the credit side there had been a decrease. In February the revenue was estimated at £2,282,796; it was now estimated at £2,178,936, from which two sums—viz., £30,000 received from the Government of Victoria on account of the year 1869, and £6,872 13s. 6d., amount of advances refunded—would have to be deducted, leaving the net revenue £2,142,063 6s. 6d.,—or £140,732 13s. 6d. less than previously stated. The savings for the year were estimated at £110,360 12s. 5d. and taken credit for, thus making the total deficiency at the end of the year £210,686 16s. 2d., instead of £118,640 8s. 11d. as formerly estimated. Prominent among the causes that had led to

the falling off in the revenue were recent disastrous floods, and the fact that speeches in the House had led conditional purchasers of land to withhold their payments in expectation of reductions in the prices of land, or a remission of their balances. A reference to the statement of the Treasury balances would correct an erroneous notion entertained by some Honorable Members that the Consolidated Revenue Fund was indebted to the Loan Fund. It was clearly shown that, when every engagement for the present year had been met, the total deficiency would be, as stated, £210,686 16. 2d. Of this it was proposed to borrow £200,000, and, assuming that the House would sanction this loan, the balance of £10,686 16s. 2d. was brought forward as a debit upon the year 1871. With reference to the Estimates of Expenditure for 1871, amounting to £2,243,138 6s. 8d., the large increase was caused by charges that were inevitable. The ordinary expenses of the country had been kept within a reasonable limit; but so long as great public works were undertaken involving the borrowing of large sums of money, there must necessarily be an increase in the charge for interest. In the matter of Railways the working expenses increased as the extension proceeded in greater proportion than the immediate return of revenue therefrom. There was also on the debit side an amount of £100,000, being the fifth instalment of short-dated debentures on account of deficiency loans, and £25,000 for the payment of pensions under a proposed Bill. These sums raised the total estimated charges for 1871 to £2,378,825 2s. 10d. It was intended to set aside £100,000 per annum towards the extinction of the Public Debt, which was now £12,249,530. One million of this debt had been issued upon an arrangement that could not be interfered with, but a scheme for the consolidation of the remainder (a step that was rendered more necessary by the fact that nearly £2,000,000 would fall due within the next six years) would be submitted to the House. It was proposed to raise this £100,000 annually by a special tax upon all incomes of £200 a-year and upwards. Such a tax seemed but just, inasmuch as it would reach many people who contributed a great deal less than their fair share towards the expenses of the country. It being the intention of the Government to abolish the *ad valorem* duties and the postage on newspapers, it became necessary, in consequence of the great falling off in the revenue (from causes before mentioned), to propose some substitute for them. There was no alternative but direct

taxation through the Customs, and the best form that it could take seemed to be that of measurement duties, similar to those at present working successfully in New Zealand and Tasmania. These would not offer the same facilities for fraud as the *ad valorem* duties, being free from any demoralizing tendency. It was also proposed to make some slight alterations in the existing tariff to secure a larger revenue, and to amend the Stamp Act, which, by an accident in its framing, was almost inoperative. The amounts thus realised being carried to the credit of Ways and Means for 1871, would leave an estimated surplus of £62,924 17s. 2d. Some comparative statements of the revenue receipts were then read; after which resolutions embodying proposals for specific and measurement duties and an Income Tax, and one for the abolition of postage on newspapers, were submitted.

The financial proposals were discussed in Committee of Ways and Means for a period ranging over more than a month. On the 17th November the resolutions imposing measurement and specific duties as read were severally negatived by 30 to 26, and 30 to 25.

Mr. Buchanan introduced a Bill to reduce the salaries of future Governors, which passed through the Assembly; but in the Legislative Council on 17th November the Bill was ordered to be read a second time that day six months. On the 4th May the Bill was discharged.

On the 15th November Mr. Forster moved:—

“That this House is of opinion, that it is highly desirable that the upset price of Crown Lands at auction should be reduced, and that a Bill or Bills for this purpose, as well as with a view to offer increased facilities for the settlement and improvement of the country, should be introduced with as little delay as possible.”

The debate was resumed on the 25th November, when Mr. Garrett moved the Previous Question, which was carried by 19 to 15. The original question then passed without division.

On the 30th November Mr. Samuel moved that the Standing Orders be suspended, with a view to the passing through all its stages in one day of a Bill to continue the “Stamp Duties Act of 1865,” and the Act intituled “An Act to amend the Stamp Duties Act of 1865.” The Treasurer explained that, as it was getting near the end of the year, it was necessary that such a Bill should be passed so that the Act should not lapse whilst they were discussing and passing into law an amended Stamp Act. The motion was negatived by 26 to 22.

The following day, Mr. Cowper moved the adjournment of the House till Tuesday, 6th December, in order to afford the Government time for deliberation as to the political situation.

On the 6th December Mr. Robertson—referring to the objects for which the Government asked for an adjournment on Thursday last—informed the House that the Government had determined to resign their offices, but that they were not unwilling to introduce and pass a Bill granting Supplies for the month of January next, and a Bill to renew for three months the Stamp Duties Acts. He also informed the House that the Honorable Charles Cowper had accepted the office of Agent-General for the Colony, resident in London. Further, he moved the adjournment of the House. On Wednesday, 7th, Mr. Robertson explained that he and his colleagues had placed their resignations in the hands of the Governor, and that His Excellency had sent for Sir James Martin, who had asked for further time to make arrangements. Supply for the ensuing month was then granted, and the Stamp Duties Continuation Bill, having passed through both Houses in the meantime, received assent on the 14th December.

On Friday, 16th, the Speaker announced that he had received from the Colonial Secretary a copy of the *Government Gazette* proclamation, notifying the acceptance by the undermentioned gentlemen of offices in the Cabinet :—

Sir James Martin.....	Attorney General
John Robertson.....	Colonial Secretary.
George William Lord	Colonial Treasurer.
John Bowie Wilson	Secretary for Lands.
James Byrnes.....	Secretary for Works.
William Charles Windeyer	Solicitor General.
Joseph Docker	{ Postmaster General, and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

The discussion of a technical point occupied the whole of this day's sitting. At an early stage of the proceedings Mr. Robertson rose to lay a paper on the table. Mr. Wisdom interrupted,—the honorable gentleman had forfeited his seat, and had no right to address the House. Other Members contended that, as Mr. Robertson had resigned one office and accepted another, his seat ought to be declared vacant. The Speaker thought the provisions of the Constitution Act quite covered such a case, and quoted from the *Gazette* to show that Mr. Robertson was Secretary for Lands up to the time of his taking the office of Colonial Secretary; thus, there

had been no cessation of office. Mr. Wisdom differed from the Speaker's ruling, and contended that the Act was passed for this end—that when a Member left one Government and joined another the constituents of that Member should have an opportunity of saying whether they approved of his conduct. He moved that the seat of Mr. John Robertson be declared vacant. Mr. Fitzpatrick moved an amendment, referring the question to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for report. The original motion was carried by 14 to 9. On the 20th December the seats of the remaining Ministers who were Members of the Assembly were declared vacant, and the House adjourned till the 24th January, 1871.

Ministers, having all been re-elected, met the House on the 24th January. The action of Sir James Martin (who then made a Ministerial statement) in the formation of the Coalition Ministry, and the appointment of Mr. John Robertson in particular, formed the subject of a debate on a motion for adjournment.

On Tuesday, 31st January, Mr. G. A. Lloyd moved:—

“That the Government, as at present constituted, is not entitled to the confidence of this House.”

After reply from Sir James Martin, Mr. William Forster moved the Previous Question, which was negatived by a majority of 28 to 25; the motion of Mr. Lloyd was thereby shelved.

The Financial Statement of the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Lord), was made on the 9th February. Mr. Lord said that for purposes of convenience he had adopted the method of the late Colonial Treasurer in the preparation of the accounts, in order to point out briefly the variations in them. They were four in number, viz.:—No. 1, 1868 and previous years; No. 2, 1869; No. 3, 1870, partially estimated; and No. 4, 1871, wholly estimated. In the No. 1 account the deficiency was now £86,648 5s. 9d., instead of £86,190 1s. 5d., the difference of £458 4s. 4d. being caused chiefly by an increase in the Supplementary Estimate. The No. 2 account now showed an estimated deficiency of £132,061 19s. 1d., being an increase of £975 10s. 2d. upon the amount estimated by Mr. Samuel. This increase was composed of the additional deficiency from No. 1 account, £458 4s. 4d., an increase in the Supplementary Estimate for 1869 of £272 5s. 10d., and an item for increase of interest on

debentures of £245. In No. 3 account there was a much larger deficiency, the revenue for the last quarter having been over-estimated by £76,238 9s. 9d. The actual revenue turned out to be £2,102,697 6s. 2d., from which had to be deducted £30,000 received on account of the Murray River Customs for 1869, and £20,362 9s. 4d. for advances returned, amounting together to £50,362 9s. 4d., leaving a net revenue of £2,052,334 16s. 10d. Adding to this amount £10,000 due by Victoria on account of this year's customs, the reduction in the revenue as compared with Mr. Samuel's statement was £79,728 9s. 8d. There was also an increase on the Supplementary Estimate of £35,054 14s. 8d., and a further sum of £8,168 9s. 9d. These amounts—together with the increased deficiency of £975 10s. 2d. brought from 1869, and the decrease in the revenue of £79,728 9s. 8d.—made the total deficit at the end of the year £334,614 0s. 5d., instead of £210,686 16s. 2d., as estimated by Mr. Samuel, showing an increased deficiency of £123,927 4s. 3d. The falling off in the revenue from the land sales pointed to the urgent necessity for some modification in the land laws. The amount of the deficiency debt of the colony was now £825,514 0s. 5d., made up in the following manner:—Treasury Bills due 30th April, 1871, £343,200; debentures falling due 31st December, 1871, £100,000; debentures falling due 31st December, 1872, £46,700; deficit at the end of 1870, £334,614 0s. 5d. The time had arrived when this long-continued deficiency should be disposed of; but the recommendation to fund the debt was one of which the present Government could not approve. It was intended, however, by a system of retrenchment, by increased taxation through the Custom-house, and by extending their liquidation over a longer period, eventually to wipe these deficiencies out. In the matter of retrenchment, a reduction on the salaries of Civil servants was proposed, and the allowances to certain charitable and other public institutions had been curtailed. Certain sums proposed by the late Government to be raised by loan for public works had been omitted from the present Estimates with the intention of replacing them at some future time. The item of £1,100,000 set down by Mr. Samuel for railways it had been thought necessary to postpone, because the Government had yet to decide upon the details of the extension. Referring to No. 4 account, the estimated expenditure for 1871 was set down at £2,598,996 18s. 6d., to meet which it was proposed to raise by loan in England, for public works, &c., the sum of

£370,291, leaving £2,228,705 18s. 6d. as an actual charge upon the revenue, which latter sum included the payment of £100,000 of deficiency debentures falling due 31st December, 1871, and an amount of £10,000 to meet claims arising out of the question of the Superannuation Fund. The revenue and receipts for 1871 were estimated at £2,247,305. In the Customs a considerable increase upon 1870 was expected; but allowance was made for a probable falling-off in the land receipts, owing to the effect that anticipated changes in the land laws might have upon the purchasers. The disposition of the deficiency debt was a matter that pressed for immediate attention; for not only was there the deficiency of £334,614 left by the late Treasurer, but there would shortly be £343,200 of Treasury Bills falling due. It was intended to ask the House to sanction the renewal of this latter item for another year, but the surplus revenue at the end of 1871 would be devoted to its partial liquidation. Tariff proposals would be submitted, the ample revenue from which, together with the savings accruing from a vigorous scheme of retrenchment, would extinguish these Treasury Bills in a little over three years. The deficiency of £334,614 0s. 5d. at the end of 1870 would be dealt with by the issue of Treasury Bills having a currency of three years, negotiable in the Colony. The most important parts of this statement, however, were the tariff proposals before referred to. It was determined, where possible, to establish a scale of fixed duties based upon the weight, size, or contents of the various articles; but there was a large free list introduced for the purpose of lightening, as much as possible, the important South Sea Island trade, and also to remove the harbour obstructions to the large whaling fleet whose visits were formerly so beneficial. It was intended to tax the property of absentees, and to increase, for revenue purposes, some of the *ad valorem* duties. This tariff was submitted solely with a view to revenue, and was framed in such a manner as to inflict as little injury on any class as possible. Some sacrifice ought to be made by the community at large to extinguish the long-standing deficiency debt, and it was believed that it would be cheerfully made. The state of the loans account was then referred to, after which the above-mentioned tariff proposals were made.

In Committee of Ways and Means the resolutions—which imposed certain specific duties on some articles, 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on others, and 5 per cent. on others—were debated at great length. On Wednesday, 22nd March, Mr. Piddington

moved the omission of the schedule of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duties, and the substitution of 5 per cent. duties on all articles not enumerated in the schedule of exemptions. The schedule of 10 per cent. duties was omitted, on division, by 32 to 9. Mr. G. A. Lloyd then proposed a further amendment omitting the 5 per cent. duties, which was lost by 27 to 19. The 5 per cent. duties were therefore retained; and the tariff resolution passed through Committee without further material alteration.

On the 4th April Mr. Lord introduced the Customs Duties Bill (founded on this resolution). On the 5th, Mr. Lord having moved its second reading, Mr. W. Forster raised a point of order as to whether this Bill, containing provisions not authorized by the resolution upon which it was founded, ought to be proceeded with. The Speaker said that the provisions of a Bill were not limited to the terms of the resolution agreed to in Committee, but that the necessary powers and regulations for giving effect to resolutions imposing new taxation were found in Acts of the Imperial Parliament founded on such resolutions of Ways and Means. The second reading of the Bill passed on a division of 34 to 5. Having passed through Committee with slight alteration, it was, on the 13th April, read a third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

During the progress of the debate on the second reading of the Bill in the Legislative Council on the 26th April, a point of order arose as to the power of the Council to take into consideration a reprint of this Bill showing certain amendments to be proposed therein by the Postmaster-General, inasmuch as the said Bill was a Money Bill. The President stated that the Council had by resolutions passed on the 4th February, 1857, and 28th October, 1862, solemnly asserted that it has the power to amend Money Bills. Sir W. M. Manning then moved an amendment, adding to the terms of the resolution that the Bill be now read a second time:—

“But this House records its opinion that the increased revenue to be produced by the change of Tariff introduced by this measure ought to be applied exclusively towards the extinguishment of the debt known as the Deficit Debt of the Colony.”

The President ruled that the proposed amendment was out of order. The Bill passed its second reading without a division; went through Committee with several amendments; and having passed its final stages, received assent on the 23rd May.

Resolutions authorizing the issue of Treasury Bills, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable at the expiration of twelve months from date of issue, and chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue, were agreed to in Committee on the 19th April. The Treasury Bills' Bill—then introduced by Mr. Lord—passed through both Houses, and was assented to on 10th May.

On the 25th May resolutions were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, on the basis of which a Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Bills to cover the deficiency of 1870 and previous years was introduced by Mr. Lord. The Bills were to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and to be made payable on the expiration of thirty-six calendar months from the date of the passing of the Act. Having passed through both Houses without amendment, the Bill was assented to on 22nd June.

On the 7th February Mr. Stewart moved that it was desirable that the Newspaper Postage Act of 1864 be repealed forthwith. Sir James Martin moved the Previous Question, which was carried by 20 to 17. The original motion was negatived by 19 to 18.

On the 31st January Mr. Macleay moved resolutions relative to the unsatisfactory state of internal communication. The debate was terminated on the 28th March, when the question, having been verbally amended thus:—

“(1.) That this House is of opinion that the present unsatisfactory state of internal communication in this country calls for the prompt and energetic attention of the Government.

“(2.) That a measure should be introduced by the Government at an early period of this Session of Parliament with the view of effectually providing for the improvement of communication with the interior”—

was carried by a majority of 15 to 13.

The motion for the resumption of the Committee of Ways and Means was interrupted on the 16th February by Mr. Samuel, who moved:—

“(1.) That the Estimates of Expenditure for 1871, as submitted, are unsatisfactory, and ought to be withdrawn.

“(2.) That in any reconstruction of the Estimates this House is of opinion:

“(1.) That the Salaries and Wages of Civil Servants and of Mechanics and other labourers employed by the Government ought to be re-adjusted upon a more equitable basis.

“(2.) That provision should be made for improved internal communication.

“(3.) That provision should be made for the settlement of claims and liabilities, and for the protection of vested interests arising out of the Superannuation question, and a Bill introduced forthwith for this purpose.”

The debate was resumed on the 22nd, and concluded on the 23rd, when the amendment was lost by 24 to 12.

Upon the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the 1st March, Mr. S. C. Brown proceeded to move a contingent amendment. The Speaker's ruling was requested as to whether the proposed amendment was in order; the Speaker ruled that it was; and Mr. Brown then moved:—

“That this House does not approve of the Financial propositions of the Government.”

The debate was resumed next day, when (after midnight) the amendment was negatived by 29 to 18.

An Act to continue the Stamp Duties Act of 1865, was passed through both Houses on the 22nd and 23rd March, 1871.

On the 8th March Mr. Forster moved an amendment contingent on the House going into Committee of Ways and Means:—

“That this House is of opinion,—

“(1.) That the imposition of Customs Duties calculated to affect injuriously the freedom of trade ought to be avoided.

“(2.) That any extension of the principle of *ad valorem* duties is highly inexpedient.”

The amendment was lost by 29 to 16, and the Committee resumed.

On the 14th March, Sir James Martin, having informed the Legislative Assembly that intelligence had been received of the death of Sir William Denison, formerly Governor of the Colony, moved that out of respect to the memory of that gentleman the House do adjourn. The motion was negatived by 18 to 16. The Legislative Council, on the 15th March, adjourned in testimony of respect to the memory of Sir William Denison.

On the 12th May, resolutions were reported from Committee of the Whole to the effect that the Government should be empowered to negotiate for the establishment of a Steam Postal Service between Sydney and Liverpool, *via* San Francisco, provided that the mails be delivered both ways within forty-five (45) days, and that the contribution of this Colony do not exceed fifteen thousand pounds (£15,000) per annum, nor the period more than five years.

Bills to reduce the salaries of future Governors to £5,000, and to reduce the salaries of Ministers, were introduced by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Brown respectively, and passed through the Assembly; but in the Legislative Council the

second reading of both Bills was negatived. A Matrimonial Causes Bill, introduced by Mr. Buchanan, passed through the Legislative Assembly; but in the Legislative Council its second reading was negatived by a majority of 10 to 4. The second reading of a Triennial Parliaments Bill (Mr. Buchanan) was negatived in the Assembly on the 16th June by 14 to 12.

On the 7th June Mr. Lloyd moved contingent amendments to the effect that the House was of opinion that a sound and comprehensive system of Immigration was essential to the prosperity of the Colony; and that a Bill to establish such a system ought to be introduced by the Government at the commencement of the ensuing Session. The amendments were lost by 23 to 10.

The Loan Bill of 1871, the Appropriation Bill, and the Treasury Bills Deficiency Bill, passed through Parliament, and were assented to on the 13th June.

Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency on the 22nd June. In the Speech it was hoped that by extensive and judicious retrenchments, and by a considerable increase in the public income, means had been adopted which would place the public Finances on a satisfactory footing. Recent events in Europe, and the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, had rendered necessary the prompt construction of fortifications and the raising of a permanent Military Force. An Act had been passed for the establishment and maintenance of this force. The Public Securities were in a satisfactory position, and it was believed that the Loans which had been sanctioned would be raised on advantageous terms. Railway extensions and other public works had been carried on as rapidly as possible during the past year. The long continuance of wet weather had caused much distress; but a more favourable season was anticipated during the remainder of the year.

A Conference of Delegates from the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland commenced its sittings in Melbourne, on 18th September, 1871. Present:—The Honorable Charles Gavan Duffy (Victoria), in the Chair; the Honorables Sir James Martin, G. W. Lord, and Joseph Docker (New South Wales); the Honorable Graham Berry (Victoria); the Honorables John Hart, C.M.G., William Milne, and William Morgan (South Australia); the Honorables John Malbon Thompson and

Thomas Lodge Murray-Prior (Queensland) ; and the Honorables James Milne Wilson and James Dunn (Tasmania).

After adjourned debate, a contract for two Postal Services with Europe was adopted and signed on terms as follows:—The five Colonies represented at the Conference should contribute towards the maintenance of two Postal lines—the one between London and Sydney, by the way of Suez; the other between London and Melbourne, by the way of San Francisco—a sum not exceeding £123,000 per annum, in proportions based on the relative population of such Colonies. The sum was fixed on the assumption that one-half the total cost of both services should be borne by the Imperial Government. The contributions were to be made subject to certain conditions as to route. The Colony of New Zealand should be permitted to enjoy the benefit of the agreement, on undertaking to pay her due proportion of the entire cost on the basis of population; and in the event of any contribution being made by Western Australia, New Caledonia, the Sandwich Islands, or any other Colony or country, such contributions should be applied to diminish the payments of the Colonies entering into the agreement. The Government of the United States were to be invited to contribute towards the maintenance of the San Francisco line; and in the event of the total amount contributed by the Colonies parties to the contract being, by reason of such contribution or by any other reason, less than the sum of £123,000, the amounts paid by the Colonies parties thereto should be in the like proportion as above fixed. The Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland should jointly pay annually to the Colony of Tasmania the sum of £1,200, in consideration of that Colony joining in the agreement, towards the expenses of the two branch lines which it must establish to enable it to have the benefit of the postal lines above-mentioned. The agreement was subject to the approval of the various Legislatures interested.

With reference to a proposed service by way of the Cape of Good Hope, the delegates from New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania felt unable, on behalf of their Colonies, to join Victoria in subsidizing that route. With reference to the service by way of Batavia, after discussion, it was found that no agreement could be arrived at for Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania uniting with Queensland in supporting such a service.

The consideration of a temporary service by way of San Francisco was then proceeded with, and it was proposed by the delegates from Victoria that negotiations should be entered upon with the Companies at present carrying mails from New Zealand to San Francisco, and from Sydney to San Francisco, with a view to obtain the best temporary service practicable upon terms which would make the united cost of the Suez route and any temporary route by San Francisco fall upon the contributing colonies in the ratio of population. The delegates from New South Wales refused to negotiate for any service on the basis of the New Zealand contract; and as complete agreement was the necessary preliminary of joint action, the proposal was necessarily abandoned. It was then proposed by the delegates from New South Wales that an arrangement should be made for a service by which the mails should be carried between San Francisco and Melbourne, calling at Moreton Island and Sydney both ways; the mails being delivered both ways, in London and Melbourne, within forty-eight days; and that New South Wales should contribute towards such service at the rate of £15,000 a year, until some permanent arrangement for a San Francisco service should be made. It was ascertained that the Postmaster-General in London had announced his intention of charging 2d. on each newspaper and 3d. on each letter of half an ounce, by this line, in addition to the postage charged in Australia, on the ground that such letters had been forwarded by a "private merchant vessel," and that the New South Wales Government had protested against this course, with what result was known. After discussion, it was found that no agreement could be come to for this temporary service.

The subject of telegraphic communication with Europe was considered. It was suggested that, as soon as the overland line was completed and its actual cost ascertained, the Governments represented at the Conference might negotiate for the purchase of the line, with a view to their taking measures in common to reduce the proposed charge on telegrams to and from Europe at least 50 per cent. The delegates considered they had no authority to determine this question, and it was therefore postponed.

A circular despatch by Lord Kimberley, dated 13th July, in respect to intercolonial fiscal policy, having been brought under consideration, the delegates from New South Wales

proposed a memorandum on the subject, which was accepted by the delegates from South Australia and Tasmania, and objected to by the delegates of Victoria, and which the Queensland delegates did not consider themselves authorized to adopt. The delegates of Victoria then proposed certain resolutions insisting on the right of the Colonies to make intercolonial tariffs without limitation, which were unanimously adopted, subject to the consent of the Queensland Government being obtained. The Queensland delegates, however, having been instructed to confine their labours to the postal question, the resolutions proposed by the Victorian delegates were adopted by the other Colonies.

The memorandum on the subject of Lord Kimberley's Despatch, as agreed to by the delegates from New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, was in the following terms :—

“ We, the delegates from the Governments of New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, now assembled in Melbourne, having had under our consideration the despatch of Lord Kimberley, dated the 13th July, 1871, have agreed to a joint memorandum in reference to that despatch. We are of opinion that the right of the Legislatures of these Colonies to direct and control their fiscal policy, as amongst themselves, without interference on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers in England, is a right which it is our duty to assert and maintain. We desire that the connection between the mother country and her offspring in this part of the world should long continue ; and we emphatically repudiate all sympathy with the views of those who, in the Imperial Parliament and elsewhere, have expressed a wish that the bonds which unite us should be severed. As members of the British Empire, the relations of which with other countries are conducted by the Imperial Government, we deny that any treaty can be properly or constitutionally made which directly or indirectly treats these colonies as foreign communities. With the internal arrangement of the empire, whether in its central or more remote localities, foreign countries can have no pretence to interfere ; and stipulations respecting the trade of one part of the empire with another, whether by land or sea, are not stipulations which foreign Governments ought to be allowed to become parties to in any way. The article in the treaty with the Zollverein, to which Lord Kimberley refers, is, therefore, one from the obligations of which we should claim to be considered free, if it were interpreted so as to prevent these Colonies from imposing differential duties as between themselves and foreign countries. By the agreement made between Victoria and New South Wales in 1867, free trade across or by way of the river Murray was established ; and free trade between these Colonies by sea, as well as by land, might at that time with equal propriety have been established had it been thought expedient. Nothing that we are aware of has since occurred to call for or justify any interference with a similar arrangement between the same or other Colonies. It is of great importance that a cordial understanding should at all times prevail amongst these Colonies, and to that end nothing can be more conclusive than a free interchange of their products and manufactures as amongst themselves. We all agree that efforts should be made in our respective Legislatures to provide, at as early a period as practi-

able, for this mutual freedom of trade ; but we at the same time assert the right of the Colonies we respectively represent to impose such duties on imports from other places not being differential as each Colony may think fit. In conclusion, we agree that copies of this memorandum shall be transmitted through the Governors of our respective Colonies, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The following resolutions in reference to Intercolonial Tariffs were also agreed to by the delegates from New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, and Victoria, in reference to Lord Kimberley's circular despatch :—

"(1st.) That the Australian Colonies claim to enter into arrangements with each other, through their respective Legislatures, so as to provide for the reciprocal admission of their respective products and manufactures, either duty free or on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

"(2nd.) That no treaty entered into by the Imperial Government with any foreign Power should in any way limit or impede the exercise of such right.

"(3rd.) That Imperial interference with intercolonial fiscal legislation should finally and absolutely cease.

"(4th.) That so much of any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament as may be considered to prohibit the full exercise of such right should be repealed.

"(5th.) That these resolutions, together with a memorandum from each Government, or a joint memorandum from such Governments as prefer to adopt that method, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State, through the Governors of our Colonies respectively."

The Border Duties question was considered by the delegates from the three Colonies concerned—New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. In the course of the discussion, on 19th September, it was stated by the New South Wales delegates that they thought their Colony entitled to at least £100,000 a year from Victoria and South Australia, in consideration of that Colony permitting free trade across the Murray; and it was stated by the Victorian delegates that they were not prepared to agree to any payment in consideration of such free trade greater than the amount (£60,000) then paid to New South Wales.

On the 26th September a memorandum from the delegates of New South Wales was submitted. Therein the willingness of the New South Wales Government to renew the agreement about to expire was stated, in consideration of the annual payment (proportionally) by Victoria and South Australia of the sum of £100,000, with a proviso that such agreement might be terminated after the expiration of twelve months. If Victoria declined to enter into such an agreement, and forced New South Wales to re-establish its Custom-houses along the borders, the taking of such a course would be regretted; but the Government would not the less

feel it their duty to decline, at all hazards, to accept or agree to terms which would have the effect of withholding from them any large portion of the revenue which justly belonged to them. For an agreement with Victoria they were willing to make all reasonable concessions, but they could not concede anything which they regarded as obviously unjust; and they should regard it as unjust to be called upon to give up their claim to any part of the duties belonging to them in consequence of a threatened taxation which could apply only to New South Wales. Free trade across and by way of the Murray had existed long enough to make the inhabitants on the borders of the two Colonies forget that they lived under different jurisdictions and were ruled over by different legislatures; and it would be a deplorable thing, in their opinion, if in self-defence they should be compelled, as they feared they might be, not only to collect duties, but to collect them at places which would restrict commercial intercourse between the two chief Colonies of Australia within very narrow limits. The determination announced by Mr. Gavan Duffy and Mr. Graham Berry not to consent, under any circumstances, to the payment of a larger sum annually than £60,000 for a renewal of the agreement in reference to the Border Duties, had induced them to take the step of submitting the memorandum. They submitted it, with great regret, and under a feeling of disappointment, which would be shared in, not only by those whose interests were immediately at stake, but by all those who desired, as they most sincerely did, that the best of understandings should at all times exist between Victoria and New South Wales.

On the 29th September the delegates from Victoria proposed that, as there were no reliable statistics of the trade across the Murray, the current Border treaty should be continued till the end of the year 1872 (instead of terminating in February of that year), and that measures should be taken by the two Colonies during the renewed arrangement to ascertain, with as much certainty as possible, the actual facts of the case as to the Border trade, with a view of making a permanent arrangement on the basis of such facts. The delegates from New South Wales declined to agree to this proposal, on the ground that it would postpone unnecessarily the settlement of the Border question, cause nearly as much inconvenience as the actual collection of duties, and withhold from New South Wales for a period of eleven months after the termination of the existing agreement a large sum

which ought of right to be paid into its Treasury. In the course of the discussion the delegates from South Australia stated their willingness to agree to pay a sixth of the whole amount to be paid to New South Wales for free trade across or by way of the Murray, in the event of any sum being agreed to.

On the 30th September the delegates from Victoria handed to the delegates from New South Wales a memorandum, wherein they stated that on mature consideration they continued of opinion that the annual sum of £60,000, now paid on account of dutiable goods sent from Victoria into Riverina was in excess of the amount to which New South Wales was fairly entitled; and that the claim made by the New South Wales delegates for payment of £100,000 annually as the basis of future arrangement could not be justified by any ascertained fact or any legitimate inference. Taking into consideration every circumstance which would tend to throw light on the actual amount fairly due from Victoria to New South Wales, the conclusion was irresistible that the present subsidy of £60,000 was excessive; and that, whilst some inconvenience would undoubtedly result to the trading classes of Melbourne if provision were not made for a renewal of the existing treaty, more serious loss and inconvenience would fall upon the inhabitants of New South Wales. Under these circumstances they could scarcely comprehend the purpose of New South Wales in the matter, and they were compelled to conclude that other motives than those which appeared must be in operation to account for demands being persisted in which it was absolutely certain Victoria could not assent to, and which were not supported by any documentary evidence or any reasonable deduction from the various approximate returns published by New South Wales and Victoria. With respect to the written statement of the New South Wales delegates, they desired to say that it was not denied that New South Wales was entitled to duties on all the goods imported into it which, by its laws, were subject to duty—less the cost of collection. On this principle, if the balance was in favour of New South Wales, after deducting the amount due to Victoria, they were willing to covenant to pay such ascertained balance. They regretted that the delegates should consider it necessary to intimate that any possible action of Victoria would be regarded as designedly hostile to New South Wales. If New South Wales declined to modify its untenable demands, and preferred to

re-establish its Custom-houses along the borders, they should deeply regret so unwise a policy, but refused to be coerced by suggested alternatives, which, if employed, would mainly, if not solely, injure the population of New South Wales. The natural course of the Riverina trade was to Victoria; and it would be the duty of the Government to facilitate its course by enabling merchants to carry their goods in bond to the Border; the principal change, therefore, would probably be that New South Wales would have to collect, at inordinate cost and trouble, a revenue less in amount than she then received in a lump sum from Victoria. For a satisfactory treaty with New South Wales the delegates were prepared to make all reasonable concessions; but they could not consent to pay an excessive subsidy to secure an arrangement which, irrespective of any payment whatever, would prove primarily beneficial to that Colony. They expressed deep regret that the absence of reliable information, the refusal to postpone any new arrangement till such information was obtained, and the strangely exaggerated expectations of New South Wales, rendered a renewal of the treaty between the two Colonies impossible at the present time. They hoped that the good understanding at present existing between the Colonies would not be disturbed; and they were conscious they had done nothing calculated to disturb it.

The Third Session of the Sixth Parliament was opened on 14th November by His Excellency the Earl of Belmore. The Opening Speech informed the House that among other measures which had been under the consideration of the Government—and which would be submitted without delay—were Bills for the consolidation and amendment of the law regulating the occupation and sale of Crown lands, for the extension of Municipal institutions, and for the amendment of the laws regulating the Gold-fields. An Inter-colonial Conference had been held in Melbourne for the establishment of a mail service that would afford the Colonies interested the means of more frequent communication than they had at present with other parts of the world. The approaching termination of the agreement made in 1867 between New South Wales and Victoria in reference to goods crossing the Murray rendered it incumbent upon the Government to make a new arrangement, which, while securing for the Colony the duties to which it was entitled, would keep the trade in question free from injurious or irritating

restrictions. At the Conference this matter had been considered, but no agreement for the renewal of the existing arrangement on equitable terms could be arrived at. Congratulation was offered on the state of the public finances. The Public Works Loan had been without difficulty obtained in Sydney at a premium. The Treasury Bills had not been offered for sale, as it was anticipated the money would not be required.

Upon the Address in Reply, moved by Mr. Smith, Mr. Farnell moved the following amendment:—

“We regret that owing to the late period at which we have been called together, sufficient time will not be afforded to consider the Estimates of Expenditure in detail, without great public inconvenience, and that we shall be deprived of the opportunity of properly dealing with other important questions in which legislation is urgently required, and of inquiring into certain appointments made during the recess.”

The amendment was lost by 23 to 15.

Three Bills were introduced, on the 15th November, by Mr. Buchanan—The Triennial Parliaments Bill, the Future Governors Salaries Reduction Bills, and the Matrimonial Causes Bill. On the first no further action was taken; the motion for the second reading of the second was negatived on the 23rd January, 1872. The Matrimonial Causes Bill, having passed through the Legislative Assembly, was sent to the Council on the 23rd January, 1872, where its further progress was stopped by the prorogation.

A Bill to reduce Ministers' salaries was also introduced by Mr. S. C. Brown on the 21st November, but no further action thereon was taken.

On the 15th November Mr. Wilson moved for a Committee of the Whole to consider the propriety of bringing in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Occupation and Alienation of Crown Lands. Leave was given, and on the 16th the Bill was introduced and read a first time; but owing to the abrupt termination of the Session no further action was taken.

Sir James Martin, on the 16th November, moved for a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the following resolution:—

“That the Contract entered into at Melbourne, on the 29th September last, on behalf of the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and Queensland, in reference to Mail Services between London and Sydney, by way of Suez, and between London and Melbourne, by way of San Francisco, be adopted.”

The resolution was negatived by a majority of 24 to 15.

On the 22nd November Sir James Martin moved :—

“That this House approves the steps taken at the Conference held in Melbourne in September last, in reference to the question of imports into and exports from this Colony across or by way of the River Murray.”

The debate terminated after midnight on the 23rd November, when the resolution was carried by a majority of 23 to 21. In the Legislative Council on the 23rd November, the Postmaster-General (Mr. Docker) moved a similar resolution. Mr. Deas Thomson moved an amendment to the effect that the House regretted that no satisfactory agreement had been made by the delegates at the recent Intercolonial Conference in respect to the Border Duties. On the 29th November this amendment was lost by 12 to 5. Mr. Hay then moved an amendment adding to the original resolution an expression of hope that the proposal made by the Victorian Delegates would be followed by further negotiations. This also was negatived by 10 to 6; and the original question then passed.

Respecting railway communication, on the 19th December Mr. Macleay moved :—

“That this House is of opinion that a very great improvement in the means of Internal Communication throughout the entire Colony is most urgently called for.

“That Railways of a description more suited to the wants and means of the Country than the present costly lines should be constructed with all possible celerity, along, or in the direction of, the most important lines of traffic.”

An amendment by Mr. Lucas to the effect that a railway should at once be constructed from Goulburn to the Murrumbidgee was negatived by 23 to 6; and the original question passed without division.

Mr. Lord made his Financial Statement on 6th December, 1871. He said that he had taken the earliest opportunity of bringing the financial position of the country before the House. The accounts which he would submit were three in number, viz., No. 1, 1870, and previous years; No. 2, the current year (1871), actual and estimated; and No. 3, estimated, 1872. Referring to the first of these, the deficit estimated in the previous Financial Statement, and for which Parliament authorized the issue of Treasury Bills, was £334,614. This amount had undergone some variations. The actual cash balance to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 31st December, 1870, was £32,058 5s. 10d.; to this was added the sum of £10,000, received from Victoria, on account of the previous year's Border Duties, and £2,195 12s. 6d., repayment of advances on account of the Western Road Vote. These three sums,

amounting to £41,254 8s. 4d., would go towards diminishing the previously estimated deficiency. Upon the debit side, the payments made from the 1st January to 31st October, 1870, were £190,701 8s. 10d., besides which there were disbursements by the London Financial Agents (including the sum of £100,000 short-dated debentures falling due 31st December last) to the extent of £122,930 7s. 2d., making a total of £313,631 16s. Deducting the credit amount of £44,254 8s. 4d. from this, an actual cash deficiency of £269,377 7s. 8d. remained. Adding to this deficiency the amounts of appropriations (less the probable savings), which on the 31st October were retained for future expenditure, viz., £54,835 18s. 2d., and an additional Supplementary Estimate of £10,790 13s. 8d., the deficiency was increased to £335,003 19s. 6d., which would be covered by the Treasury Bills, authorized by the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1871. This account might, therefore, be considered finally closed. With respect to No. 2 account—the one for the present year—the modifications in the tariff proposals, recently submitted, had been so extensive that the natural result had been a considerable reduction in the Estimates of Customs Revenue; while the expenditure had been increased by a large additional estimate brought forward at the end of the Session. Notwithstanding these unfavourable changes, however, the year's operations had been very satisfactory on the whole. The total revenue—of which £1,654,071 was received during the first ten months, and the balance, £572,397, estimated for the remaining two months—amounted to £2,226,468. From this the sum of £10,000 for Murray River Customs belonging to 1870, and £100,000, the estimated amount of appropriations not likely to be required, would have to be deducted; also £30,000, voted in terms of the Audit Act. On the debtor side, the estimated appropriations were £1,540,675 16s. 4d., being £86,307 9s. 8d. more than was estimated in the previous statement. The amounts for services provided by the Constitutional and Colonial Acts, and the special appropriations remained as before. Then there was the fifth instalment of short-dated debentures, and a small charge of £3,163 12s. 5d. to meet the difference in the salaries paid to Government officials caused by the reductions on the Estimates-in-Chief for 1871, and also a Supplementary Estimate (the smallest ever submitted) of £13,923 1s. The estimated surplus, £24,367 18s. 5d., was not so large an amount as was expected, owing to the esti-

mates having been diminished by the changes made by the House in the tariff proposals of the Government. With regard to No. 3 account, it was satisfactory to know that it was not intended to propose any new taxation this Session, the anticipated revenue being considered sufficient to meet the expenditure. Upon the credit side of the account, the surplus of £24,367 18s. 5d. for the previous year was brought forward, and the revenue was estimated at £2,393,058. There was every reason to believe that this amount would be fully realized, as, upon four items alone, viz., Railways, Customs, Border Duties, and Land Sales, an increase was expected of £169,000. The charges against the revenue were, for general services, £1,603,150 6s. 8d.; under the Schedules to the Constitution Act and Supplements, £52,943 5s. 9d.; special appropriations, £636,460. Besides these amounts, there was the last instalment of the £550,000 deficiency loan, viz., £46,000, due 31st December, 1872; and £20,000 to meet the first drawing under the Railway Million Loan, making a total of estimated charges of £2,359,253 12s. 5d.; which, deducted from the total of the Estimated Revenue and estimated surplus from the previous, £2,417,425 18s. 5d., left an estimated surplus at the end of 1872, of £58,172 6s. But in consequence of the item for police pay having been put down on the Estimates at the rates of 1870, instead of the reduced rate of 1872, the amount required for services was £6,072 more than it should be. Deducting this amount from the charges, the surplus would be increased by a like amount, and would, therefore, be £64,244 6s. The period having now arrived for extending the railways; the sum of £1,200,000 (to be provided for by loan) was placed on the Estimates for that purpose, and the three lines would be proceeded with simultaneously. After some remarks upon the loans accounts and the sales of debentures, and reference to the advantage of negotiating certain loans in the local market, attention was invited to the state of the public debt, which on the 30th December next would stand at £10,613,130, consisting of £10,269,930 debentures, and £343,200 Treasury Bills. This amount was liable to be increased by £334,600, authorized by the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of last season, which would bring the whole debt to £10,947,730. But should Parliament sanction the several loan services included in the Expenditure Estimates for 1872, the authorized debt would then amount in round numbers to £12,409,000. It was probable that during the present Session a measure for

consolidating this debt would be submitted. A *pro forma* motion for Supply was then made.

Relative to the collection of Border Customs Duties on the Murray, Mr. Jennings moved, on 6th December, certain resolutions. They were to the effect that the Government should endeavour to effect an arrangement with the Government of Victoria to provide for the taking of an account by both Colonies, on the basis of existing tariffs, of all imports and exports across or by way of the Murray to or from South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, and that such account should be taken for a term of twelve months; that the balance ascertained by the account so taken to be due to New South Wales by Victoria, and South Australia, should be deemed to be the amount justly owing to the Colony; and that an agreement should be entered into with the before-named Colonies for such further period as might be deemed expedient, on the understanding that a sum not less than the aforesaid ascertained balance be paid to New South Wales yearly, from 2nd February proximo, the date of expiry of the present agreement.

Mr. Lord moved the following amendment:—

“That this House is of opinion,—

“(1.) That it is very desirable to avoid, if possible, the actual collection of duties on goods passing across or by way of the Murray into this Colony from Victoria, and into Victoria from this Colony.

“(2.) That the Government of New South Wales would be justified in abstaining from collecting duties on the Murray if, before the first of February next, the Government of Victoria binds itself to pay, for the twelve months commencing from that date, the sum of £60,000 on the terms and conditions of the existing agreement, and such further sum quarterly as on taking an account on the basis of the existing tariffs may be found at the end of each quarter to be due to this Colony.

“(3.) That the Government of New South Wales ought, in conjunction with the Government of Victoria, to take immediate steps for obtaining the above information.”

The original resolution was negatived by 20 to 16, and the amendment then passed without division.

On the 22nd December Parliament adjourned, over the Christmas Holidays, till the 23rd January, 1872. During the interval correspondence was opened up on the subject of the Border Duties between the Colonial Secretaries of New South Wales and Victoria. In reply to a communication from Mr. Robertson, Mr. (now Sir Charles) Gavan Duffy replied:—

“The resolutions transmitted to me as on behalf of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, having been submitted for the sanction of that body by a Minister of the Crown, I prefer to treat simply as the proposal of the

Government, leaving the Legislature, with whom a controversy would be unseemly, entirely out of the question.

"You propose that the Government of Victoria shall contract to pay £60,000 a year to New South Wales, and as much more as may prove to be her due—which we are perfectly willing to do. But you omit to make any provision requiring New South Wales to refund any proportion of the £60,000, if it shall appear, as we contend it will when exact statistics are obtained, that £60,000 is more than your Colony is entitled to receive. Such a proposal, if indeed this be what is intended, need only be stated to be rejected.

"This Government is willing to continue the terms and conditions of the present agreement for another year, by which New South Wales will receive £60,000 certain, without any charge for collection, and Victoria will remain bound as she is at present not to impose a tax on any stock coming into the Colony by way of the Murray.

"Or, we are willing to make a new contract under which New South Wales shall receive the exact amount to which she shall prove to be entitled, be it more than £60,000 or less.

"If you acquiesce in either of these proposals, the Commissioner of Customs will correspond with you on the best means of taking an account of exports and imports, and this Government will be willing to adopt as much of the machinery you suggest as they find practicable. But it is idle to go into these collateral questions till the basis of the contract is settled."

Mr. Robertson rejoined to the effect that as the Victorian Government had definitely declined to assent to the terms set forth in the resolutions of the New South Wales Assembly, the Government of that colony had no alternative but to make the necessary arrangements to collect, on and after the first day of the next month, the duties which the law imposed on goods imported into New South Wales. The Collector of Customs would leave Sydney for Albury on the following Monday, for the purpose of making such arrangements; and he would have instructions to take such steps as would avoid irritation, and cause as little impediment to the trade between the two Colonies as was consistent with the accurate collection of the revenue.

The Collector of Customs accordingly proceeded to Victoria for the purpose of collecting the duties in question.

On the 24th January, in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Forster moved:—

"That this House, having taken into consideration the correspondence between the Governments of this Colony and of Victoria, relative to the collection of Customs duties upon the Murray River border, is of opinion,—

"(1.) That the terms offered by the Government of Victoria were reasonable, and ought to have been accepted.

"(2.) That the collection of Customs duties by the Government of this Colony upon the Murray River Border is highly inexpedient.

"(3.) That immediate steps should be taken to obviate any necessity for the collection of such duties."

These resolutions were carried by a majority of 27 to 23.

On the 30th January, Sir James Martin informed the House that, in consequence of the adverse vote arrived at upon the previous Thursday night the Government had advised a dissolution. To this advice His Excellency had acceded; and now all that remained was for the House to grant the necessary Supplies for the period during which the elections would take place. A debate, lasting till 11 o'clock that evening, ensued upon the Premier's statement.

Next day Mr. Lord moved the suspension of the Standing Orders, in order to admit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill passing through all its stages in one day.

Mr. Piddington moved, as an amendment,—

“That the following respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Earl of Belmore:—

“The Legislative Assembly of New South Wales desire to represent to your Excellency the many inconveniences and dangers to the public interest arising from a dissolution of Parliament in the present position of public affairs.

“That the settled policy of the Government of Sir James Martin, ratified by the passing of the Act 31 Vict. No. 1, which has been in force during the last five years, has been not to collect duties on the importation of goods from Victoria across the River Murray, but to accept a money consideration, in lieu of the duties, of the yearly sum of £60,000.

“That a dissolution of Parliament at the present time cannot fail to prolong the present unhappy differences with Victoria, and to engender a feeling of hostility in the minds of a large portion of our fellow-colonists settled upon the Border against the Government of New South Wales, who will feel that they are not under the administration of a Government which regards their interest and well-being, and the probable result of the dispute now subsisting will be the loss to this Colony of a large and valuable district.

“The Legislative Assembly are desirous of entering upon the consideration of the Estimates of Public Expenditure, as well as of the Bill now before them relating to the amendment of the Land Laws, and other important measures, and they feel confident that any further delay in dealing with these measures will be most injurious to the public interests.

“Deeply influenced by these various considerations, and anxious in particular to secure peace and the good-will of our fellow-colonists upon the Border, the Legislative Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will not dissolve Parliament at the present critical period.”

At midnight the resolution of the Treasurer was negatived by 38 to 19; the amendment of Mr. Piddington was then passed.

On the 1st February a *Government Gazette* extraordinary, proroguing Parliament by proclamation, was issued; and on the 3rd February the Assembly was dissolved. During the general elections which at this juncture took place throughout the Colony, considerable feeling was displayed, particularly in the Border districts. At Albury mass meetings were held, and attempts were made to revive the agitation for the separation of the territory unofficially known as

Riverina. The appeal to the country was disastrous to the Government, for of the six Ministers only three were returned—Sir James Martin, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Lord.

Mr. John Forrest, an officer in the survey department of Western Australia, prompted by an earnest desire to discover the fate of Leichhardt and party, accepted the leadership of an expedition sent out early in 1869 by the Government of Western Australia to search for traces of the lost explorers. Starting from Perth on 16th April they travelled in a north-easterly direction through about seven degrees of east longitude. No traces of Leichhardt's party were found, nor did the country possess any agricultural or pastoral value.

A second expedition, designed to explore the coast of the Great Australian Bight, was sent out in April, 1870, by the Government of Western Australia. Mr. John Forrest led the party, with his brother Alexander second in command. At Esperance Bay and Port Eucla a vessel with stores awaited them, and pursuing a route along the coast they reached Adelaide on 27th August. The line of country traversed was the same barren and waterless desert penetrated in 1840 by Mr. Eyre.

The Earl of Belmore retired from the Government of New South Wales on 22nd February, 1872.

The following figures from the Registrar-General's returns give a statistical view of the progress of New South Wales during the period of Earl Belmore's administration:—

Year.	Population.	Land under cultivation.	Imports.	Exports.
1868	466,765	434,756½ acs.	£8,051,377	£7,192,904
1869	485,356	482,324½ "	8,392,753	9,933,442
1870	502,861	426,976 "	7,757,281	7,990,088
1871	519,182	417,801 "	9,609,508	11,245,032

Year.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	General.	Loan.	Ordinary.	Loan.
1868	£2,476,700*	£1,617,112	£2,646,303*	£640,536
1869	2,590,217*	1,073,292	2,649,329*	616,476
1870	2,490,203*	85,106	2,638,264*	660,089
1871	2,908,153†	1,380,709	3,006,576†	595,923

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1868	280,818	1,761,411	15,080,625	176,901
1869	280,304	1,795,904	14,929,923	175,924
1870	337,597	2,195,096	16,308,585	243,066
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,278,697	213,198

* Includes "Church and School Lands Revenue," "Police Reward Fund," "Police Superannuation Fund," and "Superannuation Fund," 27 Vict., No. 11.

† Includes Trust Fund, Treasury Bills, &c.

CHAPTER XIII.

GOVERNOR SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.—1872-1879.

Arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson—The Seventh Parliament—Amendments on the Address in Reply—The Parkes Ministry—Death of Mr. Wentworth—Border Duties Convention Bill—Rejected in Legislative Council—Mr. Parkes' resolutions—Financial Statement—Internal Communication—Public Funeral to Wentworth's remains—Prorogation—Re-assembling of Parliament—Mr. Parkes' Financial Statement—Resolutions on Education—Intercolonial Conference—Ocean Mail Service—Legislative Council Bill—Constitution of the Legislative Council—Prorogation—Border Duties Convention—Re-assembling of Parliament—Death of Sir Terence Aubrey Murray—The Hon. John Hay President—Another Legislative Council Bill—The Council declines to adopt the Report of the Select Committee—Ocean Mail Communication—Lloyd's Financial Statement—Retirement of Sir James Martin—Departmental—Retirement of Victoria from the Border Duties Convention—Electoral Bill—Telegraph Cable—The Prisoner Gardiner—Prorogation—Opening of Fourth Session—Address in Reply—Financial Statement—The Gardiner Question—Minute of Sir Hercules Robinson—Combes' Resolutions—Dissolution of Parliament—The Seventh Parliament—Amendment on the Address in Reply—The Governor's Message—Sir William Manning sent for—The third Robertson Ministry—Death of Mr. Arnold—Mr. George Wigram Allen Speaker—Resignation of Mr. Allen—His re-election—Forster's Financial Statement—Immigration—Electric Cable—Postal—Stamp Duties—Crown Lands Act Amendment Bill—Prorogation—Re-assembling of Parliament—Death of Sir Charles Cowper—Robertson's Financial Statement—Forster Agent-General—Agreements Validating Bill—Education Bill—The Surplus Revenue—Prorogation—Re-assembling of Parliament—Stuart's Financial Statement—Cable Conference—Want of Confidence Motion—Ministerial Statement—Vote of Censure—Political Crisis—The second Parkes Ministry—Piddington's Financial Statement—Queensland Gold-fields Act Amendment Bill—Ministerial Statement—Legal meaning of 31st clause of Land Act—Another Crisis—The Fourth Robertson Ministry—The Treasurer's motion negatived—Mr. Stuart sent for—Mr. S. C. Brown commissioned—Dissolution—The Ninth Parliament—Amendment on Address in Reply—Sir Henry Parkes fails to form a Ministry—The Farnell Ministry—Cohen's Financial Statement—Primary Education—Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company—Mail Service—Duplicate Cable Conference—Prorogation—Re-assembling of Parliament—Cohen's Financial Statement—Crown Lands Bill defeated—Sir John Robertson sent for—Resignation of Sir John Robertson—Vote of Want of Confidence—The Parkes-Robertson coalition—Watson's Financial Statement—Chinese Immigration Restriction Bill—Parliamentary Privilege Bill—Collision between the two branches of the Legislature—Lands Acts Further Amendment Bill—Australian Exploration—Departure of Sir Hercules Robinson—Statistics.

AN interval of about four months elapsed before the arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson, during which time the Government was administered by Sir Alfred Stephen.

On 3rd June, 1872, Sir Hercules Geo. Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., assumed office under a Commission appointing

him Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales. On the 11th a Message from the Governor informed the Houses of Parliament to that effect. In the Legislative Assembly, on the 12th, an address of congratulation to His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson was unanimously voted, on the motion of Mr. Parkes. In the Legislative Council, on the 13th, a similar address was adopted.

The general elections having terminated, with the results related in the previous chapter, the Seventh Parliament of New South Wales met on the 30th April, 1872. Mr. Arnold was again unanimously elected as Speaker.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government (Sir Alfred Stephen) attended on the 1st May and delivered the Opening Speech, which announced that on the 26th April Sir James Martin had tendered the resignation of the Ministry. The Speech expressed congratulations on the state of the public finances. The Border duties which had been actually collected during the past three months amounted in all to £13,233. The revenue had increased very largely during the first four months of the year, and was £79,000 in excess of the like term in the previous year.

The Address in Reply was moved by Sir James Martin, who entered into an explanation of the position of the Ministry. He had tendered his resignation to His Excellency in a letter wherein he stated his belief that their policy with reference to the collection of the Border Duties had been justified by the result; but with three of his colleagues out of the House it was impossible to carry on the Government. His Excellency had accepted their resignation, subject to the stipulation that some provision should be made for the public expenditure. He recommended the House to pass a Bill on the suspension of the Standing Orders, as had been done on a former occasion, at the instance of Mr. Samuel. They only held office for this purpose, if the House should see fit to pass such a Bill.

Mr. Parkes moved that the following words be added to the last paragraph of the Address in Reply:—

“It is a matter of deep regret to us that the circumstances under which the late Assembly was dissolved, and the present Parliament assembled, are of a character to call for the expression of our disapproval.

“It has been communicated to us that a monetary arrangement was entered into between Your Excellency's Advisers and a private Banking Institution, during the progress of the Elections and the protracted delay in convening Parliament, which, in derogation of the Constitution, interferes with the

undoubted and sole power of this House in granting Supply to Her Majesty, and seriously impairs its just control over the Public Expenditure.

“ We feel constrained to take the earliest opportunity to condemn a course of conduct in the administration of affairs so dangerous to the public interests, and which we are anxious may not be again resorted to.”

On 9th May the amendment was carried, on division, by 36 to 11.

Mr. Jennings then moved that the Address be further amended, by the addition, at the end thereof, of the following words :—

“ We also feel bound to express our opinion that early steps should be taken to effect such arrangements with the Government of Victoria as may obviate the necessity for any further collection of Border Duties.”

This further amendment was carried by 30 to 16 ; and the Address, as amended, by 34 to 13.

Mr. Forster, who had been sent for some time previously, having relinquished the task assigned to him of forming a new Administration, it was accordingly entrusted, on the 9th May, to Mr. Parkes.

On the 14th May Mr. S. C. Brown—announcing the formation of the following Ministry—moved that their several seats be declared vacant :—

Henry Parkes	Premier and Colonial Secretary.
William Richman Piddington	Colonial Treasurer.
James Squire Farnell	Secretary for Lands.
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works.
Edward Butler	Attorney General.
Joseph George Long Innes...	Solicitor General.
George Alfred Lloyd	Postmaster General.
Saul Samuel	{ Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

On the 11th June, the Ministerial re-elections having been completed in the meantime, Mr. Parkes, in the Assembly, entered into an explanation of the circumstances attending the formation of his Ministry. He also said that he considered it necessary to state the course the Government proposed to take. It was their duty, as the business of the House was greatly in arrears, to bring in and pass the Estimates as soon as possible, and to bring the session to a speedy close. They proposed, after a short recess of eight or ten weeks, to call Parliament together about September ; and he hoped the present session might conclude in about a month. In the ensuing session the Government proposed to deal with the subject of the mining laws, with the land question, and with the subjects of railway communication, and of the reconstruction of the Civil Service.

On the 7th May in the Legislative Assembly Sir James Martin announced the death of Mr. William Charles Wentworth, and moved that as a fitting tribute of respect the House adjourn. The House adjourned accordingly. On the meeting of the Legislative Council, on the 8th May, the House adjourned in token of respect to Mr. Wentworth's memory.

On the 13th June Mr. John Lackey was elected Chairman of Committees, on the motion of Sir James Martin, by a majority of 34 to 16.

A Bill to make provision for free intercourse across the boundary-line of the River Murray was introduced by Mr. Parkes on the 12th June, and read a first time. On the 19th June Mr. Parkes, in moving its second reading, urged that the general sense of the country was in favour of an arrangement being made with the Government of Victoria, in preference to an actual levying of the duties. The Government were desirous to relieve the Border settlers, but to do justice at the same time to the other Colonies. The great object was to enable the Government to get a fair share of the trade, and to secure a binding arrangement for five years. The second reading of the Bill passed, on 26th June, by a majority of 37 to 17. Having passed through the Assembly, it was sent to the Legislative Council, where it was received and read a first time on the 17th July. The second reading was moved by Mr. Samuel on the 23rd. An amendment was moved by Mr. Docker—"That the Bill be read a second time this day six months." Next day the debate was resumed and terminated; the amendment being carried by a majority of 9 to 8.

Mr. Parkes thereon gave notice that he would move:—

"That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of adopting the following resolutions, namely:—

"That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor transmitting to His Excellency the following resolutions:—

"(1.) That Parliament was dissolved, and an appeal made to the people, in February last, on the question,—Whether or not the Customs Duties should be actually collected on the Boundary between this Colony and the Colonies of Victoria and South Australia; and that the First Minister who advised the dissolution put this issue, and this issue alone to the electors.

"(2.) That a large majority of Members were returned to this House in support of the policy of accepting a specific sum from the adjoining Colonies in lieu of the actual collection of the Duties.

- “(3.) That a Bill to give effect to this policy was read a second time in this House by a majority of 37 to 17, and a third time by a majority of 29 to 14, and was duly transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.
- “(4.) That the said Bill, embodying the policy approved by the late and the present Legislative Assembly, and confirmed by the collective vote of the constituencies, has been defeated in the Legislative Council, in disregard of the expressed will of the people and their representatives in Parliament, by a majority of 9 to 8 out of the thirty-one Members forming that House.
- “(5.) That this House is of opinion that the circumstances of this conjuncture justify the Government in proceeding without delay to make an agreement with the Governments of Victoria and South Australia, or with either of those Governments, for securing the payment of a specific sum, fairly ascertained as the approximate amount of revenue to which this Colony is entitled, in lieu of the actual collection of the Border Duties, such agreement to be subject to ratification by Parliament in this or the next following Session.

On the 31st July the Premier announced his intention of withdrawing these resolutions. Circumstances had arisen which had rendered them unnecessary. The Government had, since the defeat of the Bill in the Legislative Council, communicated with the Governments of Victoria and South Australia on the subject. The latter Government replied that they were willing to submit to any agreement, and the former had so far assented that the only point of difference was the question of the time for which the treaty should endure. With a view to ascertain the feeling in that locality he had sent telegrams to the various border towns, and had received replies condemnatory of the collection of duties on the Border. He was justified in putting the resolutions on the paper in consequence of the course taken by the Legislative Council in utter disregard of the opinion expressed through the constituencies at the late general election. The time had come for the reconstruction of the Legislative Council; and next Session he would bring in a Bill for that purpose.

Mr. W. R. Piddington (Colonial Treasurer) submitted his Financial Statement on 20th June. He referred at considerable length to one or two portions of the speech of the late Administrator of the Government, which he thought were calculated to convey a wrong impression of the state of our finances. Instead of there being £300,000 to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as one paragraph of the Speech inferred, there was in reality not one shilling. A further remark, apparently based upon the erroneous assumption that the Government would be able, not only to avoid

the imposition of new burdens upon the people, but to reduce considerably those at present existing, was therefore unwarrantable. A return had been prepared, which demonstrated the actual state of the finances at the incoming of the present Government. This document showed that on the 31st December, 1871, there was a debit balance on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of £366,684 1s. 11d. On the 31st March, 1872, this amount was not much altered, being £367,364 13s. 11d. Between the 31st March, and the time the late Government went out of office, a large amount of deficiency Treasury Bills was sold, which had the effect of wiping out that deficit, but only by creating another, on account of the money used being derived from loans. On the 14th May, the audited statement of public accounts showed an overdraft on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of £304,717 19s. 7d., which had arisen from the payment of the second batch of Treasury Bills, out of money raised by loan for certain public services that had not been carried out. A statement of the liabilities and assets of the Colony on the 14th May last, signed by the consulting accountant to the Treasury, showed a total of liabilities, £1,259,743 3s. 2d.; assets, £582,897 14s. 9d.; leaving an actual deficiency at the time the present Government came into office of £676,845 8s. 5d. From the 14th to the 31st May, there was a large increase of revenue, and on that date the liabilities were £1,222,409; assets, £590,274, thus reducing the deficiency to £632,134. The statement of revenue and expenditure for 1871 differed very little from that submitted by the late Colonial Treasurer in December last. The total liabilities, including the fifth instalment of short-dated debentures, were £2,308,202 1s. 1d.; which amount, less £80,000 deducted for services not likely to be required, and £30,000, the Treasurer's advance vote, would leave £2,198,202 1s. 1d. The receipts for 1871 were £2,218,689 18s., leaving a total estimated deficiency for the year of £20,029 0s. 11d., instead of a surplus of £24,367 18s. 5d., as estimated by the late Treasurer. In the accounts for 1872, the deficiency of £20,029 0s. 11d., from last year was brought over on the debtor side. The charges for expenditure, as shown in the Estimates-in-Chief, were £2,353,588 12s. 5d., an amount somewhat in advance of that estimated by Mr. Lord. There were also two instalments of loans payable from revenue as they became due—viz., £46,700, short-dated debentures, and £20,000 on account of the Railway Million Loan, giving a total of

charges upon the revenue of £2,440,317 13s. 4d. The other liabilities were £343,200 of Treasury Bills, due on the 9th May last, and an item for Public Works, £485,713 7s. 3d., making a grand total of charges, £3,269,231 0s. 7d. Upon the credit side was the net amount of actual and estimated revenue (after deducting a small sum received on account of the previous year's Murray River Customs), £2,450,854 3s. 6d. Credit was also taken for the re-issue of the £343,200 Treasury Bills, and also for the amount proposed to be raised by loan for public works, &c., £485,713 7s. 3d., making a total of credits of £3,279,767 10s. 9d., which left an estimated surplus on 31st December, 1872, of £10,536 10s. 2d. Particulars were given of the various increases in the Expenditure Estimates as compared with those of the late Treasurer. The loan proposed by the previous Government for railway extension had been omitted from this statement, pending the decision of the House as to the nature of such extension. The public debt on the 31st May last, including the £343,200 of Treasury Bills, due on the 9th May, was £10,949,230, of which, however, it was proposed to pay off finally £66,700 on the 31st December next.

In the Legislative Council on the 26th June Mr. Darley moved certain resolutions in reference to the power of originating Bills in the Council. They stated the opinion of the House that the originating of an Act imposing fees for benefits taken or services rendered under the Act was not at variance with the provisions of the Constitution Act. On the 27th June the question was passed without division.

A Matrimonial Causes Bill, introduced on 2nd May by Mr. Buchanan, passed through the Legislative Assembly; but in the Council its progress through Committee was interrupted by the prorogation. A Bill for the reduction of official salaries, introduced by Mr. S. C. Brown, was read a second time on 8th May by 14 to 13, but was subsequently withdrawn. A Future Governors Salaries Reduction Bill (introduced by Mr. Buchanan) lapsed on the 2nd August.

The Committee of Elections and Qualifications—to which was referred the question of the validity of the return of Mr. H. L. Nelson, for Orange—reported on 20th June in favour of the sitting Member.

A Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Crown Lands Alienation and Occupation Acts of 1861, appointed on 5th July, on the motion of Mr. Cunneen, brought

up a Progress Report, in which the resumption of the inquiry in the ensuing session was recommended.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Macleay on 9th July, having been amended thus:—

“That this House re-affirms the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of 19th December, 1871, to the effect ‘That this House is of opinion that a very great improvement in the means of internal communication throughout the entire Colony is most urgently called for’; and is of opinion that a plan for Railway extension ought to be submitted to this House at the commencement of next Session.”

—was passed without a division.

A Treasury Bills’ Bill, founded on certain resolutions from the Committee of Ways and Means, was introduced after midnight on 11th July by Mr. Piddington; but the Bill was, on the 8th August, withdrawn.

On the 18th July, on the House going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Wearne moved an amendment:—

“That it is the opinion of this House that, in preparing the Estimates for next year for the Permanent Military Force, the Government ought to provide for Artillery only, with the Officers necessary to the command of the same, together with the requisite contingencies.”

The motion for going into Committee was negatived by 23 to 16, and the amendment then passed without division.

In Committee of the Whole, on the 26th July, the following resolution *re* the Steam Postal Service was agreed to:—

“That it is desirable that the Government should arrange for the establishment of a Monthly line of Mail Steamers between Sydney and San Francisco, securing the delivery of Mails at those ports within thirty days, and between Sydney and Liverpool within forty-eight days; such arrangement not to be carried into effect until ratified by Parliament.”

The resolution was ratified by the House on 2nd August, on the motion of Mr. Brown, by a majority of 19 to 9.

In reference to a proposed public funeral to the late Mr. W. C. Wentworth, on the 6th August Sir James Martin moved—

“(1.) That this House is of opinion, that in order to manifest its deep sense of the eminent public services of the late William Charles Wentworth, the honors of a public funeral ought to be accorded to his remains, as soon after their arrival in the Colony as suitable arrangements can be made for the purpose.

“(2.) That Mr. Speaker transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolution to Mr. Wentworth’s widow, with a request that she will inform the House, through him, whether she and her family approve the intended honour.”

Mr. Parkes seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously, the House standing while the Speaker put the question. On the 9th August these resolutions were, on the

motion of Sir James Martin, transmitted to the Legislative Council, where, on the 12th August, a similar resolution was unanimously passed by that House.

The Appropriation Bill and the Loan Bill were introduced by Mr. Piddington, and read a first time, on the 5th August. They passed through their remaining stages in the Assembly on the 9th.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th August by the Governor (Sir Hercules Robinson). The Prorogation Speech stated that negotiations on the Border Customs difficulty had been entered into with the Governments of Victoria and South Australia, and had been conducted up to the present time in a friendly spirit, which justified the expectation that a satisfactory settlement of the question would soon be effected. Although a measure which passed the Legislative Assembly to enable the Government to conclude a Convention with the neighbouring Colonies had failed in becoming law, it was hoped that arrangements would be made and ratified by the Legislature, for relieving the Border settlers of the inconveniences of which they complained. Steps had been already adopted to carry out the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly in favour of the establishment of regular mail communication between the Colony and Europe, *via* San Francisco, and the Agent-General had been instructed to invite tenders for the service in London. Negotiations had been opened up with the Australasian Colonies on this subject, on telegraphic communication, and on Intercolonial Free Trade, which it was hoped might lead to a course of united action in promoting a sound and beneficial policy. The prosperous state of the public revenue, and the high place maintained in the money market by public securities, were matters for congratulation.

The Second Session of the Seventh Parliament assembled at noon on the 5th November, 1872. The Governor (Sir Hercules Robinson) in his Opening Speech congratulated the Parliament on the event of direct communication by electric telegraph being established between the Australian Colonies and the Mother country. The industrial activity consequent on the continued prosperity of the Colony had caused a large increase in the public revenue, which was sufficient not only to meet the ordinary objects of Government, but to justify the undertaking of important works for the improvement of the country. The mining industry had manifested unex-

pected vitality, and its magnitude demanded commensurate amendments in the law. A measure having that object would be introduced; and Parliament would be invited to consider the creation of a separate Department of Mines. The laws relating to the public lands were admitted to be unequal to the demands for settlement; and a Bill would be introduced to provide for these demands, and to promote the introduction of immigrants from Europe. Measures for extending the lines of railway opened, and for carrying out works of similar character, would be submitted for consideration without delay. A Bill to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council would be introduced; also a Bill to regulate the issue of writs for a General Election, and to limit the period during which it should be lawful to delay on such occasion the meeting of the new Parliament. Bills would likewise be introduced to make better provision for the organization and discipline of the Volunteer Forces, to regulate the duties of the London Agency, and to abolish the postal charge on newspapers. The Government had made every exertion to relieve the Border settlers of the inconveniences of which they complained; but though South Australia had expressed a willingness to concur in any equitable arrangement for securing the result desired, the difficulties raised by Victoria had not been surmounted. A Bill would be submitted to empower the Government to treat with all the neighbouring Colonies for the regulation of the Border trade. In accordance with the terms of the resolution of the Legislative Assembly tenders had been invited for the performance of the projected mail service between Sydney and San Francisco; and it was expected that the result would be communicated within a month. A Despatch had been received from the Secretary of State, communicating the proposal of the Imperial Government for continuing the mail service *via* Suez after the expiration of the existing contract. It was proposed to carry the Australian mails in both directions between England and Point de Galle, without expense to the Colonies, leaving the service between Galle and a terminal port in Australia to be provided for by the Colonies in combination; towards the maintenance of which a subsidy of £40,000, if the service should be four-weekly, and a higher subsidy if it should be fortnightly, would be contributed by Great Britain. On receipt of this despatch in Melbourne, the Governor of Victoria, without seeking the concurrence of the other Colonies, at once telegraphed to the Secretary of State their

acceptance of the proposal submitted, with the avowed object of making Melbourne the terminus of the line, and distributing the mails to their destination from that point. A protest against this precipitate and unauthorized proceeding in the interest of the neighbouring Colony had been transmitted to the Secretary of State, and the Victorian Government had been informed that its competency to take the course it had assumed was not admitted by the Government of New South Wales. A Conference of the Australian Colonies would commence its sittings in Sydney on the 9th December, at which various matters of intercolonial interest, including free trade, would be considered.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Hay, seconded by Mr. Lee, and adopted without division.

On the 7th November Mr. Richard Driver was proposed as Chairman of Committees by Mr. Fitzpatrick. Mr. Baker proposed Mr. Thomas Garrett. Mr. Driver was elected by a majority of 22 to 14.

The same day the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the proposal of the Imperial Government as conveyed in a despatch from Lord Kimberley, for a new postal contract via Suez. The following resolution was reported by the Chairman and agreed to:—

“That it is expedient that this Colony should co-operate with the other Colonies in inviting tenders for the conveyance of the Mails between a port in Australia and Point de Galle, in accordance with the proposal made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury—the details of agreement to be determined in Conference of the Colonies—to be binding on this Colony, however, only on receiving the approval of Parliament.”

A motion was made on the 7th November by Mr. Buchanan, that the exclusion of History from the subjects taught in Public Schools was a serious defect, which should be removed without delay. Mr. Forster moved the Previous Question, which was negatived without division.

On the 21st November Mr. Parkes announced the resignation of office, through illness, by Mr. Piddington, the Colonial Treasurer.

The Premier then made a Financial Statement. He said that he felt somewhat embarrassed by the circumstances which entailed upon him the duty of presenting this Statement, but he would endeavour to do it in as simple and fair a manner as possible. It would be better for him to begin from the 1st January, 1871. The late Treasurer estimated a deficiency at the end of 1871 of

£20,029 0s. 11d. That amount was now reduced to £14,057 1s. 8d., and charged as a debit upon the present year, 1872. The revenue for 1872 would exceed that of the previous year by about £555,400. The Government had paid off the deficiency loan falling due 9th May, 1872, to the extent of £343,200, and provided a further sum of £30,182 8s. 7d.; notwithstanding which there would be an estimated surplus at the end of the year of £87,887 7s. 4d. For 1873 the Estimates-in-Chief for general services amounted to £2,667,847 11s. 5d. The revenue was put down at £2,714,289, which, added to the surplus brought down from the previous year, and after providing for the interest on the proposed loans, left a surplus at the end of 1873 of nearly £200,000. The great prosperity of which this gratifying state of things was an evidence could not be attributed to the present or any former Administration, but was the result of circumstances which had given a fresh impetus to the industry and enterprise of the country. There was an increase of revenue in the Lands Department of £346,500, and in the Customs of £121,400. Only £60,000 of this last item, however, was the profit of last year's Tariff Act. In the expenditure estimates the Government had restored the salaries of Civil Servants to the rates that existed prior to the reductions of 1871. Much consideration had been given to the subject of the re-construction of the Civil Service, and in one or two departments some changes had been effected. The Loan Estimate of £1,562,000 which had been submitted was for very important public works. First there was the construction of four separate lines of railway, viz., from Goulburn to the Murrumbidgee; from Bathurst to Orange; from Murrurundi to Tamworth; and from the Clarence River to the Northern Borders. This last-mentioned line would afford the Government a suitable opportunity of trying the narrow gauge as used in Queensland. For immigration purposes £50,000 was asked, which, if granted, would supply the demand for labour caused by the undertaking of such large public works as proposed. £50,000 was asked for the construction of bridges over the Parramatta River; £10,000 for a lighthouse on the Seal Rocks; £15,000 to carry out existing contracts for Harbour Defences; £10,000 for trial surveys of Railway lines; and also a sum to provide for the erection of new Public Offices. There had been a saving effected of £10,000 by not making provision for the Permanent Military Force, but at the same time the Education

grant had been increased by a like amount. With regard to the policy of the Government, if the Estimates were realized this year, attention would be given next year to the question of taxation, with a view to the lightening of the public burdens.

On the 5th December Mr. Parkes announced that Mr. G. A. Lloyd had accepted the office of Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. Saul Samuel that of Postmaster-General.

On 10th December Mr. Forster moved a resolution to the effect that a Bill for the amendment of the Public Schools Act of 1866 should be introduced during that Session, and that such Bill should provide for the extension and stricter enforcement of the principle of secular instruction, and for the discontinuance, upon reasonable notice, of a certain period to be fixed by law, of assistance from public funds for Denominational schools. Upon which Mr. Parkes moved the following amendment:—

“That this House is of opinion that the experience of the last six years fully justifies the policy of the Public Schools Act of 1866, and that any interference at the present time with the operation of that Act, and the valuable system of public instruction established under its provisions, would be impolitic and prejudicial to the best interests of the people.”

The motion was, on the 21st January, 1873 (when the debate terminated) negatived by 26 to 16; and the amendment was carried by 26 to 9.

The Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Lands Acts of 1861 was reappointed on the 17th December. On the 24th April, 1873, a Progress Report was brought up, which recommended its resumption in the next Session.

On the 18th December a letter from Mrs. Wentworth was read to both Houses of the Legislature, wherein the receipt of the resolutions of August was acknowledged. Mrs. Wentworth stated that both she and the members of her family concurred in the wish to give effect to the resolution, and that her husband's remains would leave England in December.

On 6th November Mr. Buchanan introduced a Matrimonial Causes Bill which, having passed through both Houses (with amendments in the Legislative Council) was assented to on 4th March, 1873. A Bill introduced by Mr. Stewart on 8th November, rendering receipts liable to Stamp Duty, also passed through Parliament.

On 13th November Mr. Parkes introduced a Bill to abolish the imposition of Postage Rates on newspapers, which passed

the Assembly; but in the Legislative Council its second reading was negatived by a majority of 9 to 3.

The Appropriation Bill passed through all its stages on the 30th January, and received assent the next day.

On the 15th January, in the Legislative Council, the resignation through illness of Mr. George Allen, as Chairman of Committees, was announced. Mr. Docker was subsequently elected Chairman of Committees during the remainder of the Session.

On the 11th February Mr. Baker moved for a Committee of the Whole to consider of an Address to the Governor, praying that the sum of £3,000 might be placed on the Estimates for the purpose of Establishing a Parliamentary Hansard or Official Report of the Parliamentary Debates. The question was negatived by 25 to 13.

An Intercolonial Conference was held at Sydney, during the months of January and February, 1873. It was convened at the instance of the Hon. Henry Parkes, representing the Government of New South Wales, for the consideration, primarily, of these subjects: A scheme of Ocean Mail Service, which would meet the demands of all the Australian Colonies and New Zealand; the policy of intercolonial free trade; and telegraphic communication, more especially in reference to submarine cables. All the Colonies of Australasia responded, and were represented as follows:—New South Wales, by the Hons. Henry Parkes and Saul Samuel; New Zealand, by the Hons. Julius Vogel, C.M.G., and W. H. Reynolds; Queensland, by the Hons. A. H. Palmer and J. M. Thompson; South Australia, by Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., and the Hon. J. H. Barrow; Tasmania, by the Hons. F. M. Innes and J. M. Wilson; Victoria, by the Hons. J. G. Francis and Edward Langton; Western Australia, by the Hon. F. P. Barlee.

On 22nd January at the first meeting of the Conference, the Hon. Henry Parkes was unanimously elected Chairman.

With reference to the question of the Galle Postal Service it was decided, after several days' deliberation, that the proposal of the Lords of the Treasury for the establishment and maintenance of a four-weekly Service between Galle and Australasia be accepted, on the following conditions:—

“(1.) That Melbourne be the Terminus of the Service.

“(2.) That the cost of all the requisite Branch Services be considered as part of the cost of the whole Service.

“(3.) That the several Australasian Governments shall contribute to the cost of the whole service in proportion to the correspondence conveyed by such mail service from each colony.

“(4.) That the Governments of the Colonies requiring Branch Services make the necessary arrangements for their respective Services with the Government or Governments of the Colony or Colonies negotiating the Contracts for the Mail Service from Galle.

“(5.) That the Government of Victoria make all payments for the Main and Branch Galle Services, rendering quarterly estimates of the amounts to be contributed by the several Colonies, with annual final adjustments of accounts.

“(6.) That Cockburn Sound, in Western Australia, be substituted for King George’s Sound as a port of call for the Ocean Mail Steamers, provided arrangements can be made to obviate material delay, or increase of cost of the Service.

“(7.) That the Ocean Mail Steamers call at Glenelg, South Australia, to receive and deliver Mails.”

During the discussion a resolution was passed that if, during the sittings of the Conference, the representatives of New South Wales concurred in the action of the Conference with regard to the Galle Service, the arrangements respecting it should be left to the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. New South Wales, however, refused to concur with the action of the Conference with regard to the Galle Service and protested against the terminus being at Melbourne. The arrangements for the negotiation of the service, therefore, remained with Victoria alone.

The decision that the terminus be at Melbourne was arrived at on a division of 9 to 4. The general resolution approving of the Galle Service was then adopted by the votes of all the delegates, except those from New South Wales, who explained that their votes were given in opposition because it had been decided that the terminus should be at Melbourne. At a subsequent meeting of the Conference the question of the terminus being at Melbourne was re-discussed, but the result was to affirm the former decision. Upon this, Messrs. Parkes and Samuel, on behalf of New South Wales, lodged a protest, which, among other things, averred that the terminus of the service had theretofore been at Sydney, and the superiority of that port as the terminus, viewed in Australian as distinguished from local interests, could not be denied; and that no single ground of a Federal character, advanced in the interests of all the Colonies, had been stated in support of the mail-ships stopping at Melbourne.

In regard to the Torres Straits Service, a resolution was adopted in favour of the establishment of a Mail Service

between Singapore, Brisbane, and Sydney, provided the total cost should not exceed £25,000 per annum, the cost to be divided between all the Colonies in proportion to the number of letters they despatched by this route. The Imperial Government was to be asked to contribute £5,000 per annum towards the subsidy. It was further decided that the negotiations for the establishment of the Service be left to the Government of Queensland.

The Conference agreed to move the Imperial Government to pay all charges upon the transmission of mails to and from London and San Francisco (retaining all postages collected in the United Kingdom on account thereof), and to contribute £20,000 annually towards a San Francisco Service, to be agreed upon between the Governments of New Zealand and New South Wales.

With reference to postal charges and the further facilities required in this department of the Public Service, the Conference adopted resolutions to the following effect:—

“(1.) That the rates of postage to the United Kingdom, by any of the Services agreed to by the Colonies—already established or to be established—shall be the same as at present by the Southampton route; the Brindisi charge also remaining as at present.

“(2.) That there be, on and after 1st January, 1874, a uniform intercolonial rate of 2d. per half-ounce, both overland and by sea; and that a uniform intercolonial parcel and book-packet rate be also adopted, according to a scale agreed upon.

“(3.) That after 31st March next, captains of vessels be permitted to have a box or bag for the reception of letters up to the time of sailing, provided such letters are sufficiently stamped, and also bear the late fee stamp; such letters to be delivered without extra charge by the postal authorities of the Colonies to which they are addressed.”

The Conference considered various questions connected with the Telegraph Service, and came to the following conclusions:—

“(1.) That in view of the serious inconvenience that would result from the stoppage of Telegraphic Communication with Europe, it is desirable to construct a Cable between Singapore and the terminus of the Queensland lines at Norman Mouth.

“(2.) That a Memorial be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing him that the several Australasian Governments are very desirous of co-operating with the Imperial Government in the acquisition or construction of through lines of Telegraphic Communication between Great Britain, India, and Australasia.

“(3.) That on and after November 1st next the charge for telegraphic messages within each of the Australasian Colonies be one shilling for ten words (exclusive of address and signature), and one penny for every additional word, but that these charges are not to include messages on the lines from

Port Augusta to Port Darwin, from Bowen to Norman Mouth, nor the Cable charge between Tasmania and Victoria.

“(4.) That messages for New Zealand and Western Australia be received at all Australian Stations, the proper charge being made for their transmission to the port or place from which they are to be posted, and *vice versa* with regard to telegrams posted in New Zealand and Western Australia to the telegraph operator at any port in Australia; and that arrangements should be made for the collection of telegraph charges on all such messages.”

A resolution was proposed, to the effect that in order to obtain a reduction in the charge for telegrams between Great Britain, India, and Australasia, the Imperial Government be requested to join with the Colonies in a temporary subsidy not exceeding £25,000 per annum, for the purpose of securing that object, and that the Governments of South Australia and Victoria be requested to take the necessary steps to give effect to the above recommendation; on which question the numbers for and against were equal.

The Conference, after duly considering a despatch from Lord Kimberley, dated April 19th, 1872, and other correspondence on the subject of Intercolonial Commercial Reciprocity, resolved to again urge upon the attention of His Lordship the claims of the Australasian Colonies, and adopted a memorial in favour of the removal of the restrictions which prevented two or more Colonies entering into arrangements for the admission, within their respective territories, of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any part of Australasia, upon terms of which they might mutually agree.

The question of adopting a uniform tariff throughout the Australasian Colonies was discussed by the Conference, and a resolution was passed setting forth the desirableness of such a course, on the understanding that the Union should be established on the principle that Customs Duties ought to be levied for purposes of revenue only, and not for the purposes of protection. The motion was carried by a majority of one.

In regard to the Murray River Duties, the Conference passed a resolution to the effect that it was desirable to abolish the present system of collecting Customs Duties on the Murray, and to substitute the payment of lump sums, to be arranged on an equitable basis by the Colonies more immediately concerned.

The subject of Coast Lights was brought under the attention of the Conference, and a Committee was appointed to consider whether it would be desirable to establish a General Board for the Australasian Colonies, similar to the Trinity Board of London. The Committee reported that the time

had not yet arrived when an independent Board, possessing executive functions, could be advantageously appointed in the Colonies; but it was recommended that the principal Marine Officers of the several Colonies should meet in conference to consider the whole question.

In consequence of the Treaty with France, which limited the alcoholic strength of Wines admitted into the United Kingdom to 1s. per gallon duty to 26 degrees of proof spirit, virtually precluding the exportation of the most suitable class of Australian Wines, the Conference appointed a Committee to prepare a Memorial to the Home Government on the subject. The Committee brought up a Report, praying that the strength of Wines to be admitted at the shilling duty might be increased to 35 degrees; and the Memorial, having been discussed and considered, was adopted by the Conference.

The Conference undertook to use their best endeavours to get such Bills as would remedy defects in Intercolonial law regarding absconding debtors passed, subject to approval by the Law Officers of the several Colonies.

The Conference having taken into consideration the great danger to which Australian Live Stock were exposed from the importation of animals from Countries in which infectious diseases prevailed, it was resolved that it was expedient to prohibit, for the period of two years, the landing of cattle, sheep, and pigs, from any places beyond the limits of the Australasian Colonies, and that such prohibition should take effect from and after the publication of a notice in the *London Times*.

The question of Her Majesty's Government assuming the Protectorate of the Fiji Islands was discussed; and it was resolved that the state of affairs in the Fijian Islands urgently demanded, in the interest of the Australasian Colonies, and in that of the British Empire generally, the immediate attention of the Imperial authorities.

The Legislative Assembly in Committee of the Whole, on the 20th February, agreed to and adopted the following Address in reference to the decisions of the Intercolonial Conference on the Ocean mail services:—

“ May it please Your Majesty,—

“ We, Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, are desirous of conveying to Your Most Gracious Majesty the sense of satisfaction with which we received the proposals of the Lords Commissioners of Your

Majesty's Treasury for the conveyance of Your Majesty's mails between the United Kingdom and the Australian Colonies *via* Point de Galle, after the expiration of the existing mail contract.

"The offer of Your Majesty's Government to convey the mails between England and Galle in both directions, until the 31st December, 1880, free of all charges to the Colonies, and to contribute a sum not exceeding one-half of the expense of a four-weekly service between Point de Galle and Australia and New Zealand, leaving the contract for the latter service to be made by the Colonies in combination, is regarded by us as a wise and liberal provision for the postal necessities of this part of the Empire; and Your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony whom we represent are generally anxious to participate in its advantages.

"The port of Sydney has from the first establishment of the Suez mail service been the terminus of the line; and no injury is inflicted upon any other Colony by the voyage terminating at this port. The mail ships can perform the voyage to Sydney with greater advantages to the mail service, and at a lower expenditure than by stopping at Melbourne, as their supplies of coal must be obtained from New South Wales; and the shipbuilding and engineering works of Sydney are the most extensive and complete in this part of the world.

"We deeply regret to learn that, notwithstanding these circumstances, it has been decided by a majority of the Delegates representing the several Colonies at the Conference lately held in Sydney, that the terminus of the new service shall be at Melbourne. We cannot view this decision as one arrived at on the merits of the question before the Conference. It has not been shown that the mails in the case of any other Colony would be more speedily or safely delivered by the proposed change, while the interests of New South Wales in the mail service would be seriously injured.

"We approach Your Most Gracious Majesty with the expression of our entire confidence in the wisdom and justice that guide Your Majesty's Counsels, and an earnest hope that a decision which would prevent the people of New South Wales from participating in the Suez Mail Service will not be confirmed by Your Majesty's Imperial Government."

On the 24th a similar Address was adopted by the Legislative Council. These were transmitted to the Secretary of State for presentation to Her Majesty.

A Bill to authorize the use of postage stamps for the purpose of the Stamp Act (introduced by Mr. Lloyd) passed through both Houses.

A "Bill to amend the Constitution Act and to provide for the Representation of the people in the Legislative Council"—introduced by Mr. Parkes on the 19th December, 1872—was, owing to technical reasons, withdrawn, and a Bill of similar purport introduced on the 30th January, 1873. The second reading passed on the 27th February, by a majority of 33 to 12; and having passed through the Assembly the Bill was, on the 27th March, sent to the Council for concurrence. Certain enactments in the Constitution Act were repealed. Existing Members of the Legislative Council were to continue to hold their seats. Provision was made

for increased representation by the constitution of twelve Electoral Districts, each to return three and after a time four Members. The qualification of electors consisted either of a small property franchise, an occupation franchise, a lodger franchise, a pastoral tenant franchise, or a professional franchise. Every person being on the Council Roll, and of the full age of thirty-six years, was qualified to be elected a Member of the Legislative Council.

On 2nd April Mr. Samuel moved "That this Bill be now read a first time." The President, before putting the question, called attention to some peculiarities in the Bill which distinguished it from almost any other Bill which had been presented to the House on former occasions. The object of the Bill was to completely alter the constitution of the Council. He found on reference to various eminent Parliamentary authorities (from whom he cited) that all Bills affecting either House of Parliament so materially must be introduced in the House immediately affected by them. He then put the question. Mr. Docker thereupon moved the following amendment:—

"That this Council declines to take into consideration any Bill repealing those sections of the Constitution Act which provide for the Constitution of the Legislative Council, unless such Bill shall be originated in this Chamber."

The first reading of the Bill was negatived, the Postmaster General alone voting with the Ayes. The amendment was then passed without division.

Certain papers in reference to the Constitution of the Legislative Council were laid before Parliament on 27th February, 1873, by the Premier. They comprised a despatch from Sir Hercules Robinson to the Secretary of State, transmitting a Minute of the Cabinet, signed by the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Parkes), dated 8th August, 1872. The Minute stated that the Administration apprehended that, as then constituted, the Legislative Council would fail to work in harmony with the elective branch of the Legislature, or in conformity to the constitutionally ascertained wishes of the people. The Parliamentary history of the Border Duties was then reviewed; and the defeat of the Border Duties Bill in the Legislative Council, after having passed an Assembly newly elected on the question, was adverted to. His Excellency's Advisers had therefore decided to introduce in the next session a Bill to reconstruct the Legislative Council on an elective basis.

The reply of Lord Kimberley (the Secretary of State) stated that, for the sake of the permanent interests of constitutional Government in the Colony, he would be glad to learn that Ministers had thought better to abstain from departing from the tacit understanding which had hitherto prevailed.

In regard to these papers, certain resolutions by Mr. Docker (having been amended) were passed in the Legislative Council as follows, on 27th March :—

“(1.) That this Council, having taken into consideration certain Papers respecting the Constitution of the Legislative Council, laid upon the Table and ordered to be printed on the 27th ultimo, comprising a document purporting to be a Minute of the Cabinet, and as such signed by the Colonial Secretary, desires to express its deep regret that statements and expressions contained in that Minute, highly injurious to the character of the Council, should have been submitted to His Excellency the Governor for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

“(2.) That this Council repels those statements and expressions as being wholly unwarranted, and protests against them as an unjustifiable attack upon this Branch of the Legislature.

“(3.) That an Address be presented to the Governor embodying the foregoing Resolutions, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to forward a copy thereof by the earliest opportunity to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.”

A Bill to authorize the Government to raise a Loan for Public Works and other purposes by means of a funded stock was introduced on 3rd April by Mr. G. A. Lloyd, and having passed both Houses, was assented to on the 25th April. A Railway Loan Bill also passed through Parliament.

On the 2nd April Mr. Parkes introduced a Bill to make provision for suspending the collection of Customs Duties on the River Murray. This was read a second time on the 16th April by a majority of 25 to 9, passed its subsequent stages in both Houses, and was assented to on 25th April.

Resolutions reported on the 21st April from Committee of the Whole were agreed to on the 23rd, as follows :—

“(1.) That the Government be authorized to make arrangements for the establishment of an efficient line of Steam Mail Packets between the port of Sydney and the port of San Francisco, in connection with the mail services between the last-named port and Great Britain, such service to be four-weekly, and the contract not to exceed six years.

“(2.) That such service shall secure the delivery of mails between this port and a port in Great Britain, in both directions, in forty-five days, and shall not entail upon this Colony a subsidy exceeding £30,000 per annum.

“(3.) That the Colony of New Zealand be invited to join in the establishment of this service.”

Similar resolutions were agreed to by the Legislative Council on the same day.

A Bill to amend the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, in respect of mining leases for any mineral or metal except gold, was introduced by Mr. Robertson on 18th April, and passed through both Houses of Parliament without amendment.

In the Legislative Council on the 16th April the Chairman presiding announced the death of the Hon. Robert Towns, out of respect to the memory of whom the Council thereupon adjourned.

On 25th April Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson. Congratulation was expressed in the Speech on the continued elasticity of the Revenue, and on the healthful activity prevailing in the principal branches of industry and commerce. An Intercolonial Conference had been held in Sydney in January and February, the deliberations of which on various important matters had resulted in unanimous agreement. The Imperial Government had introduced a Bill on the recommendation of the Conference to empower the Colonial Parliaments to enact Reciprocity Tariffs. On the question of the Suez Mail Contract the Conference recommended that the long-established terminus should be changed, notwithstanding that the efficiency of the service would be best promoted by Sydney continuing to be the terminal port. The Act providing for the construction of Railways embodied a broader policy than prevailed in former years, and would greatly assist in developing the resources and extending the commerce of the Colony. The provision made by the Funded Stock Act for the introduction of a superior class of immigrants would tend to supply urgent wants. Under the provisions of the Border Duties Suspension Act the Government confidently relied on being enabled to conclude Conventions with the Governments of Victoria and South Australia, for securing for all practical purposes the free passage of the river Murray.

During the recess, in reference to the Murray River Customs, Conventions were severally entered into with Victoria and South Australia by the Hons. Henry Parkes and Saul Samuel (representing the New South Wales Government). The Hons. J. G. Francis and Edward Langton signed the convention on behalf of Victoria; and Sir Henry Ayers and the Hon. J. H. Barrow on behalf of South Australia. It was agreed to suspend the collection of Customs duties on the Murray for a period of three years. During that period there

should be paid to New South Wales—by Victoria, £54,500 per annum; by South Australia, £13,500. Should the Legislature of New South Wales at any time during the period set forth in the agreement reduce or repeal the Customs or Excise duties, the yearly sum to be paid to New South Wales should be adjusted accordingly; the adjustment also to be made in case of the increase of the Customs duties. Nevertheless it should be optional for either Colony to retire from the agreement, on the Legislature of either altering the Customs or Excise duties. No charge of any kind was to be made on live stock crossing the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria (unless considered necessary for the prevention of disease): provided that either Colony on dissenting from such agreement might retire. The Revenue officials of New South Wales, of Victoria, or of South Australia were empowered to prohibit the introduction of tobacco the produce of either Colony into the other, to the detriment of its Revenue.

On the 9th September, 1873, the third session of the Seventh Parliament assembled. The Governor (Sir Hercules Robinson) in his Opening Speech congratulated Parliament on the continued prosperity of the Colony, and on the improvement in the Public Revenue. Since the prorogation in the previous April the Government had succeeded under the Act of last session in making Conventions with the neighbouring Colonies of Victoria and South Australia, by which the impediments complained of had been removed from the trade of the river Murray, while the Revenue of New South Wales had been carefully protected. The disagreements that had arisen on proposals for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Great Britain and the Colonies had surrounded the Government with new difficulties; and it became necessary to adopt decisive measures to guard the Colony from the injurious consequences of proceedings beyond its immediate control, and to vindicate its position in the Australian group, and its ample ability to maintain its own interests. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company having concluded an exclusive Contract with the Government of Victoria for the Postal Service after the end of the year between Melbourne and Point de Galle, in which New South Wales was only permitted to participate by a branch steamer, it was considered most advisable to retire altogether from that Service, and to employ every proper means to establish a line

of fast mail packets between Sydney and San Francisco. A Contract was entered into for the Pacific Service under satisfactory securities for its efficient performance. As there was little prospect of securing at that time the co-operation of the other Colonies, and the reasons for a speedy decision were urgent, the Government felt it to be its duty to incur the responsibility of engaging the Colony to a larger subsidy than had been sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly. It was calculated, however, that the postage receipts would reduce the cost of the Service within the limits authorized. An arrangement had since been made in London between Mr. Samuel, on behalf of New South Wales, and the accredited agent of New Zealand, by which the two Colonies would join the Contract on equal terms. The terms of the extended Contract had been submitted to the New Zealand Government for confirmation; and a reply was shortly expected. The Government had announced a policy of unrestricted freedom in postal intercourse, and the service would be thrown open to the non-contracting Colonies for the postage on letters carried. No time would be lost in again submitting the measure of the last Session to reconstruct the Legislative Council on a basis of popular election; and a Bill would be introduced to amend representation in the Legislative Assembly. A Bill to regulate the mining industry would be submitted; Parliament would be asked to sanction some material alterations in the existing Tariff; and a Bill would be brought in to authorize the construction of cheap Railways. The state of the land law had caused some dissatisfaction, and had engaged the anxious consideration of the Government. When the Electoral, Mining, and Tariff Bills had been disposed of the subject of an amendment of the land law would be considered.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Thomas Robertson, and seconded by Mr. Wearne. Mr. John Robertson moved an amendment "respectfully to inform your Excellency of our regret that during the late recess of Parliament the administration of the Government of the Colony has not been conducted to the satisfaction of this House." The amendment was negatived by a majority of 30 to 12.

On the meeting of the Legislative Council the Honorable John Hay took the Chair, and produced an Instrument appointing him President, which was read by the Clerk. Thereafter the President announced the death of the Honorable Sir Terence Aubrey Murray (late President); also of the

Honorable Alexander Park. On 10th September Mr. Innes moved :—

“That this Council desires to express, and to place on record, its deep sense of the great public loss sustained in the removal by death of the late President, the Honorable Sir Terence Aubrey Murray”—

“That a copy of the foregoing resolution—unanimously agreed to—be transmitted by the President to the widow of the late President, with an expression of the deep sympathy of the Council with her in the bereavement she and her family have sustained”—

These resolutions were passed unanimously. Mr. Innes then moved that a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the widow of the late President, with an expression of the deep sympathy of the Council with her in the bereavement she and her family had sustained. This was also unanimously agreed to.

On 17th September Mr. Innes introduced into the Legislative Council a Bill to provide for the representation of the people in that branch of the Legislature, which was then read a first time. Its second reading was moved on the 8th October. Sir W. M. Manning moved an amendment referring the Bill to a Select Committee for consideration and report. The motion for the second reading was negatived by 16 to 4; and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, which brought up a Report on 26th February, 1874. It stated that from an appended synoptical Return it would be perceived that of twenty-three colonies possessing two Legislative Chambers, in nine only was the Legislative Council constituted by election. In all of those colonies possessing an elective Council a property qualification was required from their electors. Certain resolutions were agreed to by the Committee, who suggested that if their resolutions were approved of by the House, instructions should be given by the proper officers of Parliament to remodel the Bill under consideration accordingly.

On 18th March Sir William M. Manning moved the adoption of the report. Next day, the debate having been resumed, Mr. Docker moved as an amendment :—

“(1.) The Council having maturely considered the report of the Select Committee, and also the documents and the evidence upon which their report is founded, is of opinion that the recommendations of the Select Committee are not in accordance with the facts disclosed in those documents, inasmuch as the Synoptical Return of the Constitutions of other British Dependencies shows that in none of these is to be found a legislative body constituted by election without a property qualification being required from the electors; and a large majority of the witnesses examined, however diverse may be their views on the question of Nomination or Election as the basis of the Constitu-

tion of a Legislative Council, concurs in the opinion that a property qualification should be required from electors. The Council therefore declines to adopt the Report of the Select Committee.

“(2.) The Council having also maturely considered the several provisions of the Bill, together with the voluminous evidence which has been taken upon the subject, is of opinion that it is not advisable to recommend any alteration in the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the Council, based as it is upon that of the British Constitution—which is still retained in a large majority of the British Dependencies possessing two Legislative Chambers—and being in accordance with that of the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, the most recent example of Imperial Legislation upon a subject of analogous character, framed after the fullest experience of the working of the two principles of Nomination and Election as exemplified in the Australasian Colonies; more especially as the bulk of the evidence conclusively shows that the subject is viewed with the greatest indifference by the public generally, whilst nearly the whole of the witnesses testify to the satisfactory working of the Constitution in its present form, and desire no change in its fundamental principle.

“(3.) The Council is further of opinion that if it be deemed desirable to amend the Act 17 Victoria No. 41, in so far as it relates to the Constitution of the Legislative Council, such amendments should take the form of assimilation to that of the Dominion of Canada, by requiring a similar qualification from Members to that required from Senators of the Dominion—by vesting the power of nomination to seats in the Council in the Governor alone, acting in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, and not, as now, in the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council; and in order that the Council may have due weight with the community as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, both the maximum and minimum numbers of the Members should be defined, and should never be less than two-thirds of the number of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and that it should be imperative upon the Governor to fill up all vacancies as they occur; thus removing from the Executive of the day the power of impairing the efficiency of the Council either by unduly adding to its numbers for the purpose of carrying some favoured policy, or by reducing it to inanition by refusing to keep its numbers to an effective standard.”

The amendment was, on 26th March, carried by a majority of 11 to 9.

On the 11th September Mr. Buchanan moved resolutions relative to the non-teaching of history in Public Schools. The question, having been amended on the motion of Mr. Parkes, was carried as follows:—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the Government should bring under the notice of the Council of Education the defect in the system of primary instruction which is caused by the omission of the teaching of History, and obtain a Report from the Council on the subject, to be laid before Parliament.”

A Select Committee was, on the 12th September, on motion of Mr. Cunneen, again appointed to report upon the working of the Lands Acts. The Committee, on 24th June, submitted a third Progress Report, recommending that the inquiry be again resumed in the succeeding session.

A Bill to abolish the imposition of Rates on Newspapers was introduced by Mr. Parkes on 10th September, and having passed both Houses, was assented to on 16th October.

On 8th October Mr. Parkes moved a series of resolutions approving of the course taken by the Government regarding Ocean Mail communication. A point of order having been raised, and sustained by the Speaker, that the resolutions should be considered in Committee of the Whole, the House accordingly resolved itself into Committee on the 15th October. The resolutions arrived at by the Committee were on the 22nd agreed to by the House, as follows:—

“That this House approves of the course adopted by the Government in respect to the Mail Service between Australia and Great Britain, *via* Galle.

“That this House approves of the Agreement made by the Government with the Government of New Zealand for the establishment and maintenance of a Mail Service between Sydney and Great Britain, *via* San Francisco.”

Mr. Lloyd made his Financial Statement on 16th October. In his introductory remarks he alluded to the surprising increase that had taken place in the public revenue, which clearly proved that, notwithstanding the losses incurred by individuals through imprudent mining speculations, the prosperity of the Colony had wonderfully advanced. The seasons, too, had been most propitious for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. A statistical comparison between the years 1863 and 1872 showed an increase of 50 per cent. in exports, of 60 per cent. in the tonnage of vessels entered inwards, and 59 per cent. of vessels entered outwards. With regard to the settlement of the country, there was an increase in the number of freeholders and leaseholders of 68 per cent.; an increase of 190 per cent. in the number of acres taken up by conditional purchasers; of 120 per cent. in the number of sheep depasturing in the Colony, and of 239 per cent. in the quantity of wool exported. The quantities of wheat and maize grown, and of wine produced, were increased in an equal degree; while the large addition to the number of depositors, and the amount of deposits in the Savings Bank of New South Wales, and the Post Office Savings Banks, was a gratifying indication of the prosperity of the working classes. Before dealing with the accounts it would be advisable to inform the Committee that the Treasury Bills authorized to cover the estimated deficiency of 1870 and previous years, amounting to £334,600, were issued by the late Government in April, 1870, and realized £348,105 3s. With a few unimportant exceptions,

all claims against these proceeds were liquidated, and there remained a balance of £20,403 7s. 6d, which would be carried to the credit of the year 1874, that being the year in which the bills would mature. The account for 1871 had not been altered much since it was last submitted. The lapse of a few more balances of appropriations not required had reduced the deficiency to £9,747 3s. 4d., which was carried forward to the next year. The revenue of 1872 amounted to £2,794,224 7s. 7d., which exceeded the ordinary expenditure, viz., £2,250,255 3s. 7d., by the large sum of £543,969 4s. Out of this excess had been paid off—£46,000, the last instalment of short-dated debentures ; £343,200 Treasury Bills, due 9th May, 1872 ; £20,000, the first instalment of the Million Loan ; and £9,747 3s. 4d., the deficit from the previous year. These sums, amounting in all to £419,647 3s. 4d., left a surplus of £124,322 0s. 8d., to be carried forward to the credit of that year—1873. The accounts for 1873 promised to be more satisfactory even than those of 1872. The total revenue, actual and estimated, was put down at £3,249,135, an increase upon 1872 of £454,911. The expenditure had also increased, but not in the same proportion. Particulars of the expenditure were as follows :—General services, &c., £2,713,117 10s. 11d. ; further special appropriation, £25,639 15s. 8d., ; and Supplementary Estimates, £109,419 0s. 4d., which, deducting £130,000 for the estimated “ savings,” left a total of charges proper, £2,718,176 6s. 11d. Subtracting this amount from the revenue, there remained a surplus of £530,958 13s. 1d., which, added to the credit balance from last year, made a total credit balance of £655,280 13s. 9d. A statement of the liabilities and assets on the Consolidated Revenue Fund was read verifying this large credit balance ; also a detailed statement of the Treasury and Bank balances on 30th September. Referring to the latter statement, it had been discovered that the balances had accumulated to a large extent, and were lying unproductive in the Bank, under an agreement by which interest was to be granted upon £100,000 only. Having no power to invest the surplus in other Banks, it had been removed to the credit of the Government Account in London, where the payment of interest was not so limited, upon advantageous terms. A return showing full and complete particulars of the public debt was submitted. This return proved that the debt consisted of two divisions, viz., loans for Public Works of a permanent and reproductive

character, and deficiency loans. The latter division, it was hoped, would be expunged next year. The proposed disposition of the surplus of 1873 would disclose the policy of the Government. It would be employed in three ways, viz., in decreasing the public debt, in the construction of public works, and in lessening the public taxation. The proposals for the revision of the tariff included the repeal of the obnoxious *ad valorem* duties and the adoption of an improved system of taxation, imposing duties upon the smallest number of articles, and most of those the luxuries of life. A list of articles was read upon which it was proposed to abolish the specific duties, while the duty on one article, viz., tobacco, was increased. These proposals would decrease the Customs revenue by about £164,474. There were other departments, however, in which increases were expected. The total revenue for 1874 was estimated at £3,168,935 which, added to the surplus brought from the previous year made a total credit of £3,844,619 1s. 3d. The total charges were £3,335,986 15s. 8d., leaving an estimated surplus of £508,632 5s. 7d. The tariff proposals submitted were framed for revenue purposes only, and as they reduced the number of dutiable articles from 245 to 55, and these mostly luxuries, it was thought they would be considered a step in the right direction.

In Committee of Ways and Means on the 5th November, it was resolved that it was desirable to repeal the *ad valorem* duties on and after the 1st January, 1874; also that a duty of 4s. per gallon should be imposed on sarsaparilla. Next day a Bill founded on these resolutions,—“to repeal so much of the Customs Duties Act of 1871 as imposes *ad valorem* Duties, and otherwise to amend the said Act” was introduced by Mr. G. A. Lloyd. Having passed both Houses, it was assented to on the 28th November.

On the 11th November the Speaker read to the House the following letter, which he had that day received from Sir James Martin, and which, on the motion of Mr. Parkes, seconded by Mr. John Robertson, was entered on the records of the House :—

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I was offered by the Colonial Secretary, with the concurrence of His Excellency, the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and that I, the same day, accepted such offer. As this acceptance has made my election for East Macquarie void, I shall not again have the opportunity of speaking in

the Assembly as one of its Members. I beg therefore to be permitted, through you, to take my farewell of the House. More than twenty-five years have passed away since my first election, and I naturally contemplate with regret my final withdrawal from scenes and duties so long familiar to me. In the vicissitudes of public life frequent collision is unavoidable, and my Parliamentary career presents no exception to the ordinary rule. Like others I have attacked and been attacked. I have had my successes as well as my defeats, and occasionally some from whom I would not willingly have been estranged have been turned from friends into foes. Retiring now from the Parliamentary arena, I desire to thank Honorable Members, on whichever side of the House they may sit, for the consideration which they so often extended to me; and I beg all those to whom I may at any time have used offensive expressions kindly and generously to forget them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES MARTIN."

Resolutions having reference to the administration of Government were agreed to in Committee of the Whole on the 27th November, as follows:—

"(1.) That it is expedient to create a Department of Justice and Public Instruction, to be presided over by a Responsible Minister.

"(2.) That, after the passing of these resolutions, the Attorney-General shall not be a Member of the Executive Council, but shall continue to be the holder of a Political Office with a seat in Parliament, entering upon his official duties and retiring with the Ministry for the time being.

"(3.) That the office of Solicitor-General shall be abolished."

These resolutions were, on the 3rd December, read a second time by a majority of 32 to 5, and agreed to.

A resolution, moved on the 9th December by Mr. Forster, having been amended to the following effect:—

"That this House is of opinion that it is highly desirable that the Government of this Colony should, as early as possible, provide for future Railway Extension in this Colony, and in particular for its economical development, by taking whatever steps may be necessary, by survey and otherwise, to ascertain the direction and lines of route towards and along which it is most probable future railways will be extended, and to reserve the public lands along such lines in such quantities and in such manner as may be sufficient for railway purposes,"—

was passed without division.

In consequence of the passing of a measure by New South Wales altering the Customs duties in force at the time when the convention between New South Wales and Victoria was entered into (the Customs Duties Act Amendment Act), the Chief Secretary of Victoria, on 30th December, 1873, notified the intention of that Government to retire, on 31st January, 1874, from the Convention.

A Bill, introduced on 2nd December by Mr. Terry, to limit the duration of future Parliaments to three years, passed through Parliament, and was assented to on 6th February, 1874.

A motion made by Mr. Deas-Thomson on the 21st January, relative to the absence of Mr. Samuel from the colony, having, on motion of Mr. Docker, been amended, thus:—

“That this Council will not recognize any Member thereof as the Representative of the Government, therein, who is not a Member of the Executive Council, and one of the Responsible Ministers of the Crown; but that as the Government freely admits the Constitutional principle that it is incumbent upon it to appoint one of its Members, being also a Member of the Executive Council, to represent it in this House; and as from circumstances connected with the performance of an important public duty the Postmaster-General, who is also the Vice-President of the Executive Council, and a Member of this House, is temporarily absent from the Colony, but whose return may shortly be expected, this House will not refuse to accept the Attorney-General, although not a Member of the Executive Council, as the Representative of the Government, pending the short period that may be expected to intervene before the return of the Postmaster-General to the Colony”—

was passed without division.

On the 18th February 1874, the President announced to the Council the death of the Honorable Thomas Icely; and in token of respect to his memory the House subsequently adjourned.

On the 3rd March, 1874, in reference to certain late Despatches, Mr. Forster moved:—

“(1.) That this House is of opinion, that any attempt on the part of any Governor of this Colony, or of any Secretary of State in Great Britain, whether by despatches or instructions, or otherwise, to interfere with the appointment of Members of the Legislative Council of this Colony, or on the part of any Minister of the Crown in this Colony to sanction such interference, so as in any way to limit or restrain the power of the Government of this Colony in such appointment, or to permanently limit the number of Members of such Council, or to confine such number to a fixed standard, is contrary to law, and subversive of the rights and privileges of the Government and Legislature of this Colony.”

The debate was adjourned, and resumed on the 22nd May, when an amendment by Mr. Buchanan was negatived (he being alone in the minority) and the original question passed by a majority of 19 to 13.

A motion by Mr. Terry on the 17th March, praying for provision to be made for payment of Members, was negatived by 26 to 13.

On the 31st March Mr. Macintosh moved for a Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions regarding the extension of the Railway to the Circular Quay. On the 24th

April, in Committee, the following resolution was agreed to, and was afterwards ratified by the House :—

“That plans, sections, and a probable estimate of the cost should be prepared of an extension of the Railway from Redfern to or near the Circular Quay, such estimate to include the probable amount of compensation necessary for the resumption of any private lands required for such extension.”

The Appropriation Bill passed through Parliament on the 8th and 9th April; and was assented to on the 16th.

On the 24th September Mr. Parkes introduced a Bill to make better provision for the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly, which was read a first time on the 9th December. The Bill passed its second reading after midnight of the 11th February by a majority of 34 to 5. Having been discussed in Committee on 14th May, the Chairman reported the Bill with amendments. The Bill was read a third time, on division by 29 to 13, and on 20th May sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence, where it was read a second time on the 28th May, by a majority of 10 to 3; passed through Committee with considerable amendment, and was returned to the Assembly on the 17th June. On the 18th Mr. Parkes moved that the House resolve itself into Committee for the consideration of the Council's amendments. Mr. Burns called the attention of Mr. Speaker to the new clause, numbered 11, proposed by the Legislative Council, which provided for the payment of Clerks of Petty Sessions out of moneys to be voted by Parliament, and requested the opinion of the Speaker whether this clause, originating in the other branch of the Legislature, ought to be entertained by this House. The Speaker said that he had in 1871 called the attention of the House to amendments made in a Customs Bill, and pointed out that such amendments, if made by the House of Lords, would not be entertained by the Commons; but the House had, by a large majority, determined to entertain such amendments, and thus appeared to recognize the right of the Legislative Council to make them,—otherwise he should have thought it his duty to point out what seemed to be an irregularity on the present occasion. Mr. John Robertson moved that the Bill be laid aside, which was negatived by 23 to 8, and the House resolved itself into Committee accordingly. On the 23rd June, in Committee, a Point of Order arose, which was reported to the Speaker, thus:

“That the amendments made by the Legislative Council in this Bill, more especially the introduction of clauses 11 and 22, are improperly before this Committee, inasmuch as they involve charges upon the people in the shape of

salaries and fees, and are therefore opposed to the provisions of the Constitution Act, and to the established rules, practices, and usages of Parliament with regard to the powers in such matters of this Assembly."

The Chairman having stated that he had given his opinion that the amendments were improperly before the Committee, the Speaker said that,—believing the amendments to be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution Act, and such as would not be accepted by the House of Commons if inserted by the Lords,—he agreed in the opinion expressed by the Chairman.

Mr. Parkes then moved the adjournment of the House stating that he was aware that the passing of his resolution involved the fate of the Bill. The motion passed, and the Bill was laid aside.

Pursuant to an Order of the Day the following resolutions were, on the 2nd June, considered and resolved upon in Committee, and subsequently adopted by the House:—

"That this House approves of the following Conditions of Agreement for the construction of a Telegraph Cable between New Zealand and New South Wales, and one between Normanton, in Queensland, and Singapore, as agreed upon by the Representatives of the Colonies of New Zealand, Queensland, and New South Wales, in Sydney, on the 14th February, 1873; and empowers the Government to enter into a Contract in conjunction with the other Governments named, upon the terms therein stated, for the purpose of carrying out this undertaking:—

" Agreement.

"The following conditions for the construction of a Telegraph Cable between New Zealand and New South Wales, and one between Normanton, in Queensland, and Singapore, are those which the Representatives of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland agree to recommend their Governments to submit for the approval of their respective Parliaments:—

"1. The three Colonies shall jointly enter into an arrangement for the construction of an electric cable to be laid between some point in New Zealand and some point in New South Wales, and also a cable to be laid from Normanton, in Queensland, to Singapore, the latter to be a through cable touching only at such point as may be agreed on, and to be entirely distinct the whole distance from the line between Port Darwin and Singapore.

"2. The arrangement to be for a guarantee of five per cent. for a term not exceeding thirty-five years, upon a sum not exceeding one million pounds for the cost of the two lines.

"3. Twelve thousand pounds per annum to be allowed, to cover in full all expenses. All receipts above twelve thousand pounds to pass in reduction of the guarantee. The contractors to retain receipts in excess of the guarantee; but if the profits are more than ten per cent. the Governments may require that the rates shall be lowered to amounts calculated to reduce the profits to ten per cent.

"4. The guarantee to be paid only whilst the lines are in working order: Provided that four weeks in each year will be allowed for repairs. If the New Zealand line only be in order, one-third of the guarantee to be paid. If

the Singapore line only be in order two-thirds of the guarantee to be paid. If the lines are not kept in order with due diligence, or if communication should permanently fail, the guarantee to cease.

“ ‘ 5. The two lines to be commenced and constructed simultaneously.

“ ‘ 6. The cost per message of twenty words from New Zealand to New South Wales not to exceed fifteen shillings, the charge for each word above twenty being nine-pence. And the cost for twenty words from Normanton to Singapore not to exceed forty shillings for the first two years, and thirty-five shillings afterwards ; the charge for each word above twenty being two shillings.

“ ‘ 7. Queensland to undertake to keep the land line to Normanton open for the use of the other contributing Colonies, at rates not to exceed at any time seven shillings for twenty words.

“ ‘ 8. The three Governments to act in unison, and to jointly arrange the details.

“ ‘ 9. This agreement, after being approved of by the respective Governments, to be subject to ratification by the respective Parliaments; and the details to be arranged in London by representatives appointed by the three Colonies.

“ ‘ 10. The Governments will require to be satisfied that the contractors have made proper provision for the use of a through line of communication between Singapore and London.’ ”

The resolution was then transmitted to the Legislative Council, whence on the 11th June a Message concurring therein was read.

A resolution, moved on the 28th May by Mr. Parkes :—

“ That this House approves of the Contracts made by the Government and the Government of New Zealand (copies of which were laid upon the Table on the 28th January) for Ocean Mail Services between this Colony and San Francisco, and between New Zealand and the same Port ”—

was passed without division. An amendment by Mr. Lucas (that the House assented thereto, but were of opinion that a more beneficial arrangement might have been entered into) was negatived by 25 to 5.

On the 10th June—as an amendment on the House going into Committee of Supply—Mr. Combes moved :—

“ That this House disapproves of the release of the long-sentenced prisoners whose names are set forth in the Return laid on the Table of this House by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary on the 22nd May, 1874, including the name of the notorious prisoner Gardiner.”

On the next day the debate was resumed ; and on division the numbers being equal (26 to 26), the Speaker gave his casting vote with the Ayes, and the House resolved itself into Committee.

On the 25th June in the Legislative Council the following resolutions were moved by Mr. Docker :—

“ (1.) That the Council has observed with extreme regret the course which the Executive has determined to pursue in regard to the remission of the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Francis Christie, *alias* Clarke, *alias*

Gardiner, when he shall have served less than one-third of the period of sentence.

“(2.) That the Council is of opinion that such a course of action will be highly detrimental to the interests of the Colony, inasmuch as it is followed as a necessary sequence by a remission of the sentences passed upon twenty-three other notorious offenders, who would not otherwise have been entitled to release under the most favourable construction of the Gaol Regulations relating to the remission of punishment.

“(3.) That while earnestly deprecating any idea of attempting to interfere with the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy, properly delegated to the Governor of the Colony, the Council is of opinion that the wise and prudent course would be to reconsider the decision which it is stated has been adopted, the more especially as information relating to the previous criminal career of some of these prisoners has been received, which, had it been submitted when the matter was under consideration, might have modified the determination of the Executive, as it shows that the exercise of clemency on previous occasions had not been attended with beneficial results.”

Their further discussion was stopped by the prorogation.

Parliament was prorogued on the 25th June, 1874. His Excellency the Governor in his closing Speech expressed his regret that the Bill which had been introduced into the Legislative Council for reconstructing that body on an elective basis, and which had been passed by the Legislative Assembly in a previous Session, had been disposed of without the Council coming to any decision upon its merits; and that the Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly for improving its own representation had been lost through a course of action by the Council which the Assembly had pronounced to have been contrary to the spirit of the Constitution Act. The Land Revenue for the first half of the year showed an increase of £151,516 upon the corresponding period of 1873. The Act by which the *ad valorem* duties had been repealed and the Customs tariff confined to a much smaller number of articles could not fail to promote the prosperity and raise the reputation of the Colony. The new Mail service, although performed by vessels temporarily employed, had been so successful as to justify the expectation that under the permanent contract it would secure the delivery of the mails between Sydney and Liverpool in a shorter time than had ever before been accomplished. The Government of the United States had entered into a convention with the Colony for promoting the efficiency of the service. The construction and maintenance of electric cables between New Zealand and New South Wales, also between Normanton and Singapore in connection with India and Europe, would be at once undertaken. Works for the extension of railway communication throughout the

Colony were in active progress. Notwithstanding the large remissions of taxation, the public revenue from all sources was in excess of the returns of the previous year, and the prospect of steady progress was in no respect diminished.

The fourth session of the Seventh Parliament met on 3rd November, 1874. The Opening Speech of the Governor announced that every effort would be made by the Government to bring the Session to an early close. In view of the Act passed last Session by the Legislative Assembly to limit the duration of Parliaments no comprehensive measures would be submitted other than had already been discussed. Amongst the principal of those questions upon which the sense of the constituencies would shortly be taken were—a thorough reform of the abuses of the present Land system, the construction of cheap railways, and such an extension of the provisions of the Public Schools Act as would bring the benefits of education within the reach of every family. The Bill of last Session for extending and improving electoral representation would be again introduced, as would also the Bill to reconstruct the Legislative Council on a basis of popular election. During the recess an important acquisition to British territory had been made in intimate connection with Australian interests. For some time past the people of New South Wales had manifested a deep concern in the settlement of the Fiji Islands; and the Government, acting in accord with the general feeling, had made repeated representations to the Secretary of State in favour of their colonization by Great Britain. After much inquiry and consideration, and in response to appeals from Fiji herself and from other quarters, it had been decided by the Imperial Government to accept the responsibility of adding the Islands to the possessions of the Crown, if the native chiefs were prepared to unreservedly acquiesce in the transfer of authority. The task was entrusted to him (Sir Hercules Robinson) to conduct the final negotiations, and he had the satisfaction to inform Parliament that his labours had resulted in the unconditional cession of those valuable and beautiful Islands to Her Majesty the Queen. The new Colony, planted in the van of Polynesia, could not in its progress fail to exercise a civilizing influence over the whole of the Islands of the Pacific; and the advantages to the commerce of New South Wales, in common with the other Australian Colonies, would be manifold, and might be

expected to steadily increase. The Mining Department, called into existence by the Act of the past Session, was being carefully organized. The contractors for the Pacific Mail Service had failed to carry out their temporary contract; and the necessary instructions had been given to enforce payment of the penalty secured by bond for non-performance. In the meantime measures had been adopted to continue the monthly postal communication between Sydney and San Francisco without interruption. The Government of New Zealand was prepared to bear half the expenditure of the interim contract entered into, and had cordially agreed to co-operate with the Government of New South Wales in firmly establishing the most efficient service obtainable.

On the Address in Reply, moved by Mr. Cooper and seconded by Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. John Robertson moved the following amendment:—

“2. It is a matter for regret that your Excellency has not been advised, in view of the exigencies of the Public Service, and the state of public affairs requiring legislation, to call Parliament together at an earlier date. We doubt the possibility of this Parliament being able now to bestow a sufficient amount of care and attention on the important measures intended to be submitted by your Excellency's Advisers.

“3. With reference to the intimation contained in the second paragraph of your Excellency's Speech that measures to amend the Land Laws, the Municipal Act, and the Public Schools Act will be submitted to the judgment of the Electors, we are at a loss to understand how any such measures can be so submitted satisfactorily unless they have been previously laid before Parliament.

“4. With regard to the failure of the temporary contract for the Pacific Mail Service, we attribute the unfortunate result in this case to the injudicious selection of a contractor made by your Excellency's Advisers.

“5. For the foregoing and other reasons we feel bound to express our dissatisfaction with the present administration of the Government of the Colony.”

This was negatived by a majority of 27 to 13; and the Address was adopted on division by 27 to 9.

A motion by Mr. Cooper, for a Committee to consider the expediency of placing a sum of money on the Estimates to defray the expense of providing an official report of the Parliamentary Debates, was negatived by 24 to 10.

The progress of an Electoral Act Amendment Bill—introduced by Mr. Parkes and read a second time on 18th November by a majority of 41 to 10—was stopped by the prorogation.

Mr. Lloyd made his Financial Statement on 19th November. In moving a *pro-forma* motion for Supply, he said that the prosperity of the Colony, as shown by the previous Financial Statement, was still steadily advancing, and that the revenue returns and other indications of national prosperity had increased beyond his most sanguine expectations. Some interesting statistics relative to the railway extensions were given, proving that the earnings from the lines had increased over 54 per cent. in five years, while the working expenses, *pro rata*, had decreased. The postal and telegraphic operations were also extending, and in connection with this branch of the Public Service the opening of the new General Post Office in George-street might be mentioned. This building would occupy a much more prominent position when completed, which could not be done until the Government had secured the land between it and Pitt-street. The free-trade policy proposed last session had attracted favourable notice in the neighbouring Colonies, and also in England and the United States. The accounts for 1871 and 1872 having been finally closed, the first one to be submitted now was that for 1873. The surplus estimated for that year in the last Financial Statement was £655,280 13s. 9d.; but it was now increased to £720,089 1s. 5d., or £64,808 7s. 8d. in excess of the former estimate. This excess was the difference between the additional credits and debits—for both sides of the account had been increased. On the credit side the lapsing of certain appropriations of 1872 gave an additional surplus to 1873 of £17,089 5s. 10d.; then the actual revenue for the year had exceeded the estimated amount by £74,094 19s. 6d., and the savings on the appropriations had been increased by £40,726 16s. 3d.—making a total of additional credits of £131,911 1s. 7d. From this had to be deducted the additional debits, £67,102 13s. 11d., made up of the following items:—£54,652 13s. 1d. for increased appropriations; £8,749 15s. 5d. for special appropriations; and £3,700 5s. 5d. for a further Supplementary Estimate. As no portion of the deficiency debt fell due in 1873, the whole surplus of that year, viz., £720,089 1s. 5d. was carried to the credit of 1874. The revenue for 1874, actual and estimated, amounted to £3,457,977; which sum, if realized—notwithstanding the decrease in the Customs caused by the abolition of the *ad valorem* duties—would exceed the net revenue of 1873 by £134,747 0s. 6d. The third credit item was the surplus

balance from the account of 1870 and previous years, £22,760 18s. 8d., which amount was £2,357 11s. 2d. larger than was stated last year, in consequence of several appropriations having been written off. The charges for the year were estimated in October 1873, at £3,335,986 15s. 8d. The following items, however, had since been added :—Additional appropriations for general services, £98,741 2s. 9d. ; further special appropriations, £51,800 ; charges under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act, further sum, £86,660 5s. 1d. ; Supplementary Estimate, £93,591 18s. 2d. ; making in all, £3,666,780 1s. 8d. The amount of appropriations not likely to be required was £160,000, which, subtracted from the total charges, left £3,506,780 1s. 8d. to be deducted from the total credits, viz., £4,200,827 0s. 1d., thus showing an estimated surplus of £694,046 18s. 5d., or an excess of £185,414 12s. 10d. over the previous estimate. Statistics of the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the years 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, were then given, showing a surprising increase in the revenue. In the four years (taking the estimated figures for 1874) there had been received no less a sum than £11,794,122 10s. 1d. The ordinary expenditure amounted to £10,138,651 5s. 3d., leaving the enormous surplus of £1,655,471 4s. 10d. Out of this surplus the following extraordinary payments had been made :—Deficiency debts, £824,500 ; on account of the Railway Million Loan, £63,025 ; and to Civil Servants for claims under the Superannuation Act, £96,650 5s. 1d. These amounts, added to the £22,760 18s. 8d., surplus on the account for 1870 and previous years, made up exactly the estimated surplus of the present year. The disposal of this surplus was a task surrounded with many difficulties. Considering that last year the *ad valorem* duties, the postage or newspapers, and the tonnage dues were abolished, and in view also of the liability of the revenue to fluctuation in the event of disastrous seasons, it was not deemed advisable to remit any more taxation at present. The large increase in the revenue was doubtless derived chiefly from the sales of land, though the expenditure fairly chargeable against the land had been equally large. It was intended to submit a proposition for creating a fund for the liquidation of the public debt by investing the balances paid by conditional purchasers in a manner advantageous to the public interest. In addition to future payments it was intended to ask authority to appropriate out of this year's surplus the whole of the payments

thus made up to 31st December, 1873, viz., £199,689 19s. 6d., together with the amount received and due for the present year—viz., £41,539. These two sums, amounting to £241,228 19s. 6d., would form a very good beginning. It was also intended to apply for the sum of £261,000 to rectify an anomaly in the present system of accounts. Under the existing arrangement the interest upon the public debt was charged to the year in which it was paid, instead of to the period in which it accrued. To remedy this defect, it was proposed to pay three half year's interest during 1873; the extra payment, viz., £261,000, to come off the surplus of 1874, which, for convenience, had been carried into the account for 1875. One other liability it was proposed to pay out of this surplus, and that was £51,500, the last instalment of debentures issued under Act 29 Victoria No. 5, due on 1st June, 1875. These charges, amounting in all to £553,728 19s. 6d., would still leave a balance of £140,317 18s. 11d. to be carried to the credit of 1875. The probable revenue for 1875 was estimated at £3,519,240. The charges proper (including the sum of £40,000 expected from conditional purchases, and which would be appropriated towards the liquidation of the public debt) were £3,423,461 5s. 11d., which, deducted from the revenue, left a balance of £95,778 14s. 1d. Adding to this amount the balance of the 1874 surplus—viz., £140,317 18s. 11d.—an estimated surplus at the end of 1875 was shown of £236,096 13s. The Estimates for 1875 were very much larger than those of 1874—the principal increases being in the Public Instruction, the Lands, the Railway, and the Postal and Telegraph Departments. All these increases, however, could be defended upon the ground that they were for the improvement of the public service, or the advancement of the welfare of the Colony.

About this time matters relative to the release of a bushranger named Frank Gardiner were brought before the Legislature. Gardiner was a bushranger whose criminal career had been marked by certain mitigating circumstances which gained him, during the period of his incarceration, much sympathy. In December, 1859 (having been previously sentenced to fourteen years on the roads for horse-stealing), he obtained a ticket-of-leave, but, being suspected of cattle-stealing, his ticket was cancelled in May, 1861. Two months later he was captured in a hut in the bush,

but he wounded one of his captors, and while the other was absent procuring assistance he escaped. During the twelve months that followed this escape, Gardiner was supposed to be the leader of a gang of bushrangers who were constantly engaged in depredations of the character peculiar to highwaymen. After a considerable Gold Escort robbery, which it was then supposed Gardiner planned and directed, the bushranger disappeared; but the missing man was subsequently discovered in the interior of Queensland, where he had, it was asserted, been living a quiet and industrious life for two years. Gardiner was brought to Sydney, tried, and for convictions of which he was found guilty he was sentenced to thirty-two years' imprisonment—the first two in irons. Shortly after the arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson in the Colony this prisoner's case was brought before him; and petitions were presented, numerous and influentially signed, praying for his release on the grounds of the desire to reform evidenced by the prisoner before his capture, and his conduct since his incarceration.

About the middle of the year 1874 a minute, reviewing the whole previous history of the case, was communicated by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson to the Executive Council. In this minute the Governor stated that he thought the end and object of all punishment would seem to have been secured by the release of Gardiner. The prisoner had been sufficiently punished; and he could, with safety, be set free, upon condition of his leaving the country. If, while entertaining, as he did, these opinions, he were to break faith with the prisoner, and retain him in gaol beyond the time specified for his liberation, he should be doing so, not because he thought such a course necessary, but simply in response to clamour, which he believed to be unreasonable and unjust. It was indispensable for the maintenance of prison discipline that every hope held out to prisoners should be scrupulously fulfilled; that every promise, made or implied, should be held sacred, or broken only on grounds the sufficiency of which would be apparent even to prisoners' minds. He could see no such grounds in the present case; and he was convinced that the moral bad effect upon the whole body of prisoners throughout the Colony, as well as upon the community generally, which would result from disappointing without sufficient reason an expectation raised by Her Majesty's

Representative, would be infinitely greater than any practical inconvenience which would be likely to result from keeping faith with the prisoner and allowing him to leave the country. For these reasons he thought that Gardiner should receive a conditional pardon at the time when he was led to expect one; and the Government should at the same time take steps to secure, as far as practicable, the continued absence of the prisoner from the Australasian Colonies during the unexpired term of his sentence. He was sorry to think that such an exercise of the Royal Prerogative of pardon was unfavourably regarded at the present moment by certain sections of the public, but it appeared to him that the course which he suggested was the only course open to the Government consistent with honor and justice, and he confidently anticipated that the fairness of this view would eventually be acknowledged by all impartial and reflecting members of the community.

On the 24th November Mr. Combes moved for a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the minute of His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the release of the prisoner Gardiner. The debate was resumed on the next evening, when the motion for going into Committee was carried by a majority of 28 to 26. In Committee the following resolutions were, after debate, agreed to:—

“That this Committee regrets that the Governor should have been advised to communicate to this Assembly His Excellency’s minute to the Executive Council, dated the 23rd June last, with reference to the release of the prisoner Gardiner. Because it is indefensible in certain of its allegations, and because if it is considered to be an answer to the respectful and earnest petitions of the people, it is highly undesirable to convert the records of this House into a means of conveying censure or reproof to our constituents; and if it refers to the discussions in this Chamber, then it is in spirit and effect a breach of the constitutional privileges of Parliament.”

On the question that these resolutions be adopted, the House divided equally—Ayes, 28; Noes, 28. The Speaker gave his casting vote with the Noes. The House immediately thereupon adjourned, on motion of the Premier; and on the following day Parliament was prorogued preparatory to a dissolution, which was proclaimed on the 28th.

The progress of a debate on the following resolutions, made by Mr. Charles Campbell, in the Legislative Council, on 12th November,—

“(1.) That this House deem it their duty to record their extreme regret at the censure passed upon the Legislative Council of New South Wales in the third paragraph of the Speech delivered on proroguing the last Session of the Colonial Parliament.

“(2.) That such censure upon the proceedings of either House of Parliament when engaged in the constitutional exercise of their functions is alike unconstitutional and without precedent; and that the practice, if persevered in, must end in the subversion of the privileges of Parliament, inasmuch as it is calculated to impair the due influence which each House should possess as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature.”—

was stopped by the prorogation.

The most prominent questions submitted to the electors, besides that which was the immediate cause of the dissolution, were those of National education, and of a reform of the land laws.

The Seventh Parliament of New South Wales met on the 27th January, 1874. The Hon. W. M. Arnold was again elected Speaker. The Governor (Sir Hercules Robinson) delivered the opening Speech on the 28th. He stated that the constituencies having so recently exercised their right of choice, it would not be consonant with the public welfare to precipitate the election of a new Assembly by repealing the existing Electoral Law; that the question of public education had been under the consideration of the Government, and that the attention of Parliament would be invited to the subject during the present session; that Bills would be submitted to extend the powers of the Corporation of Sydney, to make more adequate provision for municipalities generally, for a more effective system of sewerage, for the metropolitan water supply, for the introduction of an improved system of railway communication, and for the consolidation and amendment of the criminal law. The whole subject of law and administration relating to the public lands would be brought under consideration if the other urgent business of the session would admit of this being done. A measure to re-establish a system of Stamp Duties was likewise announced; and the Speech concluded with an expression of congratulation on the steady progress of the Colony.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Shepherd, seconded by Mr. Wright. Mr. Robertson moved that the Address be amended by the insertion of the following words after paragraph 8, and to form paragraph 9 of the Address:—

“We would desire, with reference to the important matter which led to the dissolution of the late Parliament, most respectfully to express our regret that your Excellency’s Responsible Ministers should have advised you to communicate to the Legislative Assembly your Minute to the Executive Council, dated the 23rd June last, with reference to the release of the prisoner Gardiner. Because it is indefensible in certain of its allegations, and because if it is considered to be an answer to the respectful and earnest petitions of the people, it is highly undesirable to convert the records of this House into a means of con

veying censure or reproof to our constituents ; and if it refers to the discussions in this Chamber, then it is in spirit and effect a breach of the constitutional privileges of Parliament."

At about midnight this resolution was carried, on division, by 33 to 29, and the Address, as amended, by 33 to 28.

The next evening Mr. Parkes informed the House that the members of the Government, in consequence of the vote arrived at on the previous evening, had met for the purpose of consultation. 'They had arrived at the conclusion that there was only one course open to them ; and he had within the last hour, on his own behalf and on that of his colleagues, tendered to His Excellency the Governor the resignation of their offices. He had been desired by His Excellency to say that he (Sir H. Robinson) considered himself placed in an unexampled difficulty, and required until to-morrow to determine upon the course he should pursue. Mr. Parkes added that it was the intention of Ministers, with the consent of the House, to proceed to ask the House to sanction temporary Supply for the purpose of preventing any inconvenience to the Civil Service, and also to enable their successors to make their own arrangements for the conduct of business. Mr. Lloyd then brought in a Supply Bill, which passed through all its stages in both Houses in one day.

On Tuesday, 2nd February, when the House met, the following Message was delivered by His Excellency's Aide-de-Camp, and read by the Speaker :—

"The Governor having been precluded by the mode of presentation of the Address of the Legislative Assembly in reply to his Opening Speech from giving his answer in the usual manner, deems it respectful to the Assembly to do so by Message.

"(2.) He acknowledges with satisfaction their expressions of loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty.

"(3.) He cannot, consistently with his duty, acquiesce in the statement that a Minute laid by him before the Executive Council was indefensible in certain of its allegations. As ultimately responsible for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, the Governor claims for himself unreserved freedom of communication with the Executive Council while seeking its advice, and he cannot admit that the Minute, viewed in that light, was not entirely justifiable.

"(4.) While thus asserting the constitutional rights of the office which he has the honor to hold, the Governor trusts he will ever pay the fullest respect to those of the Representatives of the People, and he therefore, with this qualification, is prepared to accept the decision of the Assembly."

Mr. Parkes then said he desired to offer to the House some explanation of the course of events since its last meeting. He then had the honour to announce that, in consequence of the vote on Thursday last, he had, on behalf of himself and of his colleagues, about 4 o'clock on Friday, tendered to

His Excellency the Governor the resignation of their several offices. At that time His Excellency had declined to accept their resignations, and had stated that, on account of the unprecedented character of the position in which he found himself, he should require until the following day to consider the course proper for him to take. Late on Saturday he received a note from His Excellency, intimating a wish for still further time. In reply, he had stated that, while he and his colleagues desired to be relieved of their several offices, he did not consider it to be his duty to raise any objection, under the peculiar circumstances of His Excellency's position, to the extension of time required. Yesterday His Excellency had informed him that he had put himself in communication with a distinguished Member of the other House of Parliament, and later in the day Sir William Manning had an interview with His Excellency, when that gentleman was requested to undertake the task of forming an Administration, but he required until to-day to consider whether he would accept the task or not. Towards noon to-day Sir William waited upon His Excellency, and undertook the duty proposed. He (Mr. Parkes) and his colleagues, therefore, now remained in office only until their successors were appointed; and, at the wish of Sir William Manning, he should move that the House at its rising adjourn till Tuesday next.

Mr. Garrett then moved an amendment, inserting "tomorrow" in place of "Tuesday next." A debate, in the course of which several honorable Members commented strongly on the action of the Governor in sending for a Member of the other branch of the Legislature, followed; and the amendment passed without division.

On the 5th February Sir William Manning returned his commission into His Excellency's hands. Mr. Robertson was sent for, and undertook the task of forming an Administration. When, on the following Tuesday (9th February) the House met, Mr. Lord announced the formation by Mr. Robertson of the following Administration:—

John Robertson	Colonial Secretary.
William Forster	Colonial Treasurer.
Thomas Garrett	Minister for Lands.
John Lackey	Minister for Works.
John Lucas	Minister for Mines.
John Fitzgerald Burns ...	Postmaster General.
William Bede Dalley	Attorney General.
Joseph Docker	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction ; and Representative in the Legislative Council.

He then moved that Mr. Robertson's seat be declared vacant by reason of his acceptance of the office of Colonial Secretary. Mr. Wearne moved an amendment, as follows :—

“That in declaring such vacancy this House feels it to be its duty at once to express its entire disapproval of the Ministry now formed.”

When, after debate, the House divided, Mr. Wearne was the only Member on the side of the amendment. The seats of Ministers were then declared vacant.

On the 23rd March, having all been re-elected, Ministers met the House. The same day the death of the late Speaker was announced to the House by the Clerk. The election of a Speaker was then proceeded with, for which office two candidates were proposed—Mr. Robert Wisdom and Mr. George Wigram Allen. The motion that Mr. Wisdom take the chair as Speaker was negatived by a majority of 30 to 29. Mr. Allen was then elected by 43 votes to 11.

The next day the new Speaker was presented to the Governor. Mr. Robertson having submitted a formal motion to the effect that the House proceed to Government House, to present their new Speaker to the Governor, Mr. R. H. M. Forster pointed out what he deemed to be a serious irregularity in the election of the Speaker. Objections were raised by various honorable Members to the course taken by Mr. Forster as irregular, and ultimately the motion for adjournment was negatived, and the House thereupon proceeded to Government House with their Speaker. On the return of honorable Members, the Speaker reported that he had been received by the Governor as Speaker, and that His Excellency, having expressed his regret at the death of Mr. Arnold, had congratulated him on his elevation to the Chair.

Mr. Robertson then detailed the circumstances under which the existing Government had been formed, beginning from the time when, in February last, he felt himself bound to decline the honor of being associated with Sir William Manning in the formation of a Government, of which it was first proposed that that gentleman should be the head. He announced that the Government intended to ask the House to give special aid to the districts which had suffered by the late disastrous floods; £5,000 would also be asked from Parliament for the repair of roads and bridges, swept away by the inundations; and the Government would likewise require £5,000 for the purpose of the Philadelphia International Exhibition. The Colonial Treasurer would, in a few days, submit his statement of finance, and the views of the Govern-

ment thereupon. It was the intention of the Government to effect a modification rather than an alteration of the existing land law. The Government were also ready and willing to deal with the question of education; and a Bill would shortly be introduced whereby a new and advantageous school system would be devised. A Stamp Act would be introduced; the existing tariff would be modified; the questions of water supply, of the management of the gold-fields, and of city affairs would engage the attention of the Government; and trial surveys of proposed railways were also promised.

Mr. Buchanan on the same day (24th March) moved,—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the action of His Excellency the Governor, on the occasion of the late crisis, in failing to send for the Leader of the Opposition, or any other Member of the Legislative Assembly, with a view to the formation of a Government, is, under all the circumstances of the case, disrespectful to this House, altogether without precedent since the inauguration of Responsible Government in this country, and calculated to injure the public interests by causing unnecessary delay at a time when prompt and judicious action was urgently required.”

The motion was after debate negatived by 23 to 20.

On Thursday, 25th March, the Speaker announced that, after consultation with his mover and seconder, he deemed it his duty, in consequence of statements made in the House on the previous day, to place his resignation in the hands of the Clerk of the House.

On the 30th March the Clerk communicated to the House the resignation of office by the Speaker.

Mr. Alexander Stuart then proposed Mr. Allen as Speaker. A point of order was raised to the effect that, as the name of Mr. Allen had already been proposed for the office during the present session, his name could not be again submitted. After a debate upon the point of order, Mr. Allen was elected by a majority of 40 to 5. The Speaker then took the Chair, was complimented on his election, and on the following day was again presented to the Governor.

On 31st March the Committee of Elections and Qualifications (to which in February the cases of Mr. G. R. Dibbs and Mr. P. L. C. Shepherd had been referred) reported in favour of the sitting Members. Mr. Dibbs' election had been petitioned against on the ground that as a Member of the Marine Board he held an office of profit under the Crown; that of Mr. Shepherd on the ground that as a Major of the Volunteer Artillery he too held an office of profit. Reports relative to the validity of the elections of Mr. William Watson

and Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick were brought up on the 30th April and 5th May respectively; both in favour of the sitting members.

On 1st April Mr. Forster made his Financial Statement. Mr. Forster said that the task he had to perform divided itself into two branches; firstly, making what might be called the Financial Statement proper of the country, and secondly, a disclosure of the policy or intentions of the Government. With regard to the Finances, the statement submitted by the late Treasurer in November last dealt with the accounts for three years, viz., 1873, 1874 (actual and estimated), and 1875 (estimated). The dissolution of Parliament and the formation of a new Government had rendered it necessary to carry the two former accounts on to the 31st December, 1874, and to revise the account for 1875. In November last the surplus for 1873 was stated to be £720,089 1s. 5d.; but the present Supplementary Estimate for 1873, being a little less than the former one, had increased this surplus to £720,472 5s. 3d. A number of the services for which sums were voted being still incomplete, the savings on the appropriations could not yet be definitely stated; but it was anticipated that by the time the next Financial Statement was submitted, the amount would be ascertained and the account finally closed. The charges against the year 1874 were estimated in November last at £3,506,780 1s. 8d., and the revenue at £3,457,977. Adding to the revenue the surplus from the previous year (which was then estimated at £720,089 1s. 5d.) and the cash balance at the credit of the Deficiency Loan Account of 1870 and previous years—viz., £22,760 18s. 8d., and deducting the expenditure therefrom, an estimated surplus of £694,046 18s. 5d. was left. This surplus, however, had since been increased to £805,384 6s. 5d., or £111,337 8s. in excess of the previous estimate. The difference had arisen from additional credits to the amount of £148,529 13s. 11d., less additional debts, £37,192 5s. 11d. The additional credits were—increased surplus from 1873, £388 3s. 10d.; actual revenue in excess of the estimated amount, £48,146 10s. 1d., and increase in the present estimate of appropriations not likely to be required, £100,000. The additional debits were—further charges for 1874, viz., special appropriations, £852 13s. 10d.; refunds under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873, £43 5s. 1d.; and increase in the Supplementary Estimate for

1874, £36,296 7s. The increase in the estimate of appropriations not likely to be required was rendered necessary by the lapse of so many of last year's votes under the Audit Act of 1870. They would form a charge upon the current year (1875) and would have to be revoted. The revenue of 1874, notwithstanding the abolition of the *ad valorem* and tonnage duties, and the postage on newspapers, was considerably in excess of that of any previous year, which was a proof of the continued prosperity of the country. A statement of the cash balances at the credit of the Government accounts, on 31st December last, showed a total credit balance on the Consolidated Revenue Fund (including the amount of £515,000 due for advances made thereout to the Railway Loan Fund) of £1,340,605 12s. 5d. The Account for 1875 could only be an estimate of probable revenue and expenditure. Upon the credit side were the estimated surplus from 1874—viz., £805,384 6s. 5d., and the estimated revenue of 1875, £3,630,240, making a total credit of £4,435,624 6s. 5d. On the debtor side were the Estimates-in-Chief, amounting to £3,526,818 13s. 9d., and the last instalment of debentures issued under Act 29 Victoria No. 4, due 1st June next, £51,500, making a total estimated expenditure of £3,578,318 13s. 9d., which deducted from the total credits, left an estimated surplus of £857,305 12s. 8d. Passing on to the Loans Accounts, the liabilities on the 31st December last amounted to £3,308,908 10s. 4d., which sum was balanced by the following credits:—Cash in the Bank of New South Wales, £577,186 13s. 2d.; amount of authorized loans not negotiated, £2,731,401 4s. 11d., and advances to the Commissioner for Railways remaining unadjusted, £320 12s. 3d. With reference to the disposal of the surplus of 1875, it was not intended to adopt the system proposed by the late Treasurer. The alteration in the method of keeping accounts by charging an additional half-year's interest against the surplus was considered unnecessary, while the principle of a sinking fund for the extinction of the Public Debt—and especially under such conditions as the late Treasurer proposed—was decidedly arbitrary. It was intended to use this surplus in three ways, which would be more in conformity with the opinions expressed by the late Colonial Treasurer in his Budget speech on October 16th, 1873. Firstly, by reducing the loan account—that was, by employing current revenue as far as possible for public works instead of using borrowed money.

Secondly, by reducing the outstanding liabilities—that was, by paying off debentures when practicable, as they fell due, instead of renewing them; and thirdly, by reducing taxation. No proposals to alter the existing tariff, however, would be made during the present Session.

On 5th May Mr. Robertson announced to the Legislative Assembly the death of Mr. Francis White, Member for the Upper Hunter. The House adjourned as a mark of respect, the motion being carried by a majority of 24 to 18.

The House on 21st May resolved itself into Committee in pursuance of a resolution previously passed, on the motion of Mr. Piddington. The resolutions submitted were to the effect that a Board of Immigration, with certain specified powers, consisting of three members, should be appointed by the Governor. The Board was to hold office for three years; and a sum of £12,000 per month should be paid thereto by the Colonial Treasurer. On the 30th July an amendment, moved by Mr. Buchanan,—

“That the subject of Immigration is one involving so large an expenditure of the Public Money that the whole matter should be remitted to the Government, to be dealt with by it as the Responsible Ministers of the Crown deem just and expedient,”—

was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman and reported to the House.

A Bill to legalize the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife (introduced on 24th March), was passed through both Houses and reserved for the Royal assent on 21st July. A protest against the passing of this Bill was lodged with the Clerk on 3rd June, signed by Messrs. John and Charles Campbell.

On the 1st June Mr. Dibbs moved :—

“That, in the opinion of this House a Bill for the amendment of the Public Schools Act of 1866 should be introduced, and that such Bill, among other matters, should provide for the discontinuance, upon reasonable notice, after a certain period to be fixed by law, of assistance from public funds for Denominational Schools.”

The debate on this resolution occupied five nights, and was terminated on the 21st July, when it was negatived by 21 to 7.

Pursuant to a motion made by Mr. Burns on the previous day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the following resolutions :—

“That this House approves of the Government uniting with the Government of New Zealand in accepting a contract for the construction of an

electric cable between some point in New Zealand and some point in New South Wales, on the following terms and conditions :—

“(1.) That the contracting Governments may guarantee a subsidy of £7,500 per annum for ten years for the construction and maintenance of the cable; two-thirds of such subsidy to be payable by the Colony of New Zealand, and one-third by the Colony of New South Wales.

“(2.) That the cost per message of ten words by the cable shall not exceed seven shillings and sixpence, and nine-pence for each additional word.”

These resolutions were adopted by the Committee and, later, agreed to by the House.

A motion by Mr. Cunneen—that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider the advisableness of awarding a certain sum as compensation to Mr. E. H. Hargraves for the discovery of gold in New South Wales—was carried on 11th June by the casting vote of the Speaker. On 5th August a resolution was arrived at by the Committee, and agreed to by the House, awarding £250 per annum for life to Mr. Hargraves.

A Select Committee was, on 11th May, appointed, on the motion of Mr. Parkes, to inquire into and report upon the circumstances attending the removal by the Government of large sums of public money from the Bank of New South Wales to other banking institutions. The report of the Committee was brought up on the 22nd June; and stated that the sum of £250,000 had been removed from the bank contrary to the existing agreement between the Government and the Bank; that such an arrangement was not beneficial to the public interests, and that in a late distribution of the surplus funds of Government the Oriental and City Banks were dealt with more favourably than the Bank of New South Wales. On 29th June Mr. Parkes moved the adoption of the report. This motion, after a three nights' debate, was negatived by a majority of 30 to 25.

The Elections and Qualifications Committee—to whom was referred on the 5th July a petition from Mr. John McElhone against the return of Mr. Thomas Hungerford on the ground that a poll was taken twice at one of the polling-places—reported on the 12th July that the election of Mr. Hungerford was wholly void.

On 28th July Mr. Burns moved for a Committee to consider certain resolutions regarding the Pacific Mail Service. Next day, accordingly in Committee, the following resolutions were agreed to, and afterwards ratified by the House:—

“(1.) That this House approves of the joint contract made by Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, and Thomas Russell, Esquire, on behalf of the Governments of New South Wales and New Zealand, with the Pacific Mail Company, for

whom Mr. John Elder, of Glasgow, and Mr. Macgregor, of Leith, are sureties, for a Mail Service between this Colony and San Francisco, and between New Zealand and the same port, for a term of eight years, and for a speed at the rate of eleven knots, according to the route described as 'Route B' in the Paper laid on the Table on the 7th July, 1875, for an annual subsidy of £89,950."

A similar resolution was, on 4th August, passed by the Legislative Council.

A Stamp Duties Bill, introduced by Mr. W. Forster, was read a first time on the 14th April. On going into Committee on 14th July (the Bill having passed its second reading on 9th June by a majority of 18 to 10) Mr. Piddington submitted to the Speaker the following point of order:—

"That the Bill to impose Stamp Duties was not introduced in the Committee of Ways and Means by separate and distinct resolutions, and that consequently the introduction of the Bill was irregular and in contravention to Parliamentary practice, and that the Bill ought not to be further proceeded with."

Mr. Speaker said, that on a review of the practice of the House of Commons and of this House, it appeared to him that any Bill imposing new taxation as an immediate source of revenue should properly be founded on resolutions passed in the Committee of Ways and Means, and that as such action was not taken in regard to this Bill its introduction appeared to him to have been irregular. Next day the Bill was withdrawn.

A Bill to abolish the Duty on Gold—introduced on 14th April by Mr. W. Forster—was passed by the Assembly; but in the Legislative Council the motion for its committal was negatived by 10 to 7.

A Bill to declare and amend the laws relating to Crown lands was introduced by Mr. Garrett on 15th April. On 13th May the second reading was carried by a majority of 34 to 7. Having passed through Committee with amendments, on 9th June the Bill was read a third time by a majority of 39 to 7, and was sent to the Legislative Council.

There the Bill, on 22nd June, passed its second reading without division. In Committee considerable amendments were made; and, having been read a third time, on 23rd July the Bill was returned to the Assembly. On the 26th and 28th the amendments of the Council were considered by the Assembly, in Committee; and a message was on the 29th carried to the Council, agreeing to some and disagreeing to others of the Council's amendments in the Bill. From the Council on 2nd August the Bill was returned, together with a message

insisting on several of the amendments made. On 4th August a message was transmitted from the Assembly to the Council insisting upon its disagreements to the Council's amendments, and requesting a free Conference with the Legislative Council on the subject of those disagreements. On 5th August, the time having arrived for holding the Free Conference with the Legislative Council, the Managers proceeded to the Conference, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the business of the House being suspended during their absence. The Managers having returned, Mr. Garrett, on their behalf, reported that the result of the interchange of opinion in the Conference would be communicated to the Assembly by a Message from the Legislative Council.

On the 6th August a further Conference was held, from which Mr. Garrett brought up a Report as adopted by the Legislative Council in Committee of the Whole. This was considered by the Assembly in Committee with the result that the Assembly did not adhere to its disagreements; a message to which effect was thereupon carried to the Council. On the 10th August assent to the Bill was reported.

By the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, certain sections and parts of the Crown Lands Acts of 1861 were repealed. It was enacted that all land applied for to be conditionally purchased should be for the *bona fide* use and benefit of the applicant, under penalty of forfeiture; and vicarious selection was to be accounted a misdemeanour. The word "person" (which had been too liberally construed) was thereafter to be held to mean a person under 16 years of age only. The maximum area which one individual could select was increased from 320 to 640 acres.

The Appropriation Bill and the Loan Bill passed through Parliament without amendment, and were assented to on 11th August.

Parliament was prorogued by the Governor in person on 11th August, 1875. The Speech said that the disclosures which had been made by the Sewage and Health Board appointed in April in reference to the probable causes of the unusual sickness and excessive mortality prevailing, had rendered prompt and decisive measures necessary. The Act for preventing the pollution of the water supplied to the metropolis had therefore been passed, as had also a kindred measure, which it was hoped would be productive of sani-

tary improvements. The various and conflicting interpretations of the Land laws, in some cases their fraudulent evasion, and the doubtful judgments of Superior Courts, had combined to render legislation on the subject a question of pressing importance; and a measure dealing with the question had been passed into law. In the satisfactory settlement of this important question a Free Conference had taken place between both branches of the Legislature, and the result was to effect an agreement which the written reasons furnished by either Chamber had failed in producing. The completion, after difficult and prolonged negotiations, of a joint contract on behalf of the Government and that of New Zealand with the Pacific Mail Company for a Mail Service between New South Wales and San Francisco, and between New Zealand and the same port, for a term of eight years and a rate of speed of eleven knots, led to the hope that this Service would justify the large expenditure undertaken for its maintenance. Communication by means of an electric cable between New South Wales and New Zealand had been under the consideration of various Governments for many years. The contract which the Government had been authorized to conclude would speedily place New South Wales in possession of the advantages to be derived from this intercourse, at a cost very much below what was originally calculated, while recent scientific explorations tended to prove that there would be comparatively little difficulty in laying the cable. The colonization of New Guinea had formed the subject of a special representation by the Government to the Secretary of State. The continued prosperity of the Colony was most satisfactorily shown by the large increase of revenue. The receipts for 1875 showed an increase upon the corresponding period of 1874 of £350,921; and there was no reason to fear any diminution during the remaining period of the year.

The Second Session of the Eighth Parliament was opened on the 16th November, 1875. Sir Hercules Robinson in his Speech stated that the protracted illness of the late Agent-General of the Colony (Sir Charles Cowper) which resulted in the death of that old and distinguished public servant, and the difficulties connected with the public business in England, had rendered it necessary that a responsible Minister should visit England. The Colonial Treasurer had therefore departed thither, furnished with ample powers for the protection of the interests of the Colony. The Lands Acts Amendment

Act had been brought into operation. The necessity of making improved provision for the disposal of the sewage of the metropolis had been brought under the notice of the Government by various bodies of citizens, and by the reports of the Sewage and Health Commission. The Government had adopted such measures as the urgency of the case required; and had undertaken a variety of works which were regarded as essential to the preservation of the health of the citizens. The question of water supply had engaged the earnest attention of the Government, and they had taken steps to employ the vote of the Legislature for the introduction from Europe of an engineer of high standing to advise upon some mode of securing an inexhaustible supply of pure water for the metropolis and suburbs. The revenue was in a flourishing condition, and in excess of the Estimate expressed in either of the Financial Statements for the year. Measures for the re-establishment of an amended system of Stamp Duties in connection with a revision of the Tariff and the Customs laws, for extending public education, for the extension of railways and telegraphs, for defining the privileges of Parliament, and for the improvement of military defences, were promised in due course. At an early period a Bill for the amendment of the electoral law would be laid before Parliament.

The Address in Reply—moved by Mr. Long, and seconded by Mr. H. H. Brown—was adopted without division.

In the Legislative Council, on 24th November, the following resolutions were agreed to by a majority of 7 to 6 :—

“(1.) That this House is of opinion that no Bill should be submitted by the Government for consideration during the present Session, except the Appropriation Bill and any other measures of an urgent character, so that this Session may be brought to a close before Christmas.

“(2.) That this House is further of opinion that the succeeding Session should not commence earlier than the month of April, 1876.”

In reply to this, a Message was read from the Governor on 12th January, 1876 wherein he stated that their opinions would have due weight with his Responsible Advisers; but that with regard to the second paragraph of the Address, the subject was one which was not within the control of the Executive Government, but must be determined by the exigencies of the public business.

On 25th November, 1875, Mr. McElhone moved that it was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and dangerous alike to the independence of Members of this House and

Ministers of the Crown, that Members of the Legislative Assembly should practice the profession of Land Agents in the transaction of business with the Land Office and other Public Departments. On 30th November an amendment by Mr. Cameron, referring the subject to a Select Committee, was negatived by 26 to 6. The Original Question was then negatived by 23 to 3.

A motion by Mr. Fitzpatrick to the effect that Parliament ought ordinarily to assemble for the despatch of business not later than May in each year, was carried on 30th November by a majority of 25 to 14.

A petition from Mr. Thomas Hungerford, complaining of the election of Mr. John McElhone for the Upper Hunter, was on the 24th November referred to the Elections and Qualifications Committee, who on 3rd December reported that Mr. Hungerford had withdrawn his opposition to the return of Mr. McElhone; therefore the latter was declared duly elected.

Mr. Robertson made a Financial Statement on 8th December. He said that in consequence of the Colonial Treasurer's absence in England he had had to perform the duties of Colonial Treasurer in addition to those of Colonial Secretary. He therefore asked the indulgence of Honorable Members in making this financial statement—a task which was rendered more than commonly difficult on account of his being unused to it. The account for the year 1875, submitted by Mr. Forster, showed an estimated surplus of £805,384 6s. 5d. This surplus was now increased by £89,671 10s. 5d—made up of additional credits to the amount of £100,324 4s., less additional debits, £10,652 13s. 7d. The principal item in this increase was a large amount of appropriations of 1874, written off under the provisions of the Audit Act. The account for the year 1875 was still to a certain extent an estimate. An additional estimate had been brought down since the last financial statement was made which, with the appropriations under the main Estimates for 1875, increased the charge for ordinary expenditure to £3,623,449 2s. 11d. To this had to be added—Debentures paid off on 1st June last, £51,500; special appropriations, further sum, £31,174 14s. 5d.; Supplementary Estimates, £69,494 6s. 11d., making a total estimated charge of £3,775,618 14s. 3d. This amount would be reduced by the sum of £260,000, being appropriations for services which it was estimated would lapse

under the provisions of the Audit Act, leaving the total debit £3,515,618 14s. 3d. Upon the credit side were the surplus from 1874, £895,055 16s. 10d., and the revenue (actual and estimated,) £4,044,608; total, £4,939,663 16s. 10d. Deducting the expenditure from this sum, there remained a surplus of £1,424,045 2s. 7d., at the end of 1875. The cash balance at the credit of the public accounts on the 31st October last were as follows:—Consolidated Revenue Fund, £1,086,690 17s. 6d.; Old Loans Account, £230,227 9s. 0d.; Special Loan Funds, £442,103 11s. 3d.; Trust Fund Accounts, £922,790 4s. 10d.:—Total, £2,681,812 2s. 7d. Besides the cash balance of £1,086,690 17s. 6d., to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, there was a sum of £815,000, due by the Loan Funds for advances thereto pending the sale of debentures. The items of increase in the revenue of 1875 over that of 1874 were:—Customs, £18,385; land sales, £538,434; rent and interest on land sales, £15,860; postage, £1,330; railway, £53,077; telegraph, £4,455. There was a decrease, however, of £96,002 for stamps, there having been no Stamp Act in force during the year. The estimated revenue for 1876 was, £4,166,900, and the expenditure, £3,917,007; thus showing a surplus on the year 1876 alone of £249,892. The estimated surplus from 1875, amounting to £1,424,045, was brought forward to the account for 1876. Out of this the Government had arranged to pay off £434,200 of old debentures falling due 1st January, 1876, and a further amount of old debentures on 1st July next, £301,600; which would still leave a surplus at the end of 1876 of £938,137. The present Government, like the last, were anxious to facilitate the trade and commerce of the country, but the proposals he would make would necessarily be less important than those made by the previous Government. A steam-pilot service had been established, and negotiations had been opened with the other Colonies with reference to the Border Duties. The Government had acted with that of Victoria in testing the strength of Australian wines, with the view of obtaining a reduction of the English duty. Plans for improvements to the Circular Quay would be laid before the House at an early date. It was proposed to reduce the number of lines of specific duties by twenty-two, leaving only thirty-five. The largest of these items was salt, £10,800. As this article was such a valuable fertilizer of the soil, it was thought that more revenue would be received from land now unoccupied and comparatively worthless—but which would be taken up if salt

were cheaper—than would compensate for the relinquished duty. The total reduction of revenue on these twenty-two articles would be £30,118. It was proposed to increase the duty on unmanufactured tobacco sixpence per pound, and on manufactured, threepence per pound,—the two yielding a revenue of £17,500, which deducted from the £30,118, left a loss of £12,382 on the Customs. Passing on to the Loan Estimates, it would be seen that a loan of £3,300,000 was proposed for Public Works, of which upwards of £2,900,000 was intended for Railways. The first item was £740,000 for a line from Sydney to Wollongong; then there was £170,000 for an extension from Redfern into Sydney; £619,000 for the extension from Orange, to Wellington and Dubbo; and £384,000 from Junee to Narrandera. It was also proposed to carry a railway from Tamworth to Armidale, and from Werris Creek to Gunnedah. It was to be regretted that there was no proposal for a line through the Clarence district; but the route that had been surveyed would be too costly. Other surveys were being made, however, which it was hoped would be much less expensive. In reviewing the state of the Public Debt, the honorable gentleman defended the Government from the charge of using the proceeds of the land for improper purposes, and quoted voluminous statistics to prove that all the money derived therefrom, and a large amount besides, raised by taxation, had been expended on matters that were fairly chargeable on the land revenue.

A motion by Mr. Buchanan on 21st December, respecting the employment of Members of Parliament by the Government, having been amended thus :—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the Government should not employ any Member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly in any office or temporary employment to which remuneration is attached, while he continues to hold his Seat as a Representative of the people”

—was passed without division.

Upon a motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means by Mr. Robertson on 22nd December, Mr. Parkes moved the following amendment :—

“That an Address be presented to the Governor, respectfully informing His Excellency that this House, while disapproving of other measures proposed by His Excellency’s Advisers, is of opinion that the provision for the promotion of Immigration is entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the Colony; and further especially disapproves of so much of the proposals submitted for Railway Extension as includes the expenditure of upwards of £1,100,000 for

the construction of Railways from Sydney to Wollongong, and from Junee to Narrandera"—

which after debate, extending till the 21st January, was lost by 34 to 22.

On the 25th January, 1876, Mr. Buchanan moved, relative to the rumoured acceptance of the office of Agent-General in England by Mr. Forster (Colonial Treasurer), that the seat of Mr. Forster be declared vacant. An amendment during debate was moved by Mr. Fitzpatrick :—

“That while this House is not in a position to say whether the Honorable William Forster has or has not accepted a new office of emolument under the Crown, it yet desires to record its opinion that the departure from the Colony of the Colonial Treasurer without the sanction of, or any reference to, this House, is in a high degree reprehensible.”

Both amendment and original question were negatived,—the former by 23 to 13, the latter without division.

A motion to the effect that the non-teaching of History in Public Schools was a serious defect in the Public School system was on 1st February made by Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Robertson moved the Previous Question, which, on division, was negatived by 22 to 7.

On 4th February Mr. Robertson informed the Legislative Assembly that Mr. William Forster had accepted the office of Agent-General for the colony, and moved that his seat for the Electorate of the Murrumbidgee be declared vacant. Mr. Fitzpatrick moved the Previous Question. After a long debate this motion was carried by 23 to 8; and the original question then passed without division. On the 8th February Mr. Robertson notified to the House the acceptance of the office of Colonial Treasurer by Mr. Alexander Stuart, and moved that his seat be declared vacant. On the 15th, having been re-elected, Mr. Stuart took his seat.

A Bill for the suppression of Betting-houses, introduced by Mr. Terry on the 26th November, 1875, passed through Parliament; and was assented to on 7th April, 1876. A Bill to abolish verdicts of *felo-de-se*, introduced in the Legislative Council on 8th December, 1875, by Mr. Darley, having passed through the Assembly without amendment, was assented to on 23rd February, 1876.

A Bill to abolish the Duty on Gold, introduced on 14th December by Mr. Baker, passed through the Assembly; but in the Council, on 3rd February, the second reading of the Bill was negatived by a majority of 9 to 6.

A Bill to remove doubts as to the validity of agreements made elsewhere for personal service in New South Wales was introduced by Mr. John Robertson on 3rd December, 1875; was read a second time on 3rd February by a majority of 21 to 12; and on 9th February, the Bill having passed through Committee, Mr. Robertson moved the adoption of the Report, which motion was carried by 19 to 18. The motion for the third reading of the Bill was next day carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. On the motion "That the Bill do now pass" the numbers being again equal—24 to 24—the Speaker said that the Bill having now arrived at the last stage, and the House having been unable to agree whether the present law should stand or be changed, he thought he should best discharge his duty by leaving to the future and deliberate judgment of the House to decide what change (if any) should be made, rather than of taking the responsibility of the change by his single vote. He therefore gave his casting vote with the Noes, and declared the question to have passed in the negative.

The Bill was on motion of Mr. Robertson restored to the paper; and on 24th February Mr. Robertson moved "That this Bill do now pass." Mr. Piddington (citing the ruling of certain authorities on similar occasions) requested the Speaker's ruling as to whether the course proposed was not irregular. The Speaker said that the question which was submitted on the 10th of February, "That this Bill do *now* pass," was analogous to the motion, "That this Bill be *now* read a second time" or "a third time" each of which questions, if rejected, might be brought on again at a future time, on due notice. The practice of the Legislative Assembly, which was recognized in the 52nd Standing Order, had, from the commencement of Responsible Government, differed from the practice of the House of Commons, by the insertion of the word "now" in the question for the passing of the Bill. This difference was very material, and the negating of a motion of that kind did not appear to him a *final* rejection of the Bill. The Bill had not been withdrawn—it was still before the House—and its final stage was properly made an Order of the Day. He was of opinion that the Question was regular and in order. The Bill after a long debate, passed, and was transmitted to the Legislative Council; from whence it was returned on 12th April without amendment. It was assented to on 26th April.

A Bill to amend the Public Schools Act of 1866 was introduced on the 11th February, 1876 by Mr. Robertson. It provided for the dissolution of the Council of Education, and for the transfer of its powers to a Responsible Minister; for the discontinuance of aid from Public Funds to Denominational Schools in cases where there were not 40 children in regular attendance. Home teaching was to be subsidised. Free Schools and night-schools were in certain cases to be established; and bursaries or scholarships were to be established in the Grammar School and University for Public School children. On 15th March the Bill passed its second reading by a majority of 32 to 28. In Committee on 22nd March a Point of Order was raised to the effect that as the Bill (which indirectly provided for the expenditure of public money) had not been introduced by Message from the Governor, and therefore could not be proceeded with, being in contravention of the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Speaker ruled that the Bill was not regularly before the House. It was therefore laid aside.

On 24th February the question of the validity of the election of Mr. Thomas Brown, Member for Hartley, was referred to the Elections and Qualifications Committee, who on 14th March reported that Mr. Brown was disqualified as a Member, because he had entered into a contract on account of the Public Service.

The question as to the validity of the election of Mr. Hugh Taylor for Parramatta was also on 25th February referred to the Elections and Qualifications Committee, on the ground that he was a contractor for certain supplies to the Government Asylums at Parramatta. On the 27th April the Committee reported that as Mr. Taylor had resigned his seat in Parliament there was no necessity for proceeding further in the matter.

Mr. Buchanan moved, on 14th March, a resolution to the effect that—in view of the fact that a Bill for the abolition of the Duty on Gold was carried in the Legislative Assembly by a majority of over three to one, the principle involved in the abolition of this Duty having been repeatedly affirmed by that Assembly, and of the further fact that said Bill was thrown out by the Upper House—the Government should at once introduce a Bill to constitute the Second Chamber, or Upper House, on the basis of election by and through the people. Mr. Nelson moved the Previous Question, which was after debate negatived by 33 to 5, and thereby the resolution was shelved.

The resignation of Sir W. M. Manning (who had been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court) as a Member of the Legislative Council, was announced on 10th May, in that Chamber, by the President.

Pursuant to a resolution of the House moved by Mr. Macintosh, the House resolved itself into Committee on 6th June, whence the following resolution was reported :—

“That, in the opinion of this House, it is necessary that the Government should construct, as soon as practicable, such works as will ensure an ample supply of pure water for the City of Sydney and its Suburbs.”

A Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions relative to the surplus revenue existing was moved for on 16th May, by Mr. Parkes :—

“(1.) That the experience of the last three years has established the fact that the revenue derived from all sources is largely in excess of the necessary expenditure of the Government.

“(2.) That the existence of a large cash surplus at the credit of the Government is unsound in principle and policy, and ought not to be continued.

“(3.) That the existing surplus ought to be expended without unnecessary delay, not less than £150,000 per annum in promoting immigration from Great Britain and Ireland, and the balance in carrying out works of public improvement.

“(4.) That a measure ought to be passed into law during the present Session for regulating the introduction of immigrants, and that the proposals and plans for all public works to be carried out by the expenditure of the said surplus ought to be submitted for the approval of this House.”

The debate was resumed on 26th May, when—the 4th resolution having been amended by the omission of the words “during the present Session”—the question passed without division.

A Border Duties Convention Bill—extending the convention between the Colonies of New South Wales and South Australia for six months, and authorizing the making of conventions with any adjacent Colony—passed through both Houses without amendment, and was assented to on 16th June.

A motion for a Committee to consider the propriety of placing a sum to defray the cost of providing an official record of Parliamentary debates, made by Mr. Dibbs on 27th June, was negatived by a majority of 19 to 11.

On 12th July Mr. Fitzpatrick moved :—

“That the present Administration of Public Affairs is not satisfactory to this House.”

On 13th the debate was resumed, and continued—several motions for its adjournment having been negatived—till the

hour fixed by Sessional Order for the meeting of the House on the 14th. The Speaker then called on the business set down for that day, and the motion therefore lapsed.

The Appropriation Bill passed both Houses without amendment, and was assented to on 22nd August.

Parliament was prorogued on the 22nd August, 1876, by the Governor, whose closing Speech referred to several measures for the protection of human life and the preservation of the health of the people, which had passed into law. The Bill for the amendment of the Public Schools Act which had passed its second reading in the Assembly had been lost by a Parliamentary technicality, and it was considered inexpedient to lengthen the Session by its re-introduction. It had been hoped that the measure for assisting municipalities throughout the Colony by Loans would have been completed by the Legislature. The object which the Government had in view in carrying into law the Agreements Validating Act was mainly to encourage the introduction of the persons best fitted and most needed for the labour of the Country; since it was intended on the one hand to furnish guarantees to the employer for the performance of stipulated service, and on the other to give the most abundant and trustworthy information to the intending immigrants as to the current rate of wages within the Colony, and the current prices for house rent, food, and clothing. The necessary steps to bring this Act into active operation had already been taken; and one of its first results would be to enable the Government to resist the appeals of public contractors for the extension of their contract time for the performance of public works. The Act providing for a further extension for a period of six months of the Convention made with the Government of South Australia respecting the payment of Customs duties, and for making Conventions with the Governments of Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, would enable the Government to undertake at as early a period as possible such negotiations as might be considered advisable for the discontinuance of the actual collection of Customs duties and charges upon the Border; and of substituting a consolidated rate payable by one Colony to the other in lieu of such collection. The extension of the powers of the Municipal Council of Sydney, enabling them to improve the metropolitan sewerage and drainage, would empower them to levy rates hitherto unobtainable. An Act for the amendment of the Jury Laws

had likewise been passed. The condition of the fortifications of Port Jackson had engaged attention; and certain of the recommendations of the Defence Commission would be carried out. The extension of railways was being pressed vigorously forward. Telegraphic communication between New South Wales and New Zealand had been established. The interruption of direct telegraphic communication with Europe had been severely felt throughout the Colonies, and had shown the danger of depending on a single line of communication. Projects were now before the various Governments for the construction of a second cable. The operation of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875 had proved satisfactory. The representation of the Colony at the Philadelphia Exhibition had been attended with satisfactory results. The public revenue was still in a flourishing condition, the principal sources of revenue being from the sale of Crown Lands, and from the Railway, Telegraph, and Postal receipts.

The Third Session of the Eighth Parliament was opened by Sir Hercules Robinson on 12th December, 1876. The Opening Speech congratulated the Colony on continued prosperity. The expectations which had been formed of the public revenue had been fully borne out, and though a large portion of the increase arose from the sale of public lands, yet in all branches of the revenue there were proofs of growing prosperity. The recommendations of the Defence Commission had been to a considerable extent carried out. Negotiations had taken place for the purpose of securing a duplicate cable for telegraphic communication with Europe; but had not yet resulted in the acceptance of any definite proposal to effect that desirable object. The Government would shortly submit a scheme to Parliament for the accomplishment of the work. The arrival of an eminent hydraulic engineer to advise the Government on the question of a permanent metropolitan water supply was next referred to. Negotiations had also taken place between the contractors for the Pacific Mail Service and the New Zealand and New South Wales Governments concerning a modification of existing arrangements. A scheme, upon the preparation of which the Government had been engaged, would be submitted for the consolidation of the public debt of the Colony. Railway communication was steadily progressing; and Parliament would be asked to concur in proposals for

further railway expenditure. The necessity for immediate legislation in regard to the electoral law was on all hands admitted; and one of the first measures of the Session would be a Bill for the amendment of the existing law. Municipal reforms, and Bills for the better administration of public education, for the amendment of the Mining law, and for the regulation of the Military Service, were among those with the mention of which the Speech concluded.

Mr. Parkes moved the following amendment upon the Address in reply:—

“It is a matter of regret that Your Excellency, in view of the exigencies of the Public Service, and the many questions on which legislation is admitted to be necessary, has not been advised to call Parliament together at an earlier date. The time now at our disposal before the close of the year renders it impossible to make legal provision for the Public Service without resorting to the expedients of temporary Supply Bills, which at all times are constitutionally objectionable. For this, and for reasons arising out of the conduct of affairs during the recess, we cannot refrain from expressing our dissatisfaction with the Government of the Colony.”

This, on the 13th December, was negatived by 32 to 25; and the Address in Reply—moved by Mr. Baker—was then adopted.

Mr. Stuart made his Financial Statement on 24th January, 1877. The statement had been delayed a little longer than was usual, in order that the accounts for 1876 might be dealt with in their entirety, instead of having to estimate the returns for the latter portion of December. Before entering in detail upon the accounts for 1876 and 1877, Mr. Stuart proceeded to review the general position of the Finances of the Colony. The national income he regarded as being derived from several distinct sources, though the Constitution Act compelled them to call it all by the name of “Consolidated Revenue.” In order to bring the main features of the revenue into sufficient prominence, and to prevent mystification, he would divide it into two divisions: 1st,—the revenue proper or ordinary income derived from Taxation; charges for services performed (such as Railways, Postage, Telegraphs, &c.); the annual return from the landed estate of the nation; and miscellaneous receipts. 2nd,—the extraordinary revenue, or proceeds of land sales, which, strictly speaking, was not revenue at all, but the realization of part of the national capital. From the introduction of responsible Government, and even long anterior thereto, land had been continuously sold; but up to 1873 these sales had averaged

only about a quarter of a million annually. Since then, however, there had been such a rapid increase, that the receipts for land sold in 1876, amounted to £2,250,000—a circumstance which demanded the gravest attention, inasmuch as if these receipts were being absorbed in the ordinary expenditure of the country, the result must inevitably be, sooner or later, a disastrous collapse. But, on the other hand, to devote the whole of these proceeds towards the reduction of the national debt, or to invest them in sinking funds or reproductive works, would be burdening the present generation for the benefit of the future too heavily. The annual average of the land sales per head of the population previous to the recent extraordinary increase might be taken as the normal amount of this part of the revenue, which was foreseen and provided for by the Constitution Act. The surplus over this normal amount was what should be investigated to see how much of it had been invested in works of a character for which, without these large land sales, money would have had to be borrowed. The Colonial Treasurer then quoted statistics to prove that the whole of the excess thus shown had been used. Firstly, for the extra expenditure necessarily connected therewith, and which would gradually disappear from the Estimates if the land sales were to be discontinued; and secondly, for payment of debts, for postponing the necessity of contracting new debts, and for works of utility and public character, for which, otherwise, Parliament would have had to authorize loans. The account for the year 1875, which, when submitted formerly, was partly an estimate, had been corrected by actual results. The surplus was increased from £1,424,045 2s. 7d., to £1,616,958 4s. 7d. This increase was caused by additional surplus from 1874 £15,557 8s. 10d.; excess of actual revenue over estimate, £77,387 11s. 3d.; appropriations written off more than estimated, £140,913 13s. 6d.; *less* supplementary appropriations in excess of estimate, £32,096 10s.; further special appropriations, £4,607 0s. 4d.; further supplementary estimate, £4,242 1s. 3d. The account for 1876 began with the credit balance from the previous year, £1,616,958 4s. 7d. The actual revenue had exceeded Mr. Robertson's estimate by £870,761 (being £5,037,661, instead of £4,166,900). The appropriations on the debit side had increased to the extent of £322,203. These alterations, together with the extra surplus from 1875, made the surplus for 1876, £1,679,608, or £741,471 in excess of the former estimate. This large increase was of course due to the land sales, which, for the year, had

amounted to £2,250,475. The surplus from 1876, £1,679,608 17s. 7d., was carried forward to the credit of 1877, and the revenue for 1877 was estimated at £4,908,410. The total estimated expenditure, deducting £60,000 for the Treasurer's advance account, was £4,181,952, which, taken from the credit side, left an estimated surplus at the end of 1877 of £2,406,606 11s. 11d. The amount for land sales (which it was exceedingly difficult to estimate) was put down at £2,080,000. Analyzing this sum in the manner before referred to, and deducting therefrom the "normal" amount upon the population basis, it would be found that the excess was legitimately invested. In the matter of taxation, it was necessary to inform the Committee that there were causes at work which were undermining the revenue from those articles which, heretofore, had been looked upon as a fair support of part of the revenue of the country. Upon tobacco the amount received was only the same now as in 1872, the reason of which was obvious—the colonial growth was taking the place of the other. The following proposal, therefore, was necessary—viz., that there should be a duty of 9d. per pound on all foreign leaf cleared from bond, and 6d. per pound on the manufactured weight of all manufactured tobacco leaving the factories, and also (to preserve the present differential rate between manufactured and unmanufactured) an additional duty of 3d. per pound on all manufactured tobacco imported. It was proposed to remit duty amounting to about £20,000 on a list comprising about fifteen or sixteen articles, very similar to the one submitted by the acting Colonial Treasurer last year, the chief of which was salt. The public debt of the Colony now amounted to £11,759,000, and a scheme for its consolidation would be considered at the earliest opportunity.

A Conference was held in Sydney in January, 1877, on the subject of the duplication of the Telegraph Cable between Australasia and Europe. The whole of the Australasian Colonies were represented: New South Wales by the Hons. John Robertson, Colonial Secretary; Alexander Stuart, Colonial Treasurer; and J. F. Burns, Postmaster-General; New Zealand by the Hon. G. McLean, Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Telegraphs and Customs; Queensland by the Hons. S. W. Griffith, Q.C., Attorney-General and Secretary for Public Instruction; and C. S. Mein, Postmaster-General; South Australia by Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., Chief Secretary; and the Hon. Ebenezer Ward, Minister of Agriculture and Education; Tasmania by the

Hon. James Whyte, Member of the Executive Council; Victoria by the Hons. R. S. Anderson, Commissioner of Customs; and R. Ramsay, Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General; and Western Australia by the Hon. Malcolm Fraser.

The Hon. John Robertson was, at the first meeting of the Conference (25th January) unanimously elected Chairman.

It was unanimously agreed that the representatives of each Colony should recommend to the several Governments and Parliaments they represented the adoption of measures to carry out the resolutions of the Conference to which they might have assented.

The Conference then proceeded to discuss the whole question of duplication of the Cable, and the various routes proposed; when, after mature deliberation, the following resolutions were adopted:—

“(1.) That it is desirable to extend and improve the means of Telegraphic Communication between Australia and Europe, by the duplication, where necessary, of the Cables or Lines connecting the same.

“(2.) That any subsidy on Ocean Cables to connect Australia with Europe shall be borne by the several Australian Colonies assenting thereto, in proportion to population.

“(3.) That the loss (if any) on competing Colonial Lines, to connect the Cables with the main telegraphic system of each Colony, should in like manner be borne by all the Colonies concerned.”

Tasmania voted against this resolution,—New Zealand, Victoria, and Western Australia did not vote.

“(4.) That inasmuch as it has been decided that it is desirable to extend and improve the means of telegraphic communication between Australia and Europe, by the duplication, where necessary, of the Cables or lines connecting the same, and that the subsidy on Ocean Cables to connect Australia with Europe be borne by the several Colonies assenting thereto in proportion to population,

“(1.) The several Governments of South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia be invited to open negotiations for the construction of Cables connecting their several Colonies with Singapore or Ceylon; and the Government of New Zealand for the construction of a Cable from that Colony to the United States of America.

“(2.) That in such negotiations the Government of New Zealand enter into communication with the Government of the United States for the purpose of procuring their consent to contribute to the payment of any subsidy that may be payable in respect of the same; and further, that in all the negotiations of the several Governments the necessity of procuring a reduction of the present tariff rates be especially kept in view, the maximum rate being six shillings per word.

“(3.) That in the meantime the South Australian Government be requested, on behalf of the several Colonies, to urge upon the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company the necessity of keeping a repairing steamer between Banjoewangi and Port Darwin, to repair any accident to that portion of Cable.

“(5.) That having in view the serious annoyance and loss occasioned by the mutilation of messages in transmission through Java, the President of this Conference be requested, on behalf of the Australasian Colonies represented, to communicate with the Secretary of State, for the purpose of obtaining permission from the Government of Netherlands-India to employ English operators on the land lines in Java.

“(6.) That the Governments of South Australia and New South Wales be empowered to make arrangements with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for a reduction of message tariff to six shillings per word, at a subsidy not exceeding £20,000 per annum, terminable at one year's notice; and that such subsidy be borne by the respective Colonies in proportion to population—any Colony to be at liberty to withdraw on like notice.”

The Colonies of New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia refrained from voting on this resolution.

“(7.) That the several Colonies agree to allow the necessary official telegrams of H.M. Ships to pass over their respective lines free of charge.

“(8.) That the Governments of Queensland and South Australia be requested to circulate among the respective Governments the draft Bills referred to in the Resolutions of the Intercolonial Conference held in Sydney, passed on the 10th February, 1873, for removing the defects in the law relating to the extradition of criminals, and the absconding of debtors, with a view to the same being submitted to the respective Legislatures as early as practicable.

“(9.) That, in the opinion of the Conference, it is desirable that a uniform telegraphic code should be adopted by the several Australasian Colonies.”

On 1st February, 1877, Mr. Piddington moved a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry in the following terms:—

“That an Address be presented to the Governor, respectfully informing His Excellency that, in the opinion of this House, the continued administration of affairs, as at present conducted, is calculated to inflict serious injury upon the Country.”

The motion, after a long debate, was negatived by a majority of 29 to 26.

On 6th February Mr. Robertson informed the House that Mr. Ezekiel Alexander Baker had accepted the office of Secretary for Lands, and moved that his seat be declared vacant. On 23rd, having been re-elected, Mr. Baker took his seat.

The second reading of a Public Schools Act Amendment Bill, introduced by Mr. Buchanan, was negatived on 9th February by 37 to 6.

On Tuesday, 13th February, a resolution by Mr. McElhone in reference to the action of the present and late Colonial Treasurers in allowing a Government contractor to be paid a higher price for supplies than the price they contracted to supply at. The motion, which was of a condemnatory nature,

having been verbally amended, was carried by a majority of 19 to 16.

On Wednesday, 21st February, the Order of the Day for the resumption of the Committee of Supply was interrupted by an amendment by Mr. Piddington, who moved :—

“That it is the opinion of this House that not more than one month’s expenditure out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony ought to be granted in Committee of Supply, namely, for the month of February, 1877.”

This amendment was carried by 31 to 21.

On 22nd February, Mr. Robertson made a Ministerial Statement, in which he stated that in view of recent proceedings in the House, the Government had been considering whether it was desirable to go on with the Public business. As an Electoral Bill, however, was urgently required, it seemed to be the duty of the Government to pass such a Bill and then obtain the necessary Supplies. While these measures were before the Legislative Council it might be found possible to proceed with some other measures which had been partially dealt with.

On Tuesday, 27th February, Mr. Stephen Brown moved for an Address to the Governor, praying that all minutes, recommendations, letters, documents, and papers connected with the remission of the sentence of Lawrence Cummins (a bushranger)—which had not been included in the papers relating to that matter laid upon the table by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary—might be placed before the House. The motion, after debate, was carried by 37 to 13; the Government voting with the minority. The same night a motion by Mr. Jacob was carried by a majority of 25 to 13, censuring the Government in regard to the contemplated publication by them in the newspapers of copies of the electoral maps.

Relative to these defeats, on the 6th March Mr. Parkes moved a resolution in these terms :—

“That the retention of office by Ministers after having suffered, within nine sitting days, four several defeats on motions expressive of condemnation and want of confidence, is subversive of the principles of the Constitution.”

At midnight the vote of censure was carried by 31 to 28.

When the House next met, on the 9th March, Mr. Robertson stated that the Government, after consultation, had advised His Excellency to dissolve the Parliament. His Excellency had at once complied with the advice thus tendered, in a minute stating that he (Sir Hercules Robinson) assumed that Mr. Robertson advised a dissolution under the

full belief that he would be able to obtain the necessary Supplies for carrying on the Public Service during the period pending an appeal to the country—a point about which in England there would not be the slightest doubt. If, however, it should turn out that party spirit ran so high that he (Mr. Robertson) should have overrated his ability in this particular, it must of course be understood that His Excellency should be at liberty, in view of the grave crisis that would then arise, to reconsider his present decision. On Tuesday, 13th, Mr. Robertson intimated that the Government intended to ask the House on the following day for Supply for two months. But this they were refused; for, on the Colonial Treasurer next day moving the House into Committee of Supply, Mr. Piddington moved,—

“That, whilst this House is anxious to proceed with the public business on the formation of an Administration entitled to the confidence of Parliament, it declines to grant Supplies to a defeated Government under circumstances which would in all probability result in two general elections within a short period of time.”

This amendment was carried by 33 to 27.

On 15th March Mr. Robertson read to the House a note which he had received from His Excellency the Governor, acquainting him that His Excellency, in view of the crisis which had arisen, had reconsidered the position in all its bearings, and had arrived at the decision that he would not be justified in accepting the advice, verbally tendered to him on Thursday last, to dissolve. On receiving this note he (Mr. Robertson) had submitted the resignations of himself and colleagues, and they, therefore, now held office at the desire of His Excellency until their successors were appointed.

When the House again met, on the 20th, Mr. Robertson read certain communications which had passed between His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Parkes, and himself, in reference to obtaining Supply for the month of March. He had remained at Government House up to within a quarter of an hour of the meeting of the Assembly in the hope of hearing that a Ministry had been formed. He had learned from His Excellency that he had requested Mr. Parkes to form a Ministry, and that that gentleman had intimated that he would be prepared to assume office as soon as Supply for the month of March had been obtained. He (Mr. Robertson) had understood from His Excellency that no list of new Ministers had been submitted for his approval.

On the following day Mr. Robertson read to the House a note from the Governor requesting that he would that night obtain Supply for the ensuing month ; and stating that Mr. Parkes had formed a Government, and was prepared to assume office at once. The Colonial Treasurer then moved the suspension of the Standing Orders, and a Supply Bill was passed through the Assembly that day.

On March 22, Mr. S. C. Brown, at the request of Mr. Parkes, informed the House that a new Administration had been formed, consisting of—

Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary.
William Richman Piddington. ...	Colonial Treasurer.
Richard Driver	Secretary for Lands.
James Hoskins.....	Secretary for Public Works.
Saul Samuel.....	Postmaster General.
Francis Bathurst Suttor.....	{ Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.
George Alfred Lloyd	
William Charles Windeyer.....	Attorney General.

The seats of the members of the new Ministry having been severally declared vacant, the House adjourned to Tuesday, 24th April, in order to give time for the re-election of Ministers.

Ministers all having been returned, Parliament met pursuant to adjournment, when Mr. Parkes explained the circumstances connected with the formation of his Administration. The Government, he announced, proposed to confine their attention during that Session to the Estimates and railway extension, with a distinct pledge that they would call the House together within twenty-eight days after the close of the session. In the meantime the Electoral Bill would be laid upon the table, so that it might be considered during the recess. By taking this course it would be possible to bring the financial affairs of the Colony into their normal position.

Mr. Piddington made his Financial Statement on 2nd May. He stated that the Government, having taken office so recently, had adopted the Estimates of their predecessors, and therefore did not intend to propose any change in the fiscal policy this Session. In the account for 1875, the surplus shown in January last—viz., £1,616,958 4s. 7d.—was reduced by the sum of £1,432 7s. 4d.; the Supply Estimates for that year being increased by a like amount. The surplus for 1876 was estimated by Mr. Stuart at £1,679,608 17s. 7d.

It was now shown to be £2,059,586 4s. 11d.,—an increase of £379,977 7s. 4d., chiefly composed of appropriations that had lapsed under the provisions of the Audit Act, but which would be re-voted as Services for 1877. In the Estimates for 1877 no material alteration occurred, excepting in the Lands Department, where there was a reduction of about £67,000. It was thought better to submit an additional Estimate, than to encumber the former ones with new items. The Additional Estimate was £728,275 7s. 4d., but of this the re-votes for 1876 amounted to £415,924 16s. 8d.; leaving £312,350 10s. 8d. for new services, and making the estimated expenditure for the year £4,843,937. The estimated receipts were £5,308,410, as against £4,908,000 estimated by the late Colonial Treasurer. This large increase in the credits was mainly due to the increase in the surplus from 1876, caused by the lapsed appropriations re-voted in 1877. The anticipated revenue from land sales for the year was £2,480,000, thus showing an increase which, when added to the other additional credits, and deducting therefrom the Additional Estimate for 1877, produced an increase in the estimated surplus of £117,992 9s., making it £2,524,059 0s. 11d. No allusion to the Loans Account was necessary, inasmuch as no fresh loans had been negotiated since the late Colonial Treasurer made his Financial Statement three months ago.

A Bill to abolish the Duty on Gold—introduced on 30th January by Mr. Baker—passed through the Assembly; but in the Legislative Council in Committee, on 6th June, a motion by Mr. Alexander Campbell that the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and obtain leave to sit again that day six months, was carried by a majority of 9 to 8.

A resolution, by Mr. Buchanan, that a Bill for the amendment of the Public Schools Act should be introduced without delay; and that such Bill should provide for the stricter enforcement of the principle of secular instruction, was moved on the 22nd May. The Previous Question was moved by Mr. Macintosh, and, on division, negatived by 23 to 6.

On 22nd May Mr. Buchanan moved resolutions stating that the conduct of His Excellency the Governor, in sending down to Parliament a document, or minute, containing words to the effect that the English House of Commons would never dream of refusing to grant what the Government was then asking the House to pass—namely, Supply, with a view to an immediate dissolution—was calculated to

influence the opinions of honorable members, was an infringement of the privileges of Parliament, was in every sense unconstitutional, and was calculated to interfere seriously with the free and independent action of the House. This motion, after debate, was negatived by a majority of 27 to 4.

The death of the Honorable John Fairfax was, on 20th June, announced to the Legislative Council, which then adjourned out of respect to the late Member.

On 4th July Mr. Buchanan moved a series of resolutions relative to the disallowance of a Bill passed by the Queensland Government with a view to prevent the influx of Chinese on the gold-fields of that Colony. Having been amended, on motion of Mr. Parkes and Mr. Wisdom severally, as follows, the resolution passed without division :—

“That this House having had under its consideration the despatches and other papers relating to the reservation of the Queensland Gold-fields Act Amendment Bill by His Excellency Governor Cairns, desires to express its sympathy with the Government and people of Queensland in their efforts to protect themselves from the dangers of excessive Chinese immigration, and is of opinion that it is desirable, in the interests of the whole of the Australias, that the Government of New South Wales should represent to the Government in England the expediency of endeavouring to obtain from the Government of China such a modification of the terms of existing Treaties between Her Majesty the Queen and the Emperor of China, as will enable restriction to be placed upon the present exceedingly undesirable flood of Chinese people coming into Australia.”

About this time news by the cable arrived in the Colony that the order of K.C.M.G. had been conferred upon a number of prominent colonists—among others, Sir Henry Watson Parker, Knt., and John Bayley Darvall, John Robertson, and Henry Parkes, Esqs. The Official notification was published in the *Government Gazette* of 10th September.

On 5th July Sir Henry Parkes made a Statement informing the House of the course the Government intended to take in the transaction of public business. Referring to the statement made some weeks ago to the effect that the Government desired to get the Estimates passed as speedily as possible, and to deal with the Electoral Bill next Session, he found that as the consideration of the Estimates had already occupied twenty-one sitting days—a far longer time than was anticipated—they could not hope to have the Estimates passed in less than three weeks; and therefore it would be scarcely possible for the Government to follow the course they originally purposed to pursue. He regretted this exceedingly in the interests of good government and of all classes of the community. He was extremely unwilling that an appeal

should be made to the people before a new Electoral Bill was passed into law; and considering the present position of affairs the Government had determined, though with great reluctance, to proceed with the Electoral Bill during that Session. As they wished to place their whole policy before the country they would also introduce Bills to deal with the affairs of the Sydney Municipal Council and with the Metropolitan Water Supply; also with the other Bills mentioned in their programme. They would also bring in a comprehensive measure dealing with the question of public education; but they did not intend to do more than lay it on the table during the present Session.

Resolutions were received from Committee of the Whole on 12th July relative to the defences of the Colony. Having been amended on motion of Mr. Garrett, they were read a first time as follows:—

“(1.) That the Permanent Artillery Force be increased to three batteries of 100 gunners each.

“(2.) That immediate steps be taken to order for the Defence service an ironclad ship-of-war, of the tonnage, capacity, and armament of the vessel described in the Report of His Excellency Sir William Jervois.

“(3.) That the alterations in the Defence works of Port Jackson, and new fortified works at Botany Bay and Newcastle, as recommended in the Report of His Excellency Sir William Jervois, be undertaken and carried out without delay.”

On the motion that the resolutions be read a second time, on July 19, the second resolution was negatived without division. The others were agreed to.

A Railway Loan Bill—introduced by Mr. Piddington on 9th July—passed through both Houses; and was assented to on 27th July.

The revision of the Land law was the subject of debate on 24th July, when Mr. Buchanan moved:—

“That, in the opinion of this House, our present Land Law is in a most unsatisfactory state, injurious alike to the agricultural and the pastoral interests.

“That the Government should introduce a Bill next Session, dealing with the whole subject in a fair and equitable spirit.

“That in any Bill the Government may introduce provision should be made for the separation of the agricultural and pastoral interests by setting aside in every district of the country large tracts of the best land, to be devoted to agricultural purposes, and so confining free selection to those areas thus set aside, and putting an end to that ruinous and disastrous collision of the two great interests, agricultural and pastoral, which seems to be slowly but surely bringing about the ruin of both.”

Mr. Piddington moved the Previous Question, which, after debate, was carried by 15 to 14. The original question was then negatived without division.

In accordance with a resolution of the Assembly, certain papers, plans, &c., upon which the Attorney-General had given an opinion as to the legal meaning of a clause in the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, were laid before the House on 17th July. In reference to these, Mr. Garrett moved on 26th July:—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the opinion given by the Attorney-General as to the meaning of the 31st clause of the Lands Act Amendment 1875 (as set forth in the papers on this matter laid before this House on the 17th instant) is not in accordance with either the spirit or meaning of the law, and should not be acted upon in its administration.”

An amendment by Mr. Stephen Brown having been negatived, the original question was on 3rd August carried by 22 to 20.

On 7th August Sir Henry Parkes stated that by the vote at which the House had lately arrived, the Government had been placed in a position which would prevent their carrying on the business of the country, and they had therefore resolved to ask the House to pass the Appropriation Act for the present year, and after that should have been passed they would recommend His Excellency the Governor to dissolve the Assembly, in order to have the new Parliament brought together in sufficient time to make adequate provision for the Service of 1878.

Next day, on Mr. Piddington moving for a Committee of the Whole, to consider a resolution in reference to a contract by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Sir John Robertson moved the adjournment of the House. After a debate, protracted beyond midnight, the motion for adjournment was carried by 30 to 24.

On 9th August, when the House met, Sir Henry Parkes said that in consequence of the previous day's vote he had waited upon His Excellency and tendered to him, with the concurrence of all his colleagues, the advice to dissolve this Parliament; and that Sir Hercules Robinson expressed his willingness to accept that advice with the same qualification as he proposed to their predecessors. He (Sir Henry Parkes) replied that, with every respect for His Excellency, and the fullest desire to maintain the integrity of the functions pertaining to his office, Ministers considered that they had rights to preserve and duties to perform as between the advisers of the Crown and the representatives of the people, and they could not consent to become parties to a qualified acceptance of their advice; it was therefore his

duty respectfully to tender to His Excellency, on behalf of the Ministry, the resignation of their offices. He and his colleagues therefore now only held office until the appointment of their successors.

On the 10th August Sir Henry Parkes read to the House a letter from His Excellency informing him that Sir John Robertson, who had undertaken the task of forming a new Administration, would be glad if he would obtain an adjournment till the following Tuesday. When, on the 14th August, the House met, the necessary Supplies, pending the re-election of Ministers, were obtained, and the seats of those who had accepted office in the new Administration were declared vacant.

Mr. Stuart, at the request of Sir John Robertson, informed the House, on the 17th August, that a new Administration had been formed, consisting of—

Sir John Robertson	Colonial Secretary.
Joseph Docker	Vice-President of the Executive Council (in the Legislative Council).
William Alexander Long ...	Colonial Treasurer.
Thomas Garrett	Secretary for Lands.
Edward Combes	Secretary for Works.
John Lackey	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.
Ezekiel Alexander Baker ...	Secretary for Mines.
John Davies	Postmaster-General.
William Bede Dalley	Attorney-General (Legislative Council).

On the 18th September, having all been re-elected, Ministers took their seats. The Premier made a brief explanation of the formation of the Government, which, he said, intended to bring in a Bill to appropriate the Estimates which had already passed, with additional Estimates. The Secretary for Lands would at once introduce a Bill to amend the Land Act, and he would give notice of motion for the introduction of a Bill to amend the Electoral Act.

Mr. Farnell then gave notice that he would move :—

“(1.) That, in the opinion of this House, it is unprecedented in the annals of Parliamentary Government for the Government to invite this House to consider Further Additional Estimates, amounting to £2,626,395 0s. 9d., nearly eight months after the Financial Statement for the year had been made, and without the said Estimates having been preceded by a statement showing our financial position.

“(2.) That the consideration of the Further Additional Estimates for 1877 should be deferred until the Government shall have made a statement of Ways and Means to cover the proposed Additional Estimates.”

Mr. Long moved, on 19th September, the suspension of the Standing Orders, in order to the passing of a Consolidated

Revenue Fund Bill in one day. He explained that though under ordinary circumstance the Government would not be justified in going on with the business in the face of a motion of censure, circumstances now rendered that course necessary. The motion was negatived by 28 to 27.

The following day Sir John Robertson stated that in consequence of what had occurred last night he had submitted His Excellency a minute, which had been considered at a meeting of the Cabinet, respectfully advising the dissolution of this Parliament; which minute he read to the House. To this His Excellency had replied that he was not prepared to dissolve without Supply, or until he had exhausted every effort to obtain it. He (Sir John Robertson) had then written to His Excellency, informing him that the Ministry were unable to accept a dissolution with any condition annexed as to obtaining Supply, and that they therefore tendered their resignations. To this communication he had not yet received a reply. Sir John Robertson then moved the adjournment of the House.

On 21st September, a letter from His Excellency the Governor was read to the House, pointing out wherein his former note had, apparently, been misapprehended, and accepting the resignation of the present Government, subject to the formation of such a Ministry as would be likely to effect the passing of the Appropriation Act.

Mr. Stuart was at first formally entrusted by the Governor to form a new Administration; but after some days' unsuccessful negotiations, he returned his commission to His Excellency, who thereupon sent for Mr. S. C. Brown. But the latter gentleman was likewise unsuccessful, and on Friday, 28th September, Sir John Robertson read a letter from His Excellency, wherein he stated that he was now prepared to act upon the advice tendered by Sir John Robertson in his minute—viz., to dissolve the present Parliament forthwith, whether Supply were granted or not.

During the Session of 1876–7 several Electoral Bills were introduced to the Assembly by Ministers, of which the chief were—one in December, 1876, by Mr. Robertson; another in July, 1877, by Sir Henry Parkes. Ten Consolidated Revenue Fund (temporary supply) Bill were passed. The Public Works Loan Bill passed both Houses on 10th October (the day before the prorogation), and the Speaker was authorised to present it, together with the Appropriation Bill—returned

that day, unamended, from the Legislative Council—to the Governor for the Royal Assent, without delay.

Parliament was prorogued on 11th, and dissolved by proclamation on the 12th, October.

The Ninth Parliament met on the 27th November, 1877. Sir George Wigram Allen was again unanimously elected Speaker.

On 28th November the Governor (Sir Hercules Robinson) delivered the Opening Speech. The necessity which had been shown for some alterations of the Land Law would be met by the submission of a short measure to effect certain desirable amendments. The Bill for the amendment of the Municipalities Act—interrupted by the late dissolution—would be again presented. A Bill to make better provision for the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly would be introduced. The necessary steps had been taken to secure the representation of the Colony at the ensuing Paris Exhibition. The Colony was still in a prosperous condition, and it was confidently anticipated that the revenue for the year would reach the sum of £5,885,000, an increase of £850,000 over that of 1876. The state of the revenue had enabled the Government to carry out many of the public works which Parliament had authorized to be provided for by loan without having recourse to the raising of those loans by the issue of debentures. Railway extension would be vigorously proceeded with; and tenders had been invited for the construction of extensions on the Northern, Western, and Southern railways. With regard to the metropolitan water supply the Government had directed surveys to be made for the necessary works to bring the water from the Upper Nepean in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners, which was substantially confirmed by Mr. Clark, the hydraulic engineer.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Dillon. Mr. Farnell moved the following addition to the third paragraph thereof:—

“At the same time we feel bound to express our grave doubts as to the satisfactory conduct of public business until Your Excellency can secure the advice of Members of this House entitled to its confidence.”

This amendment, after several nights' debate, was on 5th December carried by 33 to 31. The Address, as amended, was then adopted by 33 to 32.

In consequence of this adverse vote Sir John Robertson and his colleagues resigned, and Sir Henry Parkes was sent for, but, failing to form a Ministry, relinquished his commission. Mr. Farnell, the leader of the third party, was then sent for, who formed the following Ministry :—

James Squire Farnell	Secretary for Lands.
Michael Fitzpatrick	Colonial Secretary.
Henry Emanuel Cohen	Colonial Treasurer.
Joseph Leary	{ Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.
William Henry Suttor	
John Fitzgerald Burns	Secretary for Mines.
John Sutherland	Postmaster-General.
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works.
William John Foster	Attorney-General (Legislative Council).

On the 18th December, on motion of Mr. Terry, the Ministers' seats were declared vacant, and the House adjourned over the Ministerial re-elections.

On 22nd January, 1878, the House met, pursuant to adjournment, and Mr. Farnell stated the course the Government proposed to pursue in the transaction of the public business. The Estimates for 1878 would be laid on the table the following day, and the Treasurer would make his Financial Statement about a week thence; the Colonial Secretary would at once introduce a Bill to amend the electoral law, upon the passing of which the Government proposed that the House should be prorogued to allow the elections provided for under the new Bill to take place, and the House would meet again in May, if practicable. Prior to the prorogation the Government would lay their Land Bill on the table of the House, so that it might be before the constituencies for which elections would take place. Bills to provide for the Sydney water supply, for sanitary measures, and for a new Municipalities Act, were promised.

On 22nd January Mr. Garrett was elected Chairman of Committees by 36 to 5.

On 24th January Mr. Stuart moved:—

“That the programme of business for the present Session, which has been submitted by Ministers, is unsatisfactory to the House.”

The motion was negatived on the 25th by 33 to 13.

A motion by Sir John Robertson for a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing in a Bill to amend the Lands Acts, was negatived, on 29th January, by a majority of 38 to 13.

On 29th January Mr. Barbour moved a resolution to the effect that it was advisable to stop sales of country land by auction six months thereafter. This, on 30th, was negatived by a majority of 39 to 12.

Mr. Cohen made his Financial Statement on 31st January, 1878. It was not necessary for him to refer to elaborate comparative statistics in order to prove that the country was progressing; that fact was sufficiently established by the large annual returns, and the substantial increase in the Customs and other portions of the revenue-providing machinery, which depended for their support upon the improved social condition of the people, and the development of the commercial, agricultural, pastoral, and mining interests of the Colony. The changes that had taken place in the Government during the past year had somewhat altered the public accounts. Mr. Stuart, on the 24th January, 1877, estimated the accumulated surplus at the end of that year at £2,406,066; Mr. Fiddington, on the 2nd May, at £2,524,052. Subsequently, Mr. Piddington submitted two Additional Estimates for 1877, amounting to £2,626,395, for works ordinarily provided for by loans, which would have more than absorbed this surplus. But Mr. Long, the Treasurer of the Government which came into power in August last, withdrew a portion of these Additional Estimates, and removed the Railway item,—over £2,000,000, to a separate Loan Estimate. This left the surplus for the year very much in its original condition. The accounts with which he would deal were three in number—viz., 1876, 1877, and 1878. Referring to 1876, the difference between the present and former surplus was only £36,735, it being now £2,096,321, instead of £2,059,586. Coming to the year 1877 the difference was more essential, the actual revenue, £5,751,879, being £443,469 in excess of the Estimate, or £714,217 more than that of 1876. The largest item in this increase was, of course, the land sales; but, at the same time, the other departments of revenue, viz., Customs, Interest on Conditional Purchases, Railways, &c., showed an advancement that was highly gratifying. The Estimates of expenditure had undergone considerable alteration. The amount, including re-votes, Special Appropriations, and Supplementary Estimates, was now £5,840,856, which sum, however, was reduced by the amount of appropriations not likely to be required, viz., £310,000, leaving the total estimated expenditure £5,530,856.

Deducting this amount from the revenue, a surplus of £221,021 remained for the year, which, added to the surplus brought from 1876, made an estimated accumulated surplus of £2,317,343. After referring to the balances at the credit of the public accounts and their distribution, Mr. Cohen proceeded to deal with the Estimates for 1878. Upon the credit side were the estimated surplus from 1877, viz., £2,317,343, and the estimated revenue for the year, £4,873,750, making a total of credits £7,191,094. Deducting from this the estimated expenditure for the year—viz., £4,723,689—an estimated surplus of £2,467,405 was left. In the Estimates of expenditure the Government had included £75,000 for immigration purposes, being of opinion that a steady flow of judiciously selected labour might be advantageously absorbed into and blended with the present population. £320,000 was put down for Public Instruction—an item which it needed no effort to recommend to the approval of Parliament. For temporary assistance to Municipalities, pending the passing of the Municipalities Act, £56,500 was required. The revenue was estimated at £878,129 less than the actual revenue of 1877, the difference being mainly accounted for by the receipts expected from auction sales of land being put down at nearly a million pounds less than the actual receipts for 1877. There was an apparent falling off in the Murray River Customs, but this was explainable by the fact that Bonds had been recently established in other places, the receipts from which were formerly included in the Murray River Bonds. The total Customs showed an estimated increase upon 1877 of £20,000. At the close of 1877 there were 597½ miles of Railway open for traffic, which cost £8,850,000, the net earnings being approximately calculated at £402,900,—or £4 11s. per cent. upon the capital invested. 297 miles were now under construction. From general Miscellaneous Receipts £128,700 was expected, though, in consequence of a resolution of the late Assembly, tolls on roads, bridges, and ferries had been abolished. The Stamp Act having lapsed, no item appeared for Stamp Duty. Reverting to the receipts from land sales, and applying thereto the test laid down by Mr. Stuart on 24th January, 1877, it would be found that items included in the general services to a larger amount than the year's proceeds of the land were of a character fairly chargeable against those proceeds; besides which, the high price of the Colony's debentures in London was a sure evidence that the English investors entertained little doubt of the

soundness of its land policy. The large surplus at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund had been utilized in two ways. Advances had been made to the Loan accounts, thereby saving the country large sums of interest; and the remainder had been distributed as deposits at advantageous rates amongst the various local Banks.

A resolution, reported from Committee of the Whole on 8th February—that it was expedient to make provision for the cost of a Commissioner to proceed from the Colony and take the Executive charge of its interests at the Paris Exhibition—was agreed to by the House.

On 12th February Mr. Greenwood moved the following resolutions relative to primary education:—

“(1.) That, in the opinion of this House, the existing provision for primary education in this Colony is not adequate to the requirements of the public welfare.

“(2.) That as early as possible a measure should be introduced by the Government providing for the compulsory attendance at State Schools, within a reasonable distance, of all children not physically or mentally incapacitated, between the ages of six and fifteen years, unless receiving suitable instruction elsewhere, or able to read and write; for the abolition of fees for all subjects of instruction included in the compulsory ‘standard’; and for the discontinuance, after due notice, of aid from public funds in support of Denominational Schools.”

Sir Henry Parkes moved, as an amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the working of the Public Schools Act. On the 22nd March both the amendment and original question were negatived without division.

Resolutions by Mr. McElhone, made on 26th February, that no Member of the Legislative Assembly should practise the profession of Land Agent, having been amended on motion of Mr. Greenwood, thus:—

“That, in the opinion of this House, it is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and dangerous alike to the independence of Members of this House and Ministers of the Crown, that Members of the Legislative Assembly should practise the profession of Land Agents in the transaction of business with the Lands Office and other public departments.

“That, in the opinion of this House, some arrangement should be made in the administration of the Lands Department for the more speedy despatch of public business, and for the prevention of the enormous waste of time in interviews with Ministers and Officers of the Department—

were passed by a majority of 27 to 16.

Mr. Garrett having, from ill-health, resigned the office of Chairman of Committees, Mr. Richard Driver was elected on the 15th March by a majority of 32 to 10.

A Bill to amend the Electoral Act of 1858, and to increase the number of Members for certain Electoral districts was introduced on 27th February by Mr. Fitzpatrick, and was read a second time on 14th March. In Committee on 21st March a point of order was raised, and afterwards sustained by the Speaker, that, as the 4th clause of the Bill involved an expenditure of public money it was improperly before the Committee. Consequently the Bill was withdrawn, and a similar measure introduced on 27th March. This, having passed through the Legislative Assembly, was on 24th April presented to the Council for concurrence. Where, on 2nd May, its second reading was negatived by 14 to 8.

Mr. Fitzpatrick on 30th January introduced a Bill to repeal so much of the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867 as related to free grants of Crown lands to Volunteers. This, with slight amendment, passed through both Houses of Parliament, and was assented to on 17th April.

A motion by Mr. Hurley (Hartley) to the effect that it was desirable to open the Free Public Library and Museum from 2 to 6 p.m. on Sundays, was on 26th March carried by a majority of 19 to 12. A motion for the rescission of this resolution, made on 16th April by Mr. J. Davies, was negatived on 10th May by 24 to 13.

On 26th February Mr. W. Davies moved for a Select Committee to report upon a petition from the shareholders of the Milburn Creek Copper Mining Company, complaining of injury and loss of property sustained by them on account of the deprivation of their rights under a certain mineral lease from the Crown to them. The Committee was appointed, and on 4th April brought up their Report, which recommended the case to the favourable consideration of the Government. On the 10th May the Report was adopted by 28 to 8.

The House on 1st May resolved itself into Committee to consider the following resolutions, which were subsequently reported therefrom, and, on motion of Mr. Burns, agreed to:

“That this House approves of the agreement for the modification of the Contract for the Pacific Mail Service made between the Governments of New South Wales and New Zealand with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, subject to the approval of Parliament, viz,—That the route be to and from Sydney and San Francisco, *via* Auckland and Honolulu; the annual subsidy to be reduced from £89,950 to £72,500, of which amount £40,000 shall be paid by New South Wales and £32,500 by New Zealand, but provided that the cost of the New Zealand Coastal Service shall be borne by that Colony alone.”

A similar resolution was agreed to on motion of Mr. W. J. Foster in the Legislative Council on the 8th May.

On the 1st May the Order for going into Committee of Supply was interrupted by Captain Onslow, who moved, pursuant to contingent notice :—

“ That it is desirable to bring in a Bill during the present Session to define the powers and privileges of Parliament, and to affix penalties and punishments for the breach of such privileges.”

This was carried by 21 to 19 ; and the Committee of Supply then resumed.

A Bill was, in accordance with the terms of this resolution, introduced on 8th May by Mr. Farnell “ to declare and define certain privileges of Parliament, and to confer certain powers on Parliament and its Members.” The Bill was read a second time on 9th May, by a majority of 34 to 8 ; and having passed its subsequent stages was on 10th May transmitted to the Legislative Council. On the 16th May, in that House, the second reading of the Bill was negatived by a majority of 8 to 7.

Pursuant to a resolution passed on motion of Mr. Cameron on 9th April, the House on 3rd May resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, whence, later, the following resolution was reported :—

“ That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1878 a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses necessary to establish and carry on a Hansard, or Official Report of the Proceedings and Debates of Parliament.

The resolution was then agreed to by the House.

On the 16th May the death of Mr. Stephen Scholey, Member for East Maitland, was announced to the House.

The Appropriation Bill was introduced by Mr. Cohen on 3rd May ; passed both Houses without amendment ; and was assented to on 21st May.

Parliament was prorogued on 21st May, by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Hercules Robinson.) The Prorogation Speech stated that several measures of a minor character, but of considerable public utility, had been passed, which did not demand special notice. The Bill introduced by the Government with a view to partially remove the inequality of Electoral representation determined by the Act of 1858, had failed to become law ; and the necessity was enhanced for an early amendment of the law in that respect. The estimate

made in January last of the Revenue was being realized ; it was therefore expected that the actual revenue for the whole year would equal the amount estimated. The extension of Railways, as sanctioned by Parliament, would be pushed forward ; and early in the ensuing Session proposals for a still more enlarged system of railway construction would be submitted. The works of defence for which provision had been made would be completed, and the Volunteer Force remodelled. The amended contract for the Californian Mail Service had been sanctioned by Parliament ; and a satisfactory continuance of that Service was looked forward to. The Conference which had just concluded its labours in Melbourne had arrived at a determination satisfactory to the New South Wales Government, for the duplication of the telegraphic cable. This measure had been long needed for the purposes of commerce, and would be of extreme moment to the Australian Colonies, should Great Britain be involved in war. The drought had broken up, and copious rains had fallen.

A Conference to discuss the question of the duplication of telegraphic cable between the Australian colonies and England assembled, in Melbourne, and held their first meeting on the 9th May, 1878. The Colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria were represented as follows, viz. :—New South Wales—The Honorable J. F. Burns, Postmaster-General. Queensland—The Honorable Charles Stuart Mein, Postmaster-General. South Australia—The Honorable James P. Boucaut, Prime Minister and Treasurer, and Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G., Postmaster-General. Tasmania—The Honorable Sir James Milne Wilson, President of the Legislative Council, and Member of the Executive Council. Victoria—The Hons. Graham Berry, Prime Minister, and Chief Secretary and Treasurer, and Henry Cuthbert, Postmaster-General. The Colony of New Zealand was not represented at the Conference, but a letter was received from the Colonial Secretary which contained the views of the Government of that Colony as to the duplication of the cable between Australia and Singapore. The Colony of Western Australia was also not represented.

At the first meeting of the Conference the Honorable Graham Berry was unanimously elected President.

The Conference unanimously agreed to the following resolution :—

“That in the opinion of this Conference provision should be made as early as practicable for ensuring greater certainty of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.”

The whole question of the duplication of the telegraph lines between Australasia and Europe and the different routes proposed, was then discussed; and, after mature deliberation, the following resolutions were agreed to :—

“That the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria be empowered to enter into an agreement and contract with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for a second cable from Singapore direct to Banjoewangie, avoiding the Java land lines, and thence direct to Port Darwin, for an annual subsidy of not exceeding £32,400.”

Queensland refrained from voting on this resolution.

“That such subsidy shall be payable for a period of not more than twenty years, and that in consideration thereof the said Company—

- (1.) Shall, throughout the whole of the period during which such subsidy shall be payable, maintain in full working order such second cable, and also its present lines of cable between Singapore and Batavia, and Banjoewangie and Port Darwin.
- (2.) Shall, before such subsidy shall become payable, lay a second cable between Singapore and Penang, and thereafter shall maintain the same, and its present lines of cable between Singapore and Penang, Penang and Madras, Madras and Rangoon, in full working order.”

“That the Eastern Extension Company should, without any additional subsidy, other than that already agreed to for the duplication of the line from Singapore to Port Darwin, reduce their charge for Governmental messages between England and Port Darwin to the extent of 50 per cent., and their charges for press messages to the extent of 75 per cent. on the present rates.

“That provision be made in the contract with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the purchase, by the combined colonies, of the duplicate cable, on equitable terms, at any time during the currency of the subsidy.

“That in calculating the amount of subsidy to be paid to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company the actual cost of the duplicate cable shall be the basis.

“That the cost of the subsidy be paid by the different Australasian Colonies ratably in proportion to their respective populations.

“That, in the first instance, the populations of the several Colonies, as officially estimated on 31st December, 1876, shall be the basis of the proportionate allotment of cost to each.

“That such contributions shall be re-adjusted on the basis of the populations of the several Colonies as shown by the next general census, and thereafter once every five years.”

Queensland refrained from voting on the last three resolutions.

After the foregoing motions had been discussed, the following resolution was carried, South Australia refraining from voting thereon, viz. :—

“That whilst the Conference has not made any provision for the duplication, at the present time, of the continental line of telegraph from Port Darwin, the Representatives of the different Colonies expressly reserve for confederate action a future decision on this important point, and empower the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, before entering into and making any contract with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the construction of the second cable between Port Darwin and Singapore, to receive an engagement from South Australia to co-operate with the other Australian Colonies in constructing and maintaining a new line of telegraph from Port Darwin, to be connected with the telegraphic system of Queensland: Provided that, in the event of such line being decided upon, South Australia shall not be called upon to contribute thereto.”

The Conference having decided to discuss any question of intercolonial interest other than that of telegraphic communication with Europe, the following resolutions were, after mature deliberation, unanimously agreed to, viz. :—

“That the adoption of the amended treaty agreed to by the Berne Postal Convention be recommended for the favourable consideration of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand.

“That it is desirable to make provision by legislation that probate of wills taken out in one Colony may be registered in the Registry of Wills Office in any other Colony, in case of testators dying in one Colony leaving personal property in other Colonies.

“That the Government of Tasmania be requested to prepare a Bill dealing with the question raised by the foregoing resolution, and submit the same for the approval of the Governments of the several Australasian Colonies with a view to united legislation on the subject.

“That additional facilities should be afforded to suitors for enforcing judgments recovered in the Supreme Court of one Colony against the property of judgment debtors in other Colonies.

“That the Representatives of the different Colonies undertake, in the event of the law advisers of their Governments approving of the same, to endeavour to procure the passing in their respective Legislatures of a Bill dealing with the question raised by the foregoing resolution similar to that submitted by Tasmania and appended to the proceedings of the Conference.

“That it is desirable that the Governments of the Continental Colonies should, at as early a period as possible, interchange views as to the intended routes of their principal railway lines, so as to enable junctions of the various systems to be arranged for at the most suitable points.

“That in the opinion of this Conference the necessity of the joint defence of the Australian Colonies should be recognized and acted upon promptly by their respective Governments and Legislatures, in view of the present unsettled state of Europe, and having regard to future contingencies.

“That the Agents-General be requested, in view of the early termination of the Postal Treaty of 1873 between the Imperial Government and the Colonies, to elicit from the Secretary of State for the Colonies the intentions of the Imperial Government in reference to the Suez, Pacific, and Torres Straits Mail Services.”

The Conference also discussed other questions, on which no definite action was taken.

Sir James Wilson, on the part of the Government of Tasmania, and in the interests of that Colony and of New Zealand, placed on record an expression of his regret that the Conference should have declined to entertain the suggestion that the cables which connected Tasmania and New Zealand with the Australian continent should be dealt with as forming, with the lines of telegraph from Port Darwin to England, a common system of communication between Australasia and Europe.

The second Session of the Ninth Parliament met on 10th September, 1878. In his Opening Speech the Governor (Sir Hercules Robinson) stated that the torpedo works designed for the protection of Port Jackson had been completed. Although a protracted drought had involved loss to the producing interests of the Colony the revenue returns were still of a satisfactory character. The existing treaty between New South Wales and South Australia *re* the Border Duties had been renewed for another year, and a correspondence had been initiated with neighbouring colonies with the view of bringing about a Customs union, which would obviate the necessity for the collection of duties on merchandise crossing the Borders of each colony. In view of the large reproductive works about to be undertaken, the Government had, in June, resolved to avail themselves of the favourable state of the London money market; but owing to a disturbance in the market these operations had been postponed. Provision would be made on the Estimates for the commencement of the City Sewerage works, and the necessary Bill in reference thereto would be introduced. Bills would be laid before Parliament to amend the Electoral law, to enlarge the endowment of the city, and to consolidate and amend the Land laws. Proposals for a very large extension of the railway system would be submitted, which would embrace the construction of about 1,000 miles of line, and would include the extension of the railway to the Circular

Quay and to some of the more important suburbs of Sydney.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Badgery, and adopted without division.

On 12th September Mr. Angus Cameron was proposed by Mr. Driver for the office of Chairman of Committees. Mr. Archibald Hamilton Jacob was proposed by Mr. Hoskins. Mr. Cameron was elected by a majority of 24 to 22.

In regard to the proposed International Exhibition to be held in Sydney during 1879, the House, in Committee, on 24th October, agreed to the following resolution:—

“That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to recommend to this House the grant to the Agricultural Society of New South Wales of a sum of money (not to exceed £10,000) equal to the sums that may be advanced by the Society for the like purpose, from its own resources or from private contributions, to enable the said Society to make adequate provision for the holding in Sydney of an International Exhibition during the year 1879.”

This, on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, was agreed to.

In making the Financial Statement, on 6th November, Mr. Cohen said that the account for the year 1876 having been closed, the only reference he need make to it would be to state that the accumulated surplus at the end of the year had been increased by the sum of £15,877, that being the excess of unused appropriations over the estimated amount. The actual surplus at the end of 1876 was now £2,112,199. The present Ways and Means contained the following accounts:—No 1, Revenue and Expenditure for 1877; No. 2, 1878—partly estimated; and No. 3, 1879—wholly estimated. In the first of these there was an increase upon the former estimate of £14,267 in the total surplus, caused by additional credits to the amount of £65,877, *less* additional debits, £51,610. Comparing the account for 1878 with the one formerly submitted, a decrease in the surplus was shown of £160,878. There had been additional charges added to the amount of £466,529, and additional credits, £305,651, which left the surplus at the end of the year £2,306,526, instead of £2,467,404. The total revenue was estimated at £4,915,134, or £41,384 in excess of the January estimate. In the Customs Department some changes had been made in the method of keeping the Murray River Customs Account, which would render it more intelligible and satisfactory. With regard to the

Land Revenue, the total auction sales would probably fall short of the original estimate by about £70,000. Amongst other causes which had brought about this falling off were, the raising of the upset price from 20s. to 25s. per acre, and the refusal of the Government to submit the land to public competition in such large areas as had been the custom previously. "Selections after auction" also showed a falling off, which was attributable to the administrative action of the Minister for Lands, who had practically withdrawn the public lands from after-auction selection. The Railway receipts were set down at £875,000, an amount which it was confidently expected would be fully realized. After referring to the cash balances at the credit of the various public accounts and giving particulars of their distribution, Mr. Cohen proceeded to deal with the Estimates for 1879. Some alterations occurred in the framing of these Estimates, several items now appearing therein for the first time, which had hitherto been paid from the funds of their respective departments. The total credit was £7,337,680, being composed of the surplus brought forward from 1878, viz., £2,306,525, and the estimated revenue, £5,031,155. Deducting the estimated expenditure, viz., £5,331,070, from the total credits, an estimated accumulated surplus remained of £2,006,610. According to this statement, the year's expenditure would exceed the revenue by £299,915. This difference, however, was the result of an addition to the expenditure of £358,000 for public works, which, in the absence of a surplus, would have been provided for by loan. If this amount were deducted from the expenditure, a surplus for the year would remain of £58,054. Particulars of the revenue and expenditure were given, showing the increase or decrease as compared with 1878. The Land Sales were set down to bring in £1,660,000, as against £1,855,000, the original estimate for 1878, and £1,790,184, the present estimate. "Provisional pre-emptive sales" and "Selections after auction" were excised altogether from the Estimates for 1879. The Railway receipts were estimated at £1,085,000, an amount largely in excess of any former estimate, but which was justified by the steady and rapid growth of the traffic on existing lines, and the opening of several very important extensions. With regard to the accumulated Consolidated Revenue surplus, it was not intended to ask Parliament to finally appropriate any portion of it further than was already indicated. Pending its permanent absorption, however, it was being beneficially

employed in the form of advances to Loan Funds for public works, these advances now amounting to £1,850,000. In referring to the Colonial Stock Act of 1877, mention was made of the somewhat unaccountable declension in the price of the Colony's debentures. The depression was general, however, and it was satisfactory to know that New South Wales bonds were quoted at the highest prices for Australian Securities. The actual public debt of the Colony was about £13,224,019, or about £17 17s. 2½d. per head of the population. This was £8 13s. 10¼d. per head less than the average of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand combined. A statement of the assets in reproductive works, such as Railways, Telegraphs, &c., together with the unappropriated surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, showed a balance in favour of the Colony of nearly £9,000,000.

Several resolutions approving of an agreement (the nature of which was set out therein) for the construction of a second cable from Singapore direct to Banjoewangie, and thence direct to Port Darwin, as agreed upon by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and South Australia, were received from Committee of the Whole and agreed to by the House on 7th November. Similar resolutions were passed in the Legislative Council on the 13th November.

The President announced to the Legislative Council on 27th November the death of the Hon. Robert Owen; whereon, as a mark of respect, the House adjourned.

On 23rd October Mr. Farnell introduced a Bill to regulate the Alienation, Occupation, and Administration of Crown Lands, which was then read a first time. The motion for the second reading of the Bill was made by Mr. Farnell on 21st November. On the 5th December, when the debate terminated, the second reading of the Bill was negatived by a majority of 41 to 22.

Mr. Farnell informed the House, on 6th December, that in consequence of the vote arrived at on the previous night, he had tendered certain advice to the Governor, which His Excellency desired time to consider. On Tuesday, 10th December, the Premier informed the House that His Excellency not being pleased to accept the advice offered him he (Mr. Farnell) and his colleagues had tendered the resignation of their offices.

The Governor thereupon sent for Sir John Robertson, who submitted for the Governor's acceptance the names of the following gentlemen :—

Sir John Robertson.....	{ Colonial Secretary and Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.
James Watson	Colonial Treasurer.
William Bede Dalley	Attorney-General (Legislative Council).
Ezekiel Alexander Baker ...	Secretary for Lands.
John Lackey	Secretary for Works.
Archibald Hamilton Jacob...	Secretary for Mines.
John Davies.....	Postmaster-General.
Patrick Alfred Jennings ...	{ Vice-President of the Executive Council, with a seat in the Legis- lative Council.

But this Ministry was not sworn in for the following reasons: The House, in committee on the evening of the 12th, had granted Supply, but had obstructed a supplementary vote of £50,000 for the new International Exhibition. A quorum was with difficulty kept together, and at length the committee resumed, reporting only the first resolution. Upon this Sir John Robertson relinquished the task of forming an Administration. This was announced to the Assembly by Mr. Farnell on 13th December.

The same day the Speaker informed the House that he had received a letter from Sir John Robertson, resigning his seat as Member for Mudgee. Sir John Robertson explained as his reasons for resigning that he felt that the existence of three parties in the House was fatal to the possibility of good government; therefore he had decided to retire from Parliament. Mr. Farnell then moved that the seat of Sir John Robertson be declared vacant.

When the House again met on the 17th December, Mr. Farnell stated that in consequence of Sir John Robertson having relinquished the task of forming a Ministry, at the Governor's desire he waited upon him on Saturday last, when His Excellency requested him, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, to withdraw their resignation. In view of the urgent and important business and the measures submitted by them to Parliament, his colleagues and himself deemed it their duty, after mature consideration, to comply with his Excellency's request; therefore they consented, in the public interest, to resume their duties as a Government. The Government would therefore proceed to complete the arrangements for carrying out the International Exhibition, and those sanitary and social measures they had introduced,

and would proceed as early as possible with the other measures, and the railway policy, as announced in His Excellency's Speech on opening Parliament.

Sir Henry Parkes next day moved :—

“That an Address be presented to the Governor, respectfully informing His Excellency that this House declines to proceed with public business while the present Ministers are allowed to retain office.”

This was carried by a majority of 30 to 21.

Mr. Farnell then resigned, and his Excellency sent for Sir Henry Parkes. On the 20th December Mr. Farnell informed the House that His Excellency the Governor had forwarded him a letter, written by Sir Henry Parkes, intimating that he had formed a Ministry, consisting of the following gentlemen :—

Sir Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary.
Sir John Robertson	{ Vice-President of the Executive Council; Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.
James Watson.....	
Francis Bathurst Suttor...	Colonial Treasurer.
William Charles Windeyer	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.
James Hoskins	Attorney-General.
John Lackey	Secretary for Lands.
Saul Samuel	Secretary for Public Works.
Ezekiel Alexander Baker...	Postmaster-General.
	Secretary for Mines.

A Consolidated Revenue Fund (temporary supply) Bill was then passed through all its stages in both Houses; the seats of Ministers were declared vacant; and the House adjourned till the 21st January, 1879.

An Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice of Hesse, was adopted by both Houses on the 17th and 18th December respectively.

On 20th December, 1878, the Hon. J. B. Watt was sworn in, and took his seat as a Member of the Legislative Council.

Ministers were all re-elected, and met the House on the 21st January, when Sir Henry Parkes made a Ministerial Statement, and informed the House of the course the Government proposed to take in dealing with the public business. A Bill would at once be introduced dealing with the International Exhibition. Several Bills—such as the Customs Regulation Bill, the Parliamentary Privileges Bill, the Sydney Corporation Bill, and others which they could take up without violation of principle—would be proceeded with. The Ministry proposed at once to introduce a Land Bill, and a

Bill to restrict Chinese immigration. The Treasurer would, in a week or two, make his Financial Statement, and would also explain the railway policy of the Government. The forbearance of the House was asked, so that some measures might be passed likely to be useful to the country.

On 22nd January, 1879, the President of the Legislative Council announced the appointment of Sir John Robertson to that Chamber. Sir John Robertson then stated the course intended to be taken by the Government in regard to public business.

Mr. Watson made his Financial Statement on 12th February. This statement would be, to a large extent, supplementary to the one made by Mr. Cohen in November last. It would be necessary to explain wherein the present accounts differed from those submitted then; also to explain the intentions of the Government with regard to the surpluses of former years; to consider the matter of the Special Deposits, and to disclose the Railway policy. The estimated accumulated surplus on 31st December 1877, as shown in the account submitted by Mr. Cohen, was £2,331,610 13s. 7d. In the present account it was £2,425,754 5s.,—an increase of £94,143 11s. 5d., arising chiefly from the writing off of a large amount of appropriations not likely to be required in excess of the estimate. In the account for 1878 the revenue was increased from £4,915,134 to £4,991,919,—an advance of £76,785 upon the last estimate. This increase was due to the sales of land by auction having realized about £130,000 more than was anticipated, the difference between the two amounts arising from a falling off in the other receipts. The present estimated expenditure was £4,942,749 12s. 8d., leaving thereby a surplus for the year of £49,169 13s. 10d. On the 31st December last the aggregate amount of the Treasury Balances was £3,358,535 13s. 1d., whereas on the 30th September preceding it was £3,519,696 9s. 3d., thus showing a falling off of £161,160 16s. 2d. This arose from the payments on account of Railways and other Public Works having been heavier than usual during the last quarter of the year. Referring to the distribution of this amount, Mr. Watson spoke at some length on the subject of the special deposits in the Banks, and read a Treasury minute, dated 13th January, 1879, recommending the continuance of an advance from the Bank of New South Wales of £500,000, due 1st April, 1879, in preference to realizing on debentures in the present state of

the London market, or withdrawing the amount from the special deposits in the local Banks. An account called "The Surplus Revenue Account" was submitted for the first time, in which was shown the revenue, expenditure, and surplus of each year since 1872. The total accumulated surplusage on 31st December, 1878, was £2,474,923 18s. 10d. As this sum represented so much of the public estate, realized in excess of the Government's requirements, it had been resolved to expend it only on public works of general utility, for which, in the absence of such surplus, loans would have to be provided. An Estimate of all the items fairly chargeable against this surplus had been prepared, showing the full amounts that would be required to complete them. The assets of this account exceeded the liabilities by the amount of the estimated surplus, viz., £2,474,923 18s. 10d. Against this amount (in a separate part of the account), there was charged the sum of £1,210,000, for proposed public works and services, which the Government considered should be defrayed therefrom, leaving still the large balance of £1,264,923 18s. 10d. The opening of this "Surplus Revenue Account" would naturally alter the appearance of the account for 1879, as that year was now begun with a clean sheet, the surplusage of previous years being omitted altogether. In the Estimates of Expenditure, too, a number of items to the amount of £378,000 were removed to the Surplus Revenue Account, which would explain the alteration in the figures. The estimated revenue for the year was £5,096,155, and the expenditure £4,969,893 11s. 2d., leaving an estimated surplus for the year of £126,261 8s. 10d. Regarding the estimate of the railway receipts, which were set down at a much larger figure than usual, it was expected that the influx of visitors to the Sydney International Exhibition would fully realize the amount. Advances had been made to the Loan Funds, from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, during the last few years, to the extent of £3,065,000, of which, on 31st December last, £1,950,000 remained unpaid. The operation of the Loan Act was becoming in some respects cumbrous and inconvenient, and it was intended to bring in a Bill this Session to facilitate its working. After some further remarks upon the Loan Accounts and the Public Debt, Mr. Watson briefly reviewed the Railway history of the Colony, which was highly satisfactory in every respect. The lines at present under contract were—from Wagga Wagga to Albury, 81 miles; from Orange to Dubbo, 85 miles; from Werris Creek to Gunnedah,

41 miles. Besides these, Parliament had approved of the plans and voted £600,000 for the extension of the Northern line to Armidale and Tenterfield, and also the sum of £384,000 for a line from Junee to Narrandera. A proposal in a definite shape for carrying the railway from Redfern Station through the City of Sydney, to the waters of Port Jackson, with a passenger station convenient for the principal business streets, would be brought before Parliament in a few days. Proposals for a number of other extensions, amounting in all to over 400 miles, and for a system of suburban lines for the metropolis, would be submitted for approval at an early date. The matter of water supply for Sydney and suburbs would also receive speedy consideration.

On 29th January Sir Henry Parkes introduced a Bill (which was then read a first time) to regulate and restrict Chinese immigration. On 5th March the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill having been read, Captain Onslow moved,—That the Chinese residents who have petitioned against this Bill be heard at the bar of the House by counsel. The question, after debate, passed without division; and Mr. Henry Burton Bradley accordingly addressed the House on the subject under consideration. Sir Henry Parkes then moved the second reading of the Bill, which next day passed, on division, by a majority of 31 to 9. It provided that £10 was to be paid for each Chinese arriving by vessel or otherwise. The Bill was read a third time on 20th March by a majority of 28 to 15, passed by a majority of 25 to 11, and sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence. In that Chamber counsel was also heard before the motion for the second reading was made. On 22nd April the second reading was negatived by a majority of 14 to 5, and an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months was passed without division.

A Bill to provide for the privileges of Parliament was introduced by Mr. Farnell and read a first time on 17th October, 1878; and having passed through the Assembly was transmitted to the Legislative Council on 30th October. It passed through the Council, and on 13th February, 1879, was returned to the Assembly with amendments. These were considered in Committee on 4th March, when some were agreed to, some disagreed to, and some amended. On 26th March a message was received from the Council agreeing to some and insisting upon other amendments

made by it. A Free Conference in regard to these matters was on 4th April proposed by the Assembly by Message, and accordingly held on 10th. The business of the House was suspended during the Conference. The Managers having returned to the Assembly Sir Henry Parkes reported that the matters in dispute were fully discussed with the Managers of the Legislative Council; that some modification of opinion was expressed by some of the Members of the other House, and that if the Bill should again be returned there was reason to hope that the amendments would be so far modified as to be acceptable to the Assembly; that it had been unanimously stated by the Managers of the latter House that no amendments in the Bill would be assented to which would restrict the privileges conferred upon the two Houses of Parliament to the two Chambers and precincts thereof, but must extend to the whole public of this country.

On the 17th April, in the Legislative Council, Mr. Docker moved for a Committee of the Whole to consider the Report of the Council's Managers of the Free Conference with the Legislative Assembly regarding the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill. The motion was negatived by 12 to 10.

On the 24th April, in the Legislative Assembly, a resolution that it was expedient the House should communicate with the Legislative Council in order to be informed of the steps taken by the Council on the report of its Managers of the Free Conference in reference to the Bill, was agreed to in Committee. A Message was then transmitted to the Legislative Council in accordance with the terms of such resolution.

On the 6th May Sir John Robertson moved, in the Legislative Council, that the House resolve itself into Committee for the consideration of the Assembly's Message. Mr. Charles Campbell moved an amendment:—

“That a Select Committee be appointed to search the Journals of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and also the Records of both Houses of our Legislature, to ascertain and report on the Practice of Parliament in reference to sending Messages from one House to the other requesting information as to their Votes and Proceedings.”

The original motion was negatived by 18 to 5; and the amendment then passed without division. The Select Committee brought up their report 13th May; and on 14th May Mr. Charles Campbell moved its adoption, which, after debate, was passed by 16 to 6. Mr. Charles Campbell then moved that a Message be carried to the Legislative Assembly

informing the Assembly that its message of 24th April had been referred to a Select Committee with instructions to search the Journals of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and also the Records of both Houses of our Legislature, to ascertain and report on the practice of Parliament in reference to sending Messages from one House to the other requesting information as to their Votes and Proceedings; that on the 17th day of April the Council declined to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of its Managers' Report; and that the Message from the Legislative Assembly of the 24th of last month did not seem to be in accordance with the mode sanctioned by Parliamentary usage of obtaining information with reference to any Bill while it was pending in the Legislative Council. Sir John Robertson moved as an amendment that the Message be referred for the consideration of a Committee of the whole Council. The amendment was lost by 16 to 6, and the original question afterwards passed without division.

The Message was carried to the Legislative Assembly, where, upon the Speaker reporting and reading the Message, Sir Henry Parkes moved:—

“That this House directs that the Message received from the Legislative Council, informing this House of the course adopted by the Council in not considering the Report of its own Managers of the Free Conference on the disagreements between the two Houses on the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, be removed from its records after it has been entered upon its Journals in accordance with its Standing Orders, inasmuch as the said Message not only manifests a disregard of the rights and privileges contended for by the representatives of the people, but surrenders the privileges with which the Council is separately invested, by accounting to this House how the Members of the Council in their individual capacity have recorded their votes, a course not sanctioned by any precedent, and never desired by this branch of the Legislature, and one which, if acknowledged, would form a precedent dangerous to the independence of the Council itself.”

After debate this resolution was carried by 24 to 12.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Corporation of Sydney was introduced on 25th September, 1878, by Mr. Fitzpatrick; passed through both Houses with amendments; and was assented to on 4th July, 1879.

A Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill was passed, and was reserved for the Royal assent on 12th February, 1879.

A Bill further to amend the Lands Acts of 1861 and the Act of 1875 was introduced by Mr. Hoskins on 12th February, 1879. It passed its second reading without division on 23rd April. On 11th June Mr. Lackey moved the third reading of the Bill. Mr. Greenwood challenged the votes of certain

Members who had voted with the Ayes and moved (severally) that the votes of Sir Henry Parkes and of Mr. Baker be disallowed, because they had a direct personal pecuniary interest in the passing of the Bill. The first motion was negatived by 31 to 4; the second without division. The Bill was then read a third time and transmitted to the Legislative Council.

In the Council, on 1st July, the Lands Acts further Amendment Bill passed its second reading by a majority of 14 to 6. In Committee on 2nd July, Clause 2—which reduced the value of improvements to be made by conditional purchasers from £1 to 10s. per acre—was under discussion. Mr. Darley moved an amendment limiting the operation of the clause to lands conditionally purchased after the passing of the Act. This amendment was carried by 13 to 5. On 3rd July Sir John Robertson stated, in reference to the amendment made the previous night in the second clause of the Bill, that he desired to give the Council an opportunity of reconsidering the course pursued in that matter. He therefore intended in Committee to move an amendment to follow immediately the amendment made at the instance of Mr. Darley, the nature of which he indicated. Whether that amendment should be carried or not would determine whether he should proceed further with the Bill. On 8th July Sir John Robertson moved his amendment extending the operation of the clause to all lands conditionally purchased since 11th August, 1875. This was negatived on division by 17 to 8. On motion of Sir John Robertson the Chairman then left the Chair without reporting progress.

A resolution was moved on 3rd December, 1878, to the effect that the seat of Mr. Edward Combes had become vacant by reason of his acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown. An amendment by Captain Onslow, referring the question to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications—was passed. On 11th February, 1879, the Committee reported that Mr. Combes had accepted an office of profit from the Crown, as Executive Commissioner of New South Wales in connection with the Universal Exhibition in Paris, and had thereby rendered his seat liable to be declared vacant. Sir Henry Parkes then moved that Mr. Combes' seat be declared vacant, which passed without division.

A petition was, on 11th February, referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, protesting against the

election of Mr. Rouse for Mudgee. On 18th March the Committee reported that Mr. Rouse was not duly elected as declared by the Returning Officer, and that Mr. David Buchanan was duly elected.

On the 18th March, the question whether Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, being in possession of a pension from the Crown, was entitled to retain his seat as a member of the Assembly, was referred, on motion of Mr. Garrett, to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications. On 28th March the Committee reported that they had determined that Mr. Fitzpatrick had been legally elected, and was entitled to retain his seat as a member of the Assembly.

The question whether Mr. John Sutherland, member for Paddington, was entitled to retain his seat as a member of the Assembly—he being a partner in the Lithgow Valley Iron-mining Company, which had a contract with the Government for the supply of tramway rails and other ironworks; also for the supply of iron to the Exhibition Building—was referred, on 6th May, to the Elections and Qualifications Committee. On 11th June their report was made, which declared that no sufficient evidence had been adduced in support of the allegations made, and that therefore Mr. Sutherland was entitled to retain his seat in the Assembly.

Mr. John Forrest, in 1874, headed a third expedition, the object of which was to explore the country lying between the Western Australian coast and the settled districts of South Australia. Traversing in an easterly direction a country for the most part barren, but with occasional patches of grassy soil, on 27th September the party sighted the electric telegraph line from Adelaide to Port Darwin; and three days later they reached an outlying station in the settled districts of South Australia. Forrest stated that from the west coast to the head of the Murchison River there extended a pastoral tract of country; but from thence to the boundary of Western Australia the country was wholly unfit for occupation.

Stimulated by late discoveries by Mr. Giles, the Government of South Australia equipped an expedition, which in April, 1873, started under the command of Colonel Peter Egerton Warburton. Taking a route across the dreary sand-hills that more than ten years before had baffled the brothers Gregory, he arrived on the De Grey River (near the west coast of the continent), after a journey of 900 miles, traversed

by the aid of camels. They met during the course of their long and patient journey with vexatious hindrances, and suffered the perils of thirst and famine.

In May, 1875, Mr. Ernest Giles set out from South Australia on an expedition to reach the western shores of Australia. The expedition consisted of eight men and eighteen camels, and successfully accomplished the great task undertaken. They reached Perth, the capital of Western Australia, on 10th November, having travelled a distance of 2,575 miles in about five months.

Sir Hercules Robinson being about to leave the Colony, Valedictory Addresses were, on 13th March, adopted by both Houses of Parliament; to which replies from the Governor were read on 19th and 20th March, severally.

On 19th March, 1879, Sir Hercules Robinson retired from the Government of New South Wales.

The following is a statistical view of the progress of the Colony during the period of his administration. The figures are taken from the returns of the Registrar General:—

Year.	Population.	Land under cultivation.	Imports.	Exports.
1872	539,190	454,634 acs.	£9,208,496	£10,447,049
1873	560,275	456,825 „	10,471,483	9,387,873
1874	584,278	464,957 „	11,293,739	12,345,603
1875	606,652	451,138½ „	13,490,200	13,671,580
1876	629,776	513,840 „	13,672,776	13,003,941
1877	662,212	546,556 „	14,606,594	13,125,819
1878	693,743	613,642 „	14,768,873	12,965,879

Year.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	General.*	Loan.	Ordinary.*	Loan.
1872	£3,592,979	£568,436	£2,986,186	£652,437
1873	3,937,410	217,270	2,333,166	427,286
1874	4,664,568	365,560	4,426,040	575,732
1875	5,989,697	902,358	5,117,903	1,255,224
1876	6,961,887	1,220,505	6,030,410	1,198,333
1877	7,541,583	1,025,839	6,984,462	1,020,877
1878	6,708,047	750,095	7,152,479	1,018,276

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1872	328,408	2,287,660	17,560,048	218,904
1873	334,462	2,794,327	20,501,506	240,680
1874	346,691	2,856,699	22,872,882	219,958
1875	357,696	3,134,086	24,382,536	199,950
1876	366,703	3,131,013	24,503,388	173,604
1877	328,150	2,746,385	20,962,224	191,677
1878	336,468	2,771,583	23,967,053	220,320

* Includes Trust Fund, Treasury Bills, &c.

CHAPTER XIV.

GOVERNOR LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS—1879.

Sir Alfred Stephen Administrator—Arrival of Lord Augustus Loftus—Death of Hon. E. Butler—The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council—Prorogation—Inter-colonial Meteorological Conference—Re-assembling of Parliament—Church and School Lands—Public Instruction Bill—Financial Statement—Electoral Bill—Church and School Lands Dedication Bill—Stamp Duties Bills—Powers of Legislative Council—Supplementary Financial Statement—Dissolution—Tenth Parliament—Financial Statement—Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company—Prorogation—Re-assembling of Parliament—Chinese Influx Restriction Bill—Military Defences Commission—Licensing Bill—Report of the Royal Commission—Ministerial Statement—Watson's Financial Statement—Death of Mr. Fitzpatrick—Departure of Sir Henry Parkes—Prorogation—Third Session of Tenth Parliament—Destruction of the Garden Palace—Watson's Financial Statement—Land Bill rejected—Dissolution of Parliament—Meeting of Eleventh Parliament—Mr. Edmund Barton Speaker—The Stuart Ministry—Governor's Opening Speech—Inscribed Stock Bill—Dibbs' Financial Statement—German Immigration—Licensing Act Amendment Act—Loyal Address—Mail Contract—Immigration—Prorogation—Statistics.

SIR ALFRED STEPHEN (Lieutenant-Governor) administered the Government from 20th March to 3rd August, 1879.

On 4th August the Right Hon. Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, P.C., G.C.B., assumed the Government of New South Wales, under a Commission constituting him Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A Bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Judge, introduced on 13th March, 1879, by Mr. Windeyer, was laid aside in consequence of the Legislative Council's adherence to certain amendments made therein by it.

On 30th April Sir Henry Parkes made a Ministerial statement. The Government, he said, meant to close the session by the 16th May. They proposed to call Parliament together by the second week in August to deal with Education, Municipal Government, the Tariff, Water and Sewerage, and Electoral Reform. For the rest of the session they proposed to go on with the Land Bill, the Patents Bill, the Metropolitan Railway Bill—leaving the final determination of route till the next session—a Loan Bill, and the passing of the Estimates. He trusted the House would assist the Government in carrying out this programme.

A Bill to secure to proprietors of works of Literature and Fine Art and to proprietors of designs for Articles and

Works of Manufacture and Art the copyright of such works and designs for a limited period was introduced on 1st November, 1878, by Mr. Windeyer; passed; and was assented to on 14th May, 1879. A Felons Apprehension Bill was passed during the session, and assented to on 26th February, 1879.

Pursuant to a resolution arrived at in Committee on 19th February, 1879, a Bill for the construction of a tramroad from the Redfern Railway terminus to Hunter-street was, on 13th March, introduced by Mr. Lackey, and, having passed both Houses, was assented to on 7th May. The progress of a Bill to enable the Government to construct a Railway from Redfern to the Circular Quay was stopped by the prorogation.

The death of the Hon. E. Butler, Q.C., was on 10th June announced by the President to the Legislative Council. Sir John Robertson moved that, out of respect for the memory of the late honorable member, the House do adjourn. The House adjourned accordingly.

A Bill to abolish the duty on Gold, having passed both Houses, was assented to on 10th July. A Bill to provide for the management of the Sydney International Exhibition was assented to on 22nd July. The Appropriation Bill and the Public Works Loan Bill were assented to on 24th July.

Adverting to the circumstance of several recent measures having been shelved or defeated in the Legislative Council, on 16th July Sir Henry Parkes moved:—

“(1.) That this House, as representing the people of this Country, deeply regrets that its labours have been largely frustrated in the present and former sessions of Parliament by the irresponsible hostility of the Legislative Council to many of its most carefully considered measures.

“(2.) That during the last six years two separate measures, passed through this House by different Governments, to redress the grievances of the people in their unequal representation in Parliament, have been lost by the hostile and irresponsible action of the Legislative Council.

“(3.) That many other important measures, calculated to materially benefit the people, and passed by large majorities of the people’s representatives, have been similarly lost by the action of the Council.

“(4.) That experience has proved that the principle of nomination by the Crown in the constitution of the Legislative Council has failed, inasmuch as it clothes persons with the highest powers and privileges for the term of their natural lives, and at the same time removes them from all responsibility, thus separating them from the rest of the people, and rendering them in many cases indifferent to public opinion.

“(5.) That a Bill to make the Legislative Council responsible to the people ought to be introduced at the earliest practicable period.

“(6.) That under the existing Constitution this House denies the authority of the Imperial Government to limit, control, or in any respect interfere with appointments to the Legislative Council, and holds Her Majesty’s Ministers

in this Colony solely responsible for their advice to the Crown, and will extend to them a firm support, in taking such steps as are provided for by the Constitution to secure the due consideration and the passing into law of important measures essential to the progress of the Country."

An amendment moved by Mr. Buchanan was negatived by 28 to 6; and on the 17th the original resolutions were carried by a majority of 23 to 13.

Concerning these resolutions, on 16th July Mr. Docker, in the Legislative Council, moved the following:—

"(1.) That this Council having observed in the Notices of Motions to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly a series of Resolutions tabled by the Colonial Secretary, as the head of the Government, to be moved by him on Wednesday, the 16th of July, impugning the action of the Legislative Council in regard to important legislative measures during six consecutive years, desires to express its disapproval of the violation by such Resolutions of the well-understood and generally observed Parliamentary rule that proceedings intended to affect any Parliamentary body should be originated in such body, and not elsewhere.

"(2.) That this Council deems it essential to the maintenance of its own independence, the vindication of its character and course of public action, to enter its protest against the assertions contained in the Resolutions referred to.

"(3.) That the measures forwarded to this Council for the purpose of enlarging and adjusting the representation of the people were not presented under circumstances which could have reasonably justified the expectation that they could have been accepted without material alteration, and without the maturest consideration of their provisions.

"(4.) That various other important measures, which had either not been called for by the people of the Country, or which have not been in harmony with the prevailing popular sentiment, have been transmitted to this Council, and the onus has been cast upon this Branch of the Legislature of endeavouring to bring such measures, as far as it was possible to accomplish this object, into agreement with the public opinion of the Country.

"(5.) That this Council has the fullest reason to believe, from such expressions of public opinion as have been given concerning the manner in which it has dealt with the various public questions of interest and importance submitted to it, that it has neither forfeited the confidence, nor weakened its hold upon the sympathy of the people of this Country; and that no expression of public opinion has been given in any form which would justify the belief that any public dissatisfaction exists with present arrangements for the transaction of public business.

"(6.) That this Council desires to express its conviction that any steps which may be taken to impair the authority, weaken the influence, or limit the sphere of usefulness of this Branch of the Legislature, may be attended with grave political inconvenience and danger to the public prosperity, and at the same time desires to record its opinion that any attempt to limit the power of the Imperial Government, through its Representative in this Country, would be a serious constitutional evil, and one directly calculated to interrupt the cordial relations now happily subsisting between this Colony and the Imperial Government.

"(7.) That the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted by Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to be by him forwarded to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies."

These were passed, on 22nd July, without division.

On the 17th July the President announced to the Legislative Council the death of Sir Edward Deas-Thomson. Sir John Robertson moved the adjournment of the House, out of respect to the memory of the late honorable member. On the 22nd an Address of Condolence to Lady Deas-Thomson was adopted on motion of Sir John Robertson.

On 24th July, 1879, the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Alfred Stephen) prorogued the Parliament. The Speech stated that the Acts for constituting and extending the municipal government of Sydney were calculated, by promoting the public health and the management of the affairs of the metropolis, to afford general satisfaction. The commerce of the Colony would be materially relieved from restrictions by the Act amending and consolidating the Customs Laws. The Act repealing the export gold duty, which had for so many years been sought, had at length assimilated the law of the Colony to those of Victoria and Queensland. The Act for protecting works in Literature and the Fine Arts, and giving to authors and inventors the benefit of their labours, would be the means of encouraging talent to a healthful competition in the higher walks of discovery and meritorious achievement. The passing of several useful measures of legislation was then adverted to. The loan for three millions and a quarter recently negotiated in London had placed the securities of the Colony in the most favoured class of public investments. The Public Works thereby authorized would without delay be proceeded with; as also would the construction of works for the supply of water to the metropolis, and for a system of metropolitan sewerage, likewise authorized by the Loan Act. It was confidently anticipated that the revenue of 1878 would justify the Treasurer's estimate. The decision arrived at in favour of an International Exhibition in Sydney of the products of Art and Industry, on a scale of magnitude that should secure the representation of the principal nations of the world, had been carried out with so much energy that the building was near its completion, and the opening would take place early in September. Already gentlemen in charge of exhibits from France, Belgium, Holland, the Japanese Empire, and other countries, had arrived in Sydney, and the Government were advised that several other countries of Europe, as well as the United Kingdom, would be represented at the Exhibition. In

England, Her Majesty the Queen had been graciously pleased to appoint a Commission, with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as President, to promote its success. There could be no doubt that this great undertaking, so creditable to the public spirit of the Colony, would bring together on the shores of New South Wales an assemblage of national interests such as had never been witnessed before in Australia; and it would be the means of an intercommunication of knowledge, and an interchange of ideas, which would form an era in the history of the Colony, and result in lasting benefit.

An Intercolonial Meteorological Conference met at the Sydney Observatory on 11th November, 1879, and continued its sittings till the 14th. There were present—Mr. James Hector, M.D., C.M.G., F.R.S., Inspector of Meteorological Stations, New Zealand; and Mr. C. Todd, C.M.G., F.R.A.S., Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S., and Mr. H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomers of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales respectively.

Mr. H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer of New South Wales, was called to the chair. The object for which the Conference met was to devise some system by means of which more united action might be established in respect to meteorological observations, and especially with regard to weather telegrams. Great difficulty had been experienced in obtaining telegrams from the different Colonies with sufficient punctuality. Holding the opinion that the discussion of the matter in Conference would lead to the making of arrangements by which earlier information might be furnished to the public, Mr. Russell had suggested the desirableness of having a Meteorological Conference; and the Government of New South Wales had sent invitations to the Colonies of South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Queensland and Tasmania had not responded to the invitation, or at least they had not sent representatives. The absence of the representatives of the Colonies of Queensland and Tasmania was greatly to be regretted.

A resolution affirming that, in view of the great importance which a better knowledge of the movement and origin of strong gales and storms on Australian coast lines and neighbouring seas was to the shipping and commercial interest generally, as well as for agricultural and general climatological purposes, it was desirable to secure, as far as possible,

co-operation in all the Australian Colonies for the investigation of storms, was agreed to. The discussion of technical matters relating to the subject was then entered into; and various resolutions with regard to the use of similar instruments, and the positions of suitable stations, were agreed to.

The third session of the Ninth Parliament was opened on 28th October, 1879, by His Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus. The Opening Speech announced that among the measures which would be submitted was the Bill for the Amendment of the Lands Acts, which had been passed by the Legislative Assembly during the last session, but which had been laid aside in the Legislative Council. A Bill would at once be introduced to redress grievances arising out of the unequal representation of the people in Parliament, and to carry out other reforms in the electoral system. A Bill to repeal the Public Schools Act of 1866, and to extend the Public School system, would be submitted without loss of time. The necessary Bills for carrying out the works for water supply, and for sanitary protection to the metropolis, would likewise be submitted. Parliament would be asked to consider the expediency of constituting a General Licensing Board for superintending the traffic in intoxicating liquors and for other purposes. The great Exhibition of the treasures of art and industry, for which such liberal provision was made, had been formally opened on the 17th September. In the main objects of an International Exposition of this character it had proved an undoubted success. The number of the countries represented, and the extent, variety, and richness of their exhibits, presented the means of valuable instruction to the people of New South Wales, and at the same time afforded gratifying evidence that the Colony and its vast resources were becoming favourably known to the rest of the world. The Commissioners who had had the conduct of this great undertaking had evinced a patriotic desire to make it in every respect beneficial and creditable to the country. Plans for still further extending railway communication would be laid before Parliament, and the question of connecting the railway system with the waters of Port Jackson would be submitted. The experiment of tramway communication which had been made had surpassed anticipation, and fully justified the extension of that means of transit to other parts of the metropolis and suburbs. The Colony had experienced a share of the commercial depression which had

passed over nearly the whole world ; yet signs were not wanting which led to the hope of a speedy return of the tide of prosperity.

The Address in Reply, moved by Mr. Dillon, was adopted without division.

On 29th October messages from the Governor (Lord Augustus Loftus) were read to both Houses of Parliament by the President and Speaker respectively, informing them that he had been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales ; and that on 4th August he had assumed the government of the Colony accordingly. Congratulatory addresses were adopted on 30th October by the Parliament, and thereafter presented to His Excellency.

Mr. Buchanan on 29th October moved a resolution, in reference to the Church and School Lands, to the effect that no moneys derivable in any way therefrom should be paid to any religious sect whatever. On the resumption of the debate, 31st October, Mr. Garrett moved an amendment, which was negatived, on 13th November, as was also the original resolution. A further amendment, moved by Mr. Suttor :—

“That a Bill should be brought in by the Government as soon as practicable, to declare the lands known as the Church and School Estates to be Crown Lands, and to set aside and dedicate such lands and the funds derived therefrom for the purposes of public education ; and that, pending the settlement of the question, the accumulated funds now in hand should be impounded by the Crown, and no further steps taken to sell or lease the said lands ; and that from and after the 31st December, 1880, the income derived either as interest or rent from the said lands and the accumulated funds derived therefrom, should cease to be applied to any purpose other than that of public education,”—

was, after debate, carried by a majority of 37 to 5.

On 30th October a Bill similar to that which had passed the Assembly in the previous session—the Lands Acts further Amendment Bill—was introduced by Mr. Hoskins. The Bill was read a second time by a majority of 34 to 9 on 6th November ; and a third time on 20th November by 32 to 15, when it was transmitted to the Legislative Council. There it passed its second reading without division on 17th December, 1879. Having passed through the Council it was returned to the Assembly on 4th March, 1880, with amendments. The Assembly disagreed from some, and amended others of these. On the 5th May a message from the Council, insisting on one, and amend-

ing others of its amendments in the Bill, was read. The Assembly having agreed thereto, the Bill was assented to on 25th May.

Sir Henry Parkes, on 12th November, 1879, introduced a Bill to make more adequate provision for Public Education, which was then read a first time. It repealed the Public Schools Act of 1866 and dissolved the Council of Education, the powers exercised by which were transferred to a Minister of Public Instruction. Five classes of schools were established—Public Schools, Superior Public Schools, Evening Public Schools, High Schools for Boys, and High Schools for Girls. Fees were to be 3d. per week per child up to four children of one family; but for four or any larger number of the same family the fees were not to exceed 1s. per week. Payment of school fees was not to be enforced in certain cases. Four hours during each school day were to be devoted exclusively to secular instruction; and not less than one hour in each day was to be set apart when certain children might be instructed by a religious teacher of their own persuasion. In all such cases the children receiving such religious instruction were to be separated from the rest of the school. In case of the non-attendance of such religious teacher the period allotted should be devoted to the ordinary secular instruction in the school. No pupil should be required to receive religious instruction if his parents or guardians objected thereto. Three months after the passing of the Act, compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 14, subject to certain exemptions, was enacted, under penalties of fine or imprisonment. In thinly-populated districts private schools might be assisted from the public funds; itinerant teachers were to be appointed, and training schools for the education of teachers were to be established. State-aid to all Denominational Schools was to cease at the close of 1882. The Bill passed its second reading on 4th December by a majority of 49 to 9. In Committee on 11th December a motion by Mr. Cohen to omit the words—"But the words 'secular instruction' shall be held to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology"—was lost by 25 to 16. On the same sitting day Mr. Jacob moved to omit the provision for the teaching of history; this was negatived without division. The clause as read was then agreed to by 33 to 6. On 5th February, in the clause providing for school fees, Mr. Fitzpatrick moved an amendment that instruction should be free.

This was negatived by 29 to 23. In the clause enacting that State-aid to Denominational Schools should cease, Mr. Fitzpatrick moved the insertion of a proviso that they should continue to be supported by the State so long as the average attendance of scholars should be not less than forty, and so long as such schools should be conducted in accordance with Regulations under the Act. This amendment was negatived by a majority of 34 to 7. The Bill was read a third time by a majority of 42 to 6, and sent to the Legislative Council on 25th February, 1880.

In the Council, on 17th March, the Bill passed its second reading without division. Similar amendments to those proposed in the Assembly were negatived in Committee; on the 13th April the Bill was read a third time and sent to the Assembly, where the Council's amendments were agreed to. Assent was reported on 21st April.

On 10th December Mr. James Watson made his Financial Statement. The Colonial Treasurer said that the late period of the year would necessitate the Government having recourse to Monthly Supply Bills, in order to carry on the Services of 1880, pending the passing of the Appropriation Act. This necessity, it was hoped, would be limited to the first two or three months in the year at most. The time had now arrived when it behoved the Government to provide new taxation, with a view to equalize the revenue and expenditure. The demand for land had very considerably diminished during the last two years, from various causes. It became imperative, therefore, to place the finances of the Colony upon a sounder basis. First, then, the position of the Surplus Revenue Account at the present time, as compared with last February, would be shown; then the account for the current year would be submitted, and after that, the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1880. The amount proposed in February last to be charged against the Surplus Account was £1,210,000, which left a balance of £1,264,923 18s. 10d. Further estimates, however, for Services (the appropriations for which had lapsed by the effluxion of time, and been included in the surplus) had been brought down, increasing the charges to £1,494,338 4s. 5d. Besides this, the two votes of £50,000 each, for the International Exhibition Building had since been charged to this account, as no portion of the cost of such a work could be fairly charged to any one year. The year 1879 was the first since 1872 that exhibited a falling income.

The revenue as first estimated was expected to realize £5,096,155, and the expenditure was set down at £5,006,686. Had these figures proved correct, a surplus would have remained of £89,469. Instead of that, the revenue was now expected to fall short of the expenditure by £571,314. The expenditure was increased by additional special appropriations, £26,591 16s. 5d., and a Supplementary Estimate, £11,609 17s., 6d., bringing the total charges up to £5,074,888 5s. 1d., which, however, was reduced by £350,000, the amount of appropriations not likely to be required, leaving the net estimated charges £4,724,888 5s. 1d. The amount of revenue now estimated was £4,524,841, thus showing an estimated deficiency of £200,047 5s. 1d. As this deficiency was as entirely unforeseen as former surpluses, and had arisen only from the decrease in land sales, it was thought that it would be more in accordance with the practice of previous Governments to charge it to the Surplus Revenue Account, especially as the land from which a larger revenue had been expected was still in the hands of the Government. A resolution to this effect would be proposed. An explanatory statement, showing particulars of the falling off in the revenue, had been prepared. It was seen from this, that the items which were less than the original estimate amounted to £667,513, and those that were more to £96,199, showing a net reduction of £571,314. In the Customs there was a decrease of £64,643; in the duty on spirits, £2,524. Under the heading of Land Revenue there was a falling off in the sales generally of £432,677; interest, £7,038; and pastoral occupation, £28,535. The Railway receipts had fallen short of the estimate by £118,840, and five other sub-heads for Services, £12,451. It was in view of the large decrease in land sales that the Government had determined to submit a scheme of taxation which would render the Colony less dependent upon so precarious a source of income. While speaking upon the subject of the Treasury Balances and the Loan Funds, Mr. Watson referred to the result of the negotiation of the recent loan of three and a quarter millions. The aggregate amount of tenders was £7,864,100, and the average price, £98 9s. 2d. The Public Debt now amounted to £14,937,520, upon which the annual interest was £688,486 1s. 8d. Authorized Loans not yet put upon the market amounted to £8,557,945, which, if realized, would increase the debt to £23,495,465, and the annual interest to £1,030,803. In the account for 1880, the estimated expenditure was £4,984,183 17s. 10d. The revenue

from existing sources of income was put down at £4,761,875, thus showing a deficiency for the year of £222,308 17s. 10d. But an additional estimate of at least £100,000 was almost inevitable; therefore, to leave a margin for unforeseen contingencies, it would be advisable to provide revenue from new sources to the extent of over £350,000. Before submitting the taxation proposals, Mr. Watson traced the history of the Revenue from 1850 to the present time, giving particulars of the Railway, Telegraph, Customs, and Lands Departments, and showing the relative proportion per head of the population of the Revenue of the different years. The conclusion he had arrived at from a study of these figures was that, collectively and individually, the Colony was so lightly taxed that no one had any just cause for complaint. It was not thought desirable to impose an income or property tax, which would be difficult to adjust and expensive to collect. The Government scheme embraced both direct and indirect taxation. The direct taxation was simply the restoration of the Stamp Duties Act of 1865, with some important additions. From this source £200,000 per annum was expected; but as it could not come into operation before the 1st April, 1880, the amount for the year was only calculated at £150,000. Under the heading of indirect taxation was a proposition for slightly increasing the Customs Duties. Upon spirits additional duty was expected to the extent of £100,000; imported wines, £12,000; imported ale, beer, and porter, £13,000; tobacco, £46,000. An excise duty upon colonial ale, beer, and porter would yield £37,500. Tariff proposals embodying the foregoing were then made in detail.

An Electoral Bill was, on 11th December, 1879, introduced by Sir Henry Parkes. The Bill repealed the Electoral Act of 1858; divided New South Wales into 68 electoral districts, and increased the number of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly to 103. Certain specified districts were to return three, others two, and all others one, Member. Subject to the following provisions: Every electoral district entitled under the Act to return one Member, as soon as the number of electors reached 3,000, should be entitled to return an additional Member; and as soon as the number reached 5,000 a third Member. Qualifications as to Members and electors, particulars as to the preparation of electoral lists and rolls, and regulations for the conduct of elections, followed. The Bill was read a second time, without division,

on 15th April, 1880. Four Members were apportioned to the Sydney electorates, and in Committee, on 29th April, an amendment by Mr. Fitzpatrick to omit the representation of the Sydney University was carried by 27 to 16. The Bill was re-committed on 20th May, when an amendment by Mr. Garrett, compelling electors to vote for the full number of candidates to be returned, was carried by 26 to 17. A new clause was then proposed by Mr. S. C. Brown, providing for the deposit of £40 by candidates for election. This was, after debate, carried by 21 to 20. Mr. Brown then proposed a clause providing that in the event of a candidate not polling one-fifth of the lowest number of votes polled by successful candidates he should forfeit the deposit. This was carried by a majority of 19 to 18. On 28th May the Bill was read a third time by 34 votes to 7, and transmitted to the Legislative Council.

In that Chamber, on 9th June, Sir John Robertson moved the second reading of the Bill. He said that it now provided for the election to the Legislative Assembly of 108 Members. The total number of constituencies would be 79, twenty-five of which would return two Members, one three Members, and three four Members each. The second reading passed without division. In Committee the material amendments made by the Council were—the clause compelling electors to vote for the full number of candidates was omitted; and in Schedule A Central Cumberland, returning 2 Members, was substituted for North and South Cumberland, returning 1 Member each. The Bill was read a third time on 17th June, and transmitted to the Assembly, where on 8th July the Council's amendments were agreed to. The Bill was assented to on 12th July.

A Bill was introduced on 17th December, 1879, by Sir Henry Parkes, to vest the management and control of the Church and School Lands in the Legislature of New South Wales, and to declare that after the 1st January, 1881, such lands and income were to be applied for purposes of Public Instruction. On 11th March, 1880, on motion of Mr. Burns, Mr. Alexander Gordon was heard at the Bar of the House, as counsel in support of the petition presented by the President of the Synod of the diocese of Sydney, in opposition to the Bill. On 17th March the Bill passed its second reading without division; it passed through Committee with slight amendment, and on 25th March was read a third time and transmitted to the Legislative Council.

In the Council the Bill was read a first time on 31st March. On 12th May counsel (Mr. A. Gordon) was heard at the Bar on behalf of the President of the Sydney Diocesan Synod. Sir John Robertson then moved the second reading of the Bill, which was carried without division. In Committee, on 25th May, Mr. Foster moved, on clause 4, an amendment to the effect that Ministers who were in receipt of stipends paid out of the proceeds of the Church and School Lands, should still continue to receive such stipend or allowance. This, after a long debate, was negatived by 13 to 11. On 25th May Mr. Darley proposed an amendment, in effect postponing the operation of the Act till after the close of 1885. This on 26th was carried by 12 to 10. On 3rd June the Bill was read a third time, and returned to the Assembly.

On the 10th June the Order of the Day for the consideration of the Legislative Council's amendments was discharged, and the Bill was laid aside. Sir Henry Parkes then introduced a Church and School Lands Dedication Bill embodying the amendments concurred in by the Government, and extending the period during which the proceeds of the land might be distributed till the close of 1882. The Bill was read a second time, and passed through Committee, on 15th June. Having been read a third time on 16th June, the Bill was transmitted to the Legislative Council, whence on 23rd June it was returned without amendment. The Bill was reserved for the Royal Assent on 30th June. Protests were forwarded by several Members of the Legislative Council to the Secretary of State against the passing of the Bill.

In Committee of Ways and Means, on 14th January, resolutions imposing Stamp Duties upon certain instruments, matters, and things therein described were passed, and afterwards agreed to by the House. Mr. Watson then presented a Bill to impose Stamp Duties, which was read a first time. On 12th February the Bill, having passed the Assembly, was sent to the Council, from whence, on 3rd March, it was returned with an amendment. In the Assembly Sir Henry Parkes (the Clerk having read the amendment made by the Council) moved that the Bill be laid aside. This was agreed to; and on 4th March a Stamp Duties Bill (No. 2) passed through all its stages in the Assembly in one day, and was sent to the Legislative Council.

On 10th March, in the Council, Mr. Samuel moved, "That the Bill be now read a first time." Mr. Dalley requested the opinion of the President as to the competency of the House to deal with this Bill, inasmuch as its provisions were identical in all respects with those contained in the Stamp Duties Bill already dealt with by the Council during the present session. A long debate on the point of order ensued; after which the President gave his opinion that the Bill might be received and the question put by him on the first reading. He considered that the case fell within the recognized exceptions to the broad rule "not to permit any question or Bill to be offered which is substantially the same as one on which judgment has already been expressed in the current session." The Bill therefore had not been improperly revived. The first reading was negatived by 17 to 14.

On 18th March Mr. Samuel moved that the first reading stand an Order of the Day for the next day of sitting. A Debate ensued; the question passed without division, and on the 24th April the Bill was read a first and second time. In Committee an amendment (the same as in the previous Bill) was made. The Chairman then left the chair; and on 31st March Sir John Robertson stated to the House that pending the adjustment of the difference that had arisen between the two Chambers it was the intention of the Government to go on with the other business on the paper. On 19th May the Bill passed through its remaining stages, and was reported to the House with an amendment. Mr. Darley then moved:—

"That the adoption of the report stand an Order of the Day for this day three months."

The amendment passed without division.

On 20th May, in the Assembly, on motion of Sir Henry Parkes, a Search Committee was appointed to inspect the journals of the Legislative Council with relation to any proceedings upon the Stamp Duties Bill (No. 2.) The Committee reported accordingly, and the report was received.

A third Stamp Duties Bill was introduced on 16th June by Mr. Watson, passed through both Houses, and was assented to on 25th June.

On 1st April a series of resolutions were moved by Sir Alfred Stephen regarding the powers of the Council as to

Appropriation and Taxing Bills. After debate Mr. Darley moved the Previous Question, which was negatived without division.

On the same day Sir Alfred Stephen introduced a Bill to amend the Constitution Act in respect of taxation and Appropriation Bills, which was then read a first time. The Bill consisted of but one clause, and provided that Taxation or Appropriation Bills were not to be altered by the Legislative Council. On 8th April Sir Alfred Stephen moved the second reading of the Bill. Mr. Docker moved an amendment "That the Bill be read a second time this day six months." After a two days' debate the second reading was negatived by 18 to 6; the amendment then passed without division.

The resignation from the Legislative Council of the Hon. W. B. Dalley was announced on 8th April.

The death of the Hon. George William Lord was announced to the Legislative Council on 11th May; the House thereupon adjourned, out of respect to the memory of their late Member.

Bills—founded on certain resolutions of Ways and Means, agreed to on 15th January—were introduced by Mr. Watson on 21st January. They were intituled, respectively, "A Bill to increase the Duties of Customs payable on Spirits and Wine," and "A Bill to increase the Duties on Colonial Spirits." They passed through both Houses without amendment, and were assented to on 6th February.

A resolution was moved on 31st October, 1879, by Mr. Cohen, to refer the question of the validity of the election of Mr. Thomas Garrett to the Elections and Qualifications Committee, on the ground of the acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown, viz., a seat on the City of Sydney Improvement Board. The motion was negatived by 24 to 15.

On 25th November, 1879, the resignation of Mr. Alexander Stuart, Member for East Sydney, was reported by the Speaker and his seat declared vacant. On 17th December, Dr. Arthur Renwick took his seat as Member for East Sydney. On 3rd February, 1880, the resignation of Mr. John Sutherland, Member for Paddington, was reported. On 24th February, Mr. William Hezlet took his seat as Member for Paddington. On 16th March, 1880, the resignation of Mr. Thomas Bawden, for the Clarence, was reported. On 21st April Mr. Chas. Hugh Fawcett was sworn. The resignations

of Mr. Thomas Hungerford, Mr. Samuel Charles, and Mr. Samuel Gray were reported on 14th April, and 17th and 22nd June respectively. On 4th May Mr. Ninian Melville took his seat for Northumberland; and on 6th and 8th July Dr. Harman John Tarrant and Mr. Alexander Stuart took their seats for Kiama and Illawarra respectively.

The Tramway Extension Bill—founded on certain resolutions passed in Committee on 19th February, and agreed to by the House—was introduced by Mr. Lackey on 24th February. The Bill, having passed both Houses, was assented to on 28th April.

A Licensing Bill was introduced on 29th April, and read a second time without a division on 2nd June; but its further progress was stopped by the prorogation.

A Bill to declare the powers of the Legislative Council in respect to Taxation and Appropriation Bills, introduced on 31st March by Sir Henry Parkes, was read a second time on 8th April by a majority of 28 to 19, but its further progress was stopped by the prorogation.

On 28th April Mr. Fitzpatrick moved a vote of censure on the Ministry, as follows :—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the refusal of the Government to advise His Excellency the Governor to send down a Message recommending that provision be made for carrying out the objects of the Bill to authorize mining on certain private lands, as prayed for in the Address to His Excellency unanimously adopted by the Assembly on the 21st November, 1879, is disrespectful to this House and contrary to Parliamentary usage.”

This, after debate, was negatived by 35 to 9.

A Bill to make provision for taking the Census in 1881 passed through both Houses with an amendment, and was assented to on 25th June.

A resolution by Mr. Hartley, on 11th May, that Crown Lands should not be gratuitously granted for any religious purpose whatever, was carried by 16 to 14.

A Bill to suspend the issue of Publicans' Licenses within the County of Cumberland for 12 months was introduced on 24th June, passed both Houses, and assent was reported thereto on 13th July. A Bill to enable the Government to resume lands for public purposes was assented to on 13th July.

A Supplementary Financial Statement was, on 16th June, made by Mr. Watson. The Colonial Treasurer, in moving a *pro forma* motion for Supply, regretted that the revenue of the past five months showed a large falling off as compared

with that of the corresponding five months of 1879. The receipts from auction sales of land for that period had been only £152,000, as against £477,000 for the same period last year, which was a reduction of £295,000. In the previous December the revenue for 1880, including £358,000 of proposed new taxation, was estimated at £5,120,375, and the expenditure proper at £4,984,183. This left an estimated surplus of £136,192. But only a small portion of the proposed taxation had been sanctioned by Parliament. The Stamp Duties Bill, from which £150,000 would have been received up to the end of the year, did not become law; and the excise duty on beer having been rejected, other duties of a similar nature, which would have increased the revenue by about £96,500, had been abandoned for the present. In consequence of the falling off of the land revenue for the first five months, the estimate for the year had been reduced by £225,000, which, added to the two other amounts, made a total reduction in the revenue of £471,500. Adding to this the amount of the additional Estimates—viz., £104,562—it would be seen that the anticipations of last December had not been realized by £576,062. Instead, therefore, of a surplus of £136,000, there would remain a deficiency of £440,062. This sum however, would be reduced by the amount of appropriations not likely to be required, which would be at least £250,000, leaving £190,062, to which would have to be added the inevitable Supplementary Estimate, say £100,000, raising the total deficiency to £290,062, for which sum provision would now be made. The Stamp Duties Bill would, of course, be brought forward again, from which, if it came into operation on the 1st July next, £125,000 was expected to be received during the last six months of the year. This would reduce the deficiency to £165,062, an amount which could not with propriety be charged on to the revenue of next year. It was thought, therefore, that the most equitable means of raising revenue to cover this deficiency would be from the grazing and mineral lands of the Colony, in the form of direct taxation. The propositions were—for an export tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. on greasy wool, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. on washed or scoured wool; a tax of 6d. per head on horned cattle and horses, and a royalty of 6d. per ton on coal. From the export tax on wool £114,000 was expected this year; from the stock tax, £60,000, and from the royalty on coal, £19,000, making in all, together with the £125,000 Stamp Duties, £318,000. Deducting from this sum the estimated deficiency of £290,000, there remained

an estimated surplus at the end of the year of £28,000. Referring to the year 1879, it was estimated in December last that there would be a deficiency for that year of £200,000. The receipts having fallen short of the estimate, the deficiency turned out to be £251,000, and a further Supplementary Estimate of £135,000 increased it to £386,000. This was almost entirely owing to the falling off in the land sales. The Surplus Revenue Account—which last December showed a probable surplus of £618,000—had been charged with the ascertained deficiency of last year—viz., £386,000—and with two further estimates amounting to £128,050, thus bringing the surplus down to £132,000.

The proposals, after long debate, passed—the tax on wool by a majority of 24 to 16; that on stock by 22 to 12; and that on coal and shale by 24 to 16. On 1st July Mr. Watson brought in a Wool, Cattle, and Coal Tax Bill, founded on these resolutions. It passed its second reading on 6th July, on a division of 23 to 20; and the House went into Committee on the Bill; but its further progress was stopped by the Prorogation.

The Appropriation Bill and the Public Works Loan Bill passed without amendment; assent was reported to the former on the 2nd, and to the latter on 13th, July.

On 7th July Sir Henry Parkes informed the House of the death of Mr. Richard Driver, Member for Windsor, and moved the adjournment of the House in token of respect to his memory. On the same day the Council adjourned, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Bourn Russell, whose death was announced in that Chamber.

Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus on 13th July, 1880. The Prorogation Speech adverted to the large and important measures which had been passed during the late Session. The Act to amend the Lands Acts would remedy many defects and afford additional facilities for industrial settlement. Regret was expressed that the efforts to augment the Revenue had not proved altogether successful. The measures passed for imposing additional taxation would not sensibly press upon industry nor affect the freedom of commerce. Among the more important works which had been authorised were those for securing to Sydney and the principal interior towns a permanent water supply, and for providing effective means of sewage. The Tramways Extension Act was being carried into effect; and the neces-

sary steps were being adopted for taking the Census in 1881. The Act enabling the Government to resume lands for public purposes would remove obstacles which had long existed in the prosecution of public works. The Act for vesting in Parliament the management of the Church and School Lands had been reserved for the signification thereon of Her Majesty's pleasure. The Public Instruction Act provided for carrying out a system of primary instruction open to all classes and creeds, improved the methods of teaching to the highest state, and placed the teacher within the reach of the remotest child in the land. The links in the system created by the superior and higher schools would practically unite it with the University, and enable the more gifted capacities in children of every rank to attain the highest cultivation. The Electoral Act redressed grievances which had been long and widely felt, enlarged the representative branch of the Legislature, and made provision for adjusting electoral inequalities arising in the future. The Government had been engaged in urging forward railway extension north, south, and west. Their completion would leave a break of only a few miles in the great chain of railway communication from Brisbane by way of Sydney to Melbourne. The railway revenue was steadily increasing, and was £50,000 in advance of the corresponding period of 1879. The Great International Exhibition, which had lately been closed, would, it was hoped, leave behind it a lasting and far-reaching influence for good.

An Intercolonial Conference commenced its sittings in Melbourne on 26th November, 1880. The different Colonies were represented—Victoria by The Honorable Graham Berry, M.P., Chief Secretary, and William M. K. Vale, M.P., Attorney-General; New South Wales by The Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., M.P., Colonial Secretary, and James Watson, M.P., Colonial Treasurer; South Australia by The Hon. Charles Mann, Q.C., M.P., Treasurer, and Mr. George Swan Fowler, M.P.

The Hon. Graham Berry was called to the chair.

On Intercolonial Legislation the following resolutions, moved by Mr. Vale, were agreed to:—

“That this Conference concurs in the opinion that there should be an Australian Court of Final Appeal, open to suitors who are dissatisfied with the decisions of their respective Supreme Courts, and that all the Australian Colonies be invited to join in the establishment of such Court; and that the Representatives present undertake to prepare the necessary measures for the establishment of an Australian Court of Final Appeal.”

Further:—

“(1.) That this Conference is of opinion that warrants for the arrest of offenders issued in one Colony should have effect in all, and that provision should be made for anticipating by telegram the effect of such warrants.

“(2.) That this Conference concurs in the opinion that all process for the recovery of debts or damages originating in any one Colony should have full effect in all the Colonies.

“(3.) That this Conference concurs in the opinion that warrants for the apprehension of men who have deserted wife or child, or both, should have force and effect in all the Colonies.

“(4.) The Conference is of opinion that Patents granted or Trade-marks registered in one Colony should be valid in all.

“(5.) That the representatives present undertake to prepare the necessary measure of Legislation for giving effect to the foregoing resolutions.”

Federal Council: Sir Henry Parkes moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Mann, and agreed to:—

“(1.) That, in the opinion of this Conference, the time has arrived when a Federal Council should be constituted to deal with questions affecting all the colonies in Common.

“(2.) That such Council might be constituted with limited powers, by separate Acts of the several Parliaments, each Colony being represented by an equal number of members.

“(3.) That in the constitution of such Council the authority of each Colony over its own revenues should be preserved intact.

“(4.) That New South Wales be requested to prepare a Bill to carry out the foregoing resolutions, to be submitted to the Conference at its adjourned sitting after Christmas.”

Chinese: Sir Henry Parkes moved and Mr. Vale seconded:—

“That, in the opinion of this Conference, the grave consequences which must follow the influx of large numbers of Chinese call in a special manner for the concerted action of all the Colonies, both in representations to the Imperial Government and in local legislation.”

This was carried; the Representatives of South Australia desiring it to be understood that they did not express any opinion on this subject at this stage of the proceedings of the Conference.

Phylloxera Vastatrix: Mr. Mann moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Sir Henry Parkes, and agreed to:—

“That this Conference considers that the alarming extension of the vine disease, *phylloxera vastatrix*, in Victoria is a matter of more than local importance, seriously affecting as it may all the Colonies where wine is made, and in that view agrees that it is desirable that prompt and thorough measures should be taken to eradicate the disease, and the Colonies represented will contribute equally to the necessary expenses, not exceeding in the first instance £20,000. This principle of joint contribution is to be applied to any Colony where the disease may hereafter break out.”

Border Duties: The following memorandum, read by Mr. Mann, was agreed to:—

“That the Representatives of Victoria and South Australia agree not to collect duties on the Border between those Colonies, but to institute a system of permits in accordance with the draft agreement submitted by the Victorian Government and printed as a South Australian Parliamentary Paper, No. 130 of 1880.”

The following memorandum, handed in by Mr. Watson, was also agreed to:—

“The Representatives of New South Wales and South Australia at this Conference agree, that the convention entered into between these Colonies, dated the 30th day of October, 1878, and which was terminated on the 30th June last, shall be brought into operation, and continued for a period of three years from the 1st day of January, 1881, subject to the following modifications, viz.:—That the Colony of South Australia shall increase her duties on imported wines and spirits and on unmanufactured tobacco to the rate now levied in New South Wales, and shall also increase the duty payable on spirits distilled in the Colony to two-thirds of that now levied on imported spirits in New South Wales; and that the yearly sum to be received by New South Wales, in lieu of the collection of the duties, shall be £47,500, payable quarterly.”

On 3rd December, the Conference adjourned its sittings until 13th January, 1881.

On the 13th January, 1881, in Sydney, the Intercolonial Conference resumed, the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes presiding. Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia sent representatives. New South Wales and Victoria were represented as before; South Australia by the Honorables William Morgan, M.L.C., Chief Secretary, and Charles Mann, Q.C., M.P., Treasurer; Queensland by the Honorables Arthur Hunter Palmer, M.P., Colonial Secretary, and Boyd Dunlop Morehead, M.L.C., Postmaster-General; Tasmania by the Honorables William Robert Giblin, M.P., Colonial Treasurer, and William Moore, M.L.C., Colonial Secretary; Western Australia by the Honorable Chief Justice Wrenfordsley.

Subjects bearing on intercolonial legislation were considered on 14th January. The most important resolutions arrived at were the following:—

“That this Conference, having had under consideration the resolutions moved by Mr. Vale on the 29th of November, in favour of the establishment of an Australian Court of Final Appeal, and also the draft of a Bill submitted for that purpose, concurs in the said resolutions, and agrees to consider a Bill to give effect to the same.

“That such Bill be framed so as to carry out the following modification—Any party dissatisfied with the decision of any Supreme Court, where the amount exceeds £500, may appeal therefrom to the Privy Council or the Australian Court of Appeal: Provided that if the party so dissatisfied

desires to appeal to the Australian Court of Appeal, the other party may, on application to the Court whose decision is appealed against, at the discretion of such Court, obtain leave to have such appeal determined by the Privy Council and not by the Australian Court of Appeal.

"That this Conference is of opinion that warrants for the arrest of offenders issued in one Colony should have effect in all, and that provision should be made for anticipating by telegram the effect of such warrants.

"That this Conference concurs in the opinion that all process for the recovery of debts or damages originating in any one Colony should have full effect in all the Colonies, and agrees to consider a Bill to give effect thereto.

"That this Conference concurs in the opinion that warrants for the apprehension of men who have deserted wife or child, or both, should have force and effect in all the Colonies."

On 18th January the question of Naval and Military Defences was considered. A resolution to the following effect was unanimously carried :—

"That in the opinion of this Conference, considering the large Imperial interests involved, the Naval Defence of these Colonies should continue to be the exclusive charge of the Imperial Government, and that the strength of the Australian Squadron should be increased.

"That the members of this Conference pledge themselves to use all legitimate endeavours to procure the efficient fortifications and land defence of the several ports of the Australian Colonies, at the cost of the several Colonies interested."

On 19th January various matters were discussed. In regard to the admission of members of the Bar, it was agreed that there should be complete reciprocity between the several Australian Colonies and New Zealand. It was also agreed to appoint a Committee to consider matters relating to the appointment of a High Commissioner for the Pacific.

In regard to Chinese Immigration the following resolution was agreed to :—

"That this Conference resolves that the introduction of Chinese in large numbers into any of the Colonies of Australia is highly undesirable, and recommends uniform legislation on the part of all the Colonies to restrict the influx of Chinese into these Colonies."

Certain official correspondence was laid before the Conference on the subject of Chinese immigration. A notification had been officially published in Western Australia to the effect that the Legislature having sanctioned the introduction of Chinese immigrants into the colony at the public expense, the Government were prepared to receive applications from settlers who might be desirous of employing such immigrants as labourers, &c. On 20th January, the Conference having considered and discussed the question, the following resolutions were agreed to :—

"That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is highly prejudicial to the best interests of the Australian Colonies that Chinese should be introduced

into any of the Colonies at the public expense, as is the case in Western Australia. And this Conference unanimously agree to a joint representation to the Imperial Government on the subject, with a view to procuring a reversal of the action of that Colony.

"That a Committee be appointed to prepare the form of representation to the Imperial Government on Chinese Immigration, and submit the same for the consideration of the Conference. Such Committee to consist of Mr. Morgan, Sir Henry Parkes, and Mr. Berry.

On 21st January, the Chairman (Sir Henry Parkes) read the following memorandum on the subject of "a Bill to establish a Federal Council of Australia":—

"1. That the time is not come for the construction of a Federal Constitution with an Australian Federal Parliament.

"2. That the time is come when a number of matters of much concern to all the Colonies might be dealt with more effectively by some Federal authority than by the Colonies separately.

"3. That an organization which would lead men to think in the direction of Federation, and accustom the public mind to Federal ideas, would be the best preparation for the foundation of Federal Government.

"The Bill has been prepared to carry out the idea of a mixed body, partly Legislative and partly Administrative, as the forerunner of a more matured system of Federal Government. Care has been taken throughout to give effective power to the proposed Federal Council within prescribed limits without impairing the authority of the Colonies represented in that body.

"No attempt has been made to constitute the proposed Council on any historical model, but the object has been to meet the circumstances of the present Australian situation, and to pave the way to a complete Federal organization hereafter.

HENRY PARKES."

The Chairman handed to each member of the Conference Draft "Bill to establish a Federal Council of Australia," and explained its several objects. The Bill was then read and discussed; and its further consideration was postponed.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Morgan, on Railway Extension—that it was desirable the capitals of the four colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland should be connected by railway. An amendment by Mr. Watson—to the effect that in the absence of the necessary detailed surveys and other information it was undesirable to adopt such a proposal at the present, but that the Government of New South Wales would be prepared to consider it when the necessary information was obtained—was carried.

The debate on the Federal Council Bill was resumed on 24th January; upon a series of resolutions by Mr. Mann, the Conference divided equally. A motion by Mr. Berry—that inasmuch as a Federal Council should be endowed with some certain source of revenue, the Conference affirmed the

desirableness of transferring all revenues from the sale and occupation of public lands situate in each and all of the Colonies to such Federal Council—was negatived, all the colonies, except Victoria, voting with the Noes.

In regard to the Tariff, the following resolutions were, on the same day, passed :—

“That, in the opinion of this Conference, a joint Commission of all the Australian Colonies should be appointed to consider and construct a common Tariff for the group, and that in the constitution of such commission—

Victoria should appoint	...	...	...	...	3 Members
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	2 „
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	2 „
South Australia	...	...	...	...	2 „
Queensland	...	...	...	...	2 „
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	1 Member
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	1 „

“That it be an express instruction to such Commission that any common Tariff must recognize fairly the interests and special circumstances of each Colony.”

On 25th January the report of a Committee of the Conference appointed on the subject of the protection of natives in the Pacific Islands was discussed. The Chairman undertook to move His Excellency the Governor to communicate with Her Majesty's Government on the subject, and to forward the following resolutions as agreed upon :—

“(1.) That it is not desirable that the office of High Commissioner of the Western Pacific Islands should be vested in the Governor of any of the Australasian Colonies.

“(2.) That more effectual means should be devised for the punishment of Natives of the said Islands for any crimes or offences committed by them against British subjects.

“(3.) That in the case of capital convictions by the High Commissioner's Court, appeal should be allowed to the Supreme Court of some one of the Australasian Colonies, to be selected by the High Commissioner.

“(4.) That the more frequent visits of Her Majesty's ships among the Islands would tend to lessen in a great degree the crimes now so prevalent.”

Resolutions on intercolonial free trade were moved severally by Mr. Watson and Mr. Mann, but were negatived.

The Chairman (Sir Henry Parkes) then brought up a draft Bill, which he had undertaken to have prepared to restrict the influx of Chinese. Mr. Palmer also submitted a copy of the Queensland Act “to regulate the Immigration of Chinese and to make provision against their becoming a charge upon the Colony.” After consideration, it was agreed that South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand would confer with the Representatives of Queensland, in order to

adopt the legislation of that Colony ; and that Victoria would confer with the Representatives of New South Wales, in order to adopt uniform legislation on the basis of the Bill submitted by Sir Henry Parkes—Western Australia not assenting to either course.

The Report of the Committee appointed to prepare a form of Representation to the Imperial Government, on the subject of Chinese Immigration into Western Australia, was read to the Conference by the Secretary ; and a Representation to the Imperial Government was signed by all the members of the Conference (except the representative of Western Australia). As a preliminary explanation the Committee desired to point out that the computed population of the six Colonies they represented was over 2,500,000, while the population of the Crown Colony of Western Australia was under 30,000 souls. In all the six Colonies a strong feeling prevailed in opposition to the unrestricted introduction of Chinese, this opposition arising principally from a desire to preserve and perpetuate the British type in the various populations. In several of the Colonies stringent measures had been passed at different times to restrict the influx of Chinese immigrants even at their own expense. In Queensland a law of this restrictive character existed at the present time ; in New South Wales a similar Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly not two years before, though it was subsequently lost in the Legislative Council ; and in South Australia a similar measure was twice passed by the House of Assembly last year. The present Conference had been convened to consider, amongst other things, the subject of Chinese immigration, and a resolution had been agreed to “ recommending uniform legislation on the part of all the Colonies to restrict the influx of Chinese into these Colonies.” It was while sitting in Conference that they learned for the first time that the small and remote Colony of Western Australia was introducing Chinese at the public expense. In the *Government Gazette* of that Colony, of the 28th December last, a notice had been published sanctioning the introduction of Chinese immigrants into the Colony at the public expense. They were satisfied that the publication of the fact that the Government of Western Australia, was employing the public revenue for the introduction of natives of China to occupy the various avenues of labour—a course never at any time adopted by any of the Colonies under Parliamentary Government—would create throughout

the rest of Australasia a strong feeling of public disapprobation. The objection to the Chinese was not altogether one of prejudice of colour or race, but was founded in a rational view of the dangers to these British communities which might in the course of time flow from a people numbering more than 400,000,000, whose language, laws, religion, and habits of life were alien to those of Her Majesty's subjects in Australasia, and whose geographical position made the danger more imminent. If Western Australia persisted in her policy it could not fail to engender among the people of the other Colonies a sense of public injury and of resentment, and it was almost certain to lead to the enactment of laws imposing restrictions on communication between her ports and the other Australasian ports. It could not be expected that the people who objected to receiving Chinese immigrants direct from China would submit to their arrival by way of Western Australia. At a time when a disposition was growing up in the Colonies to draw more closely together the ties of political relationship, it was matter for deep regret that the smallest Colony of the group should take a course so calculated to cut her off from popular sympathy and to isolate her in her colonizing progress. Urging upon his Lordship that the action of the Government of Western Australia could not be regarded as other than opposed to the common interest in the social advancement of these Colonies, and that, if it were continued, it must be attended by consequences which it was highly desirable to avoid—they joined in an earnest hope that Her Majesty's Government would take such steps as might be deemed expedient to procure its reversal.

The following resolution in regard to an Australasian Court of Appeal was agreed to:—

“That this Conference approves of the provisions of the Draft Bill for the establishment of an Australasian Court of Appeal, as revised by the Legal Committee, and recommends that the several Australasian Parliaments do memorialise the Crown to procure the passing of such a Bill by the Imperial Parliament.”

On the 27th January the Conference resolved that it was desirable to secure a uniformity of weight in sale of merchandise by selling per cental of 100 lbs.

In reference to the duplication of the telegraph cable, the following resolution was passed:—

Mr. Morgan moved (seconded by Mr. Berry):—“That the duplication of the Telegraph Cable being a matter of great importance to all the Colonies, the large subsidy of £32,400 now paid by Victoria, New South Wales, South Aus-

tralia, and Western Australia, to the Cable Company, as a guarantee fund for the construction of such Cable, should be borne by all the Colonies interested, on the basis of population."

After a resolution in regard to certain matters connected with the postal service, and another affirming that joint action should be taken by all the Colonies for the more effectual eradication and future spread of the cattle disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

The General Elections under the New Electoral Act having taken place, and the writs having all been returned, the Tenth Parliament assembled at noon on 15th December, 1880. Sir George Wigram Allen was again unanimously elected Speaker.

On 16th December the Governor (Lord Augustus Loftus) delivered the Opening Speech. The Colony was congratulated on the fuller and more satisfactory representation accorded it by the new Electoral Act. Bills to provide for the extension and improvement of Municipal Government; also to provide in certain districts for local self-government; for the amendment of the Navigation Laws, of the Mining Act, and of the Criminal Law, would be submitted. A measure to bring the liquor traffic under sound and satisfactory regulation would be brought before Parliament. The provisions of the Public Instruction Act had been carefully carried out, and already a large number of schools of the classes provided for had been brought into existence. The number of Public School pupils had largely increased since the new Act had been brought into operation. The Land Revenue was likely to be much improved by the operation of the Act passed in the previous session, while its provisions would conduce to the promotion of legitimate settlement. The revenue had improved—the increase against the revenue for the corresponding period of 1879 was £600,000. The northern, southern, and western lines of railway would all be carried to a further point in the interior within a few weeks, giving a total addition to the railway extension of more than 200 miles. Tenders were being invited for the construction of extensions towards the South Australian and Queensland Borders, and trial surveys were being carried out in other directions, embracing an aggregate length of 1,740 miles. An Intercolonial Conference, in which the Government of New South Wales had joined with those of Victoria

and South Australia had been held in Melbourne, and stood adjourned to resume its sittings in Sydney in the following month. All the Colonies, including New Zealand, had been invited to join in the adjourned Conference, and all, with the exception of Western Australia and New Zealand (from which Governments answers had not yet been received), had intimated their intention of sending representatives to Sydney. At this Conference questions of the highest concern to the whole of Australasia had been discussed, and some of them had been advanced to the stage of satisfactory agreement. Its deliberations had included the question of establishing a Court of Final Appeal for all the Colonies as an alternative to suitors from appealing to the Privy Council, the expediency of a uniform Tariff, the concerted action of the Colonies in legislation affecting the Chinese, the incorporation of the federal principle in some measure for dealing with matters of common interest, and other subjects of great importance.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Pigott. Mr. Buchanan moved therein the insertion of the following paragraph :—

“ We believe it would be for the advantage of this country if a fiscal policy were adopted that would preserve our various mechanical trades from the competition of foreign workmen, and save our farmers from serious injury, if not ruin, to their interests, consequent upon the free importation of foreign grain, and also call into existence every manufacturing industry of which the country is capable, while at the same time fostering and protecting those industries already in existence, and which seem to be engaged in a life or death struggle to maintain it.”

This amendment was negatived without division.

On the 15th December the President of the Legislative Council announced that he had received an intimation of the appointment of the following new members, viz.:—W. H. Suttor, John Lucas, John Smith, Philip Gidley King, Patrick Higgins, Charles Moore, Richard Hill, John Eales, Lewis Wolfe Levy, and Captain Onslow, R.N. The President also announced the resignation of Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Mr. William John Foster, and Mr. Elias Carpenter Weekes.

The resignation of Mr. James Banford Thompson, member for Queanbeyan, was announced to the Assembly on 11th January, 1881. On 8th February Mr. Thomas Rutledge took his seat as Member for Queanbeyan.

Mr. Watson, on 9th February, made his Financial Statement. He reviewed the financial position of the Colony

with more direct reference to the last two or three years; during part of which time its prospects had been gloomy in the extreme. The period of depression had happily passed, and trade and commerce were now in a condition which augured well for the continued prosperity of the Colony. The accounts to be submitted were four in number:—No. 1, the Surplus Revenue Account; No. 2, the revenue and expenditure of 1879; No. 3, revenue and expenditure (partly estimated) for 1880, and No. 4, the Estimates for 1881. The system of appropriating funds for the service of each individual year had been found to be inconvenient in some respects; the suggestion of the Auditor-General in his last report would therefore receive careful consideration, and if possible the principle contained therein would be applied to the Estimates of 1882. It was estimated on the 10th December, 1879, that, after allowing for all Services authorized and proposed to be charged against the Surplus Revenue Account, together with the deficiency of 1879, viz., £200,000, there would remain a credit balance of £418,000. Although the deficiency of 1879 had been increased from various causes, there was still a balance at the credit of the Surplus Revenue Account, in round numbers, of £320,000. The year 1879 was one of general depression. The actual revenue turned out to be £614,000 less than the first estimate (in February), and £43,000 less than the second estimate (in December of the same year). Comparing the actual results with the first estimate, there had been a falling off under the head of taxation, of £61,000; land sales, £509,000; annual land revenue, £39,000, and receipts for services rendered, £110,000. These together made a total falling off of £719,000, which was reduced to £614,000 by an increase on miscellaneous receipts of £105,000. In 1880 an attempt was made to establish an equilibrium between the annual revenue and expenditure, by means of fresh taxation. Proposals were submitted to increase the Customs duties on certain articles, to establish excise duties, and to reimpose stamp duties; which, if carried in their entirety, would have given an increase of £358,500. Only a portion of the taxation scheme was carried, however, and several important modifications were made in the Stamp Duties Bill, which materially reduced the revenue anticipated from that source. But notwithstanding this, the revenue for the year would exceed the expenditure by about £49,510, which it was expected would

be nearly absorbed by a further Supplementary Estimate. In June last an unexpected and striking improvement had taken place in the revenue, and one that seemed likely to continue. Regarding the auction sales of land for the year, they were not so large in proportion to the population as they were in 1856—the first year of Responsible Government in this Colony. In 1856 the sales were equal to 17s. per head,—in 1880, to only 11s. 1d. A summary of accounts, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, was submitted, in the form of a statement of liabilities and assets of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which showed a credit balance of £369,491 12s., consisting of the balance at credit of the Surplus Revenue Account, £319,981 11s. 4d., and the estimated surplus for 1880, £49,510 0s. 8d. In the Estimates for 1881 were some items of an exceptional character, to which special allusion was necessary. A new Ministerial Department—that of Public Instruction—had been formed to carry out the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880. In connection with this Department there appeared an increase in the Estimates of £157,000, which required explanation. Prior to the new Education Act coming into operation, teachers were allowed to retain the school fees for their own use. Now, however, the fees would have to be paid into the Treasury, which would be a considerable loss to the teachers. To make up this deficiency, £100,000 of this £157,000 would be employed. The remaining £57,000 would be expended in high and evening schools, school sites and rent of temporary premises. There were also increases in the police and railway estimates, besides a sum of £20,000 for the decennial Census, and an amount for compensation awarded to the Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company. The total proposed expenditure for 1881, including interest on the public debt and special appropriations, was £5,232,966 7s. The income was estimated at £5,440,670, which left an estimated surplus of £207,703 13s. There was, therefore, no immediate necessity for additional taxation. It was desirable, nevertheless, that, as soon as other urgent questions were disposed of, a complete revision of the taxation system should be effected, in order to bring it more into harmony with economic principles. Referring to the loan which the Government had intended to launch this year in the London market, it was not deemed advisable, considering that money had become so plentiful in Sydney, to raise the amount at present. Should necessity arise, a loan could be floated in the Colony for five or six hundred thousand pounds,

which would realize as high if not higher prices than in England. A Loans Estimate, which would definitely indicate the Government railway policy, was in course of preparation, and would shortly be submitted for the consideration of the House. The Public Debt—in consequence, principally, of an annual appropriation of interest and principal on account of the Railway Million Loan of 1867—had been reduced during the past year by the sum of £33,500.

The question of the validity of the election of Mr. Archibald Hamilton Jacob for Gloucester was referred to the Elections and Qualifications Committee, who, on 9th March, reported in favour of the sitting Member. On 25th February the question as to whether Mr. William Hillier Holborow was not disqualified as Member for Argyle, by reason of his holding an office of profit under the Crown, was also referred to the Committee. On the 15th March the Committee reported that, although Mr. Holborow held an office of profit under the Crown, as an officer of the Volunteer Force, he was not disqualified from sitting or voting as a Member of the Assembly.

A Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill passed and was reserved for assent on 24th March.

On 18th January a Select Committee was appointed at the instance of Mr. Burns to report upon the expediency of continuing Assisted Immigration. On 5th April the Committee brought up a second Progress Report, in which they recommended the resumption of the inquiry in the next session.

A series of resolutions, to the effect that the payment of interest upon the balances due upon conditional purchases should cease after the 1st July, was made on 15th February, by Mr. Slattery. Mr. Fitzpatrick moved an amendment, that conditional purchasers should be allowed to pay off their balances by annual instalments of one shilling per acre without interest. On 18th March the debate terminated, when the amendment was lost by 54 to 10; and the original question was negatived without division.

Mr. William Forster (late Agent-General for New South Wales), on 15th March took his seat as Member for Gundagai.

A Bill to establish a system of boarding out children—introduced by Sir Henry Parkes on 20th January—passed, and was assented to on 5th April. A Bill to continue for a further term the Liquor Licenses Suspensory Act of 1880

was passed. A Bill to establish a system of Local Government was read a first time, on motion of Sir Henry Parkes, on 10th February. Its further progress was stopped by the prorogation.

The Appropriation Bill and the Public Works Loan Bill passed; and on 6th April the Speaker was authorized to present them to the Governor for the Royal assent.

During the discussion of the Estimates in Committee of Supply, and also during the passing of the Appropriation Bill, later in the Session, the award of £17,749 to the Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company was debated at great length. The claim of this Company, which had been recommended by a Select Committee in 1878 to the favourable consideration of the Government, was referred in 1880 to arbitration. On 6th October the arbitrators (Messrs. John Pope, Edward Combes, and J. S. Mitchell) awarded the sum of £16,502 1s. for the loss sustained by the Company in being ejected from their mineral lease. This, with certain costs and interest, made up the amount placed on the Estimates—£17,198 8s. 3d.

Parliament was prorogued by Proclamation on 6th April, 1881.

The Second Session of the Tenth Parliament was opened by the Governor (Lord Augustus Loftus) on 5th July, 1881. A measure to deal with the difficult questions involved in legislation on the subject of Chinese Immigration would be introduced. One of the earliest measures of the session would be a Bill to place the liquor traffic under more salutary regulations, and to give ratepayers a voice in determining the issue of publicans' licenses. Bills were, too, announced to extend municipal government, to remedy some defects in the mining laws, and to amend the Navigation Act. Measures would be brought forward to promote Technical and Art Education. Under the Public Instruction Act, forty school districts had been constituted, 126 new schools had been established, and 24,000 children not previously attending school had been brought under regular instruction. The Royal Commission on Defence had brought their labours to a close; and some changes would be submitted, with a view of increasing the effectiveness of the Force. Railway extension was being rapidly carried out; within twelve months the lines open to traffic would be increased by 250 miles, and the new extensions would all penetrate important and productive districts. The

Revenue showed a strikingly large and unfluctuating increase, and the half-year which had just closed placed the Colony in a better position by £979,000 than the first six months of 1880. The public securities had been raised to an unprecedented value in the English money market; and New South Wales had obtained a first place in the estimation of the monetary world.

The Address in Reply, on the motion of Dr. Renwick, was adopted without division.

The President announced to the Legislative Council, on 5th July, the death of the Hon. Thomas Ware Smart, which had occurred in the recess. On 11th August, in the Legislative Council, the death of the Hon. George Oakes was announced. Sir John Robertson moved that the House adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late Member. Several Hon. Members having addressed the House in eulogy of Mr. Oakes, the House adjourned.

A Bill to restrict the influx of Chinese into New South Wales was introduced on 7th July by Sir Henry Parkes. Vessels with Chinese on board were to perform quarantine for a period of twenty-one days; masters on arrival of the vessel were to give list of Chinese on board, in default a penalty of £200 was to be inflicted. No vessel was to bring more than one Chinese to every hundred tons of the tonnage of such vessel, under a penalty of £100. Ten pounds were to be paid for each Chinese arriving by vessel, neglect of which provision would incur a penalty of £50; a similar sum was to be paid for each Chinese arriving otherwise than by sea. A certificate of the sum paid was to be given to the Chinese on receipt thereof by the proper officer. A penalty of £10 was incurred by each Chinese who entered or attempted to enter the Colony without having paid his entrance fee. Exemption from the operation of the Act was granted to Chinese who were *bona fide* residents or British subjects. No Chinese was to be competent to acquire real estate unless a British subject. The Bill was, on 14th July, read a second time (without division); went through Committee without material amendment; and passed its third reading by a majority of 48 to 4 on 2nd August, when it was transmitted to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

In the Legislative Council, on 10th August, Mr. Dalley, Q.C., was heard at the bar of the House, as counsel in support of a certain petition from Chinese residents against the Bill. On 17th August Sir John Robertson moved the second

reading of the Bill, which on 18th August passed without division. In Committee the clause providing for vessels with Chinese to be quarantined was negatived by 19 to 5. The proportion of Chinese to every hundred tons was altered from one to two on division of 15 to 7. The clauses enacting that a sum of £10 was to be paid for each Chinese arriving by sea or otherwise were negatived by 11 to 5 and by 13 to 4 respectively; as was also the clause providing for the enforcement of a penalty in respect of neglect to pay said sum, by 16 to 8. The clause which set forth that no Chinese was competent to acquire real estate was negatived by 13 to 6. On 21st September the Bill was read a third time and returned to the Legislative Assembly, with amendments.

These were considered in Committee of the Assembly on 28th September. The amendment altering the limitation of Chinese passengers to two instead of one for every 100 tons; and the omission of the clauses imposing a tax of £10 on each Chinese were disagreed to without division. The omission of the clause declaring the incapacity of Chinese in respect to real estate was disagreed to by 39 to 21. On 29th September the Bill was returned to the Council, where the omission of the clause providing for the imposition of £10 upon Chinese arriving otherwise than by sea was insisted on; as was also that omitting the clause incapacitating the acquisition of real estate by Chinese. The message from the Council, having been considered by the Assembly in Committee, a Free Conference on the subject of the disagreements between the two Houses was held on 23rd November. The omission of clauses providing for the issue of certificates to Chinese was insisted on by the Council and agreed to by the Assembly; and the Council accepted the clause providing for the payment of £10 for Chinese arriving other than by sea. The Bill was assented to on 6th December.

A Royal Commission on Military Defences was, on the 16th February, appointed (the Hon. Sir James Martin, Knt., Chief Justice, Chairman). In their Report—laid before Parliament on the 12th July—the Commission said they did not feel it within their province to interfere in any way with the scheme of coast fortification and defence recommended by Sir William Jervois. The present number of Permanent Artillery was not sufficient to guard the batteries already constructed and in course of erection; and it would be prudent to increase this force to one of 440 men without delay, which should be governed by a military code similar to that

of the Imperial Service, subject to such modified conditions as the Colonial Service might require. As the members of the Permanent Force retired from actual service on the termination of their five years' engagements, their services should be secured for a further period of five years in case of emergency. The formation of a reserve force, composed of those who had passed through the regular force (not exceeding 560 men) was recommended. Besides these two bodies of permanent and reserve artillerymen, the Commission recommended the retention of the present force of Volunteer Artillerymen, to the extent of 300 officers and men, under the designation of a "Volunteer Militia Artillery," and that the Engineers, Torpedo Corps, and Infantry, to a number not exceeding 1,500 officers and men, should be embodied under their present organization as a Volunteer Militia. These forces, while receiving the same aggregate amount of pay, should be subject to at least thirty daylight drills in each year, exclusive of continuous training; and more stringent regulations—under legislative sanction if necessary—should be adopted to ensure discipline in the force. Opportunity should be given for the formation of a purely volunteer force not exceeding 1,200 men, this reserve to be affiliated to the Volunteer Militia. The means of training, officering, and disciplining this force should be furnished as far as practicable by the Volunteer Militia; and on the formation of this reserve, the various corps nominally existing under the old organization should be disbanded. A purely voluntary corps of Mounted Rifles, consisting of 100 officers and men, could be readily formed, equipped, and maintained, without any cost to the country, other than that of instruction, arms, and ammunition. This force would prove valuable in case of an attempt to land at some part of the coast remote from batteries or field works. The members of the Volunteer Militia should be enrolled for one year, with leave to retire at any time, on giving one month's notice and complying with the regulations, and submitting further to a penalty of two pounds. The formation of a central military school and dépôt, and the more suitable equipment of the Naval Brigade, were likewise recommended. The Commission recommended the procuring of two gunboats and well-designed torpedo boats; and were of opinion that a ship of war should be obtained as a store and for exercising. They deemed that the Imperial Authorities would have no difficulty in transferring the "Wolverene" to the Colonial Government for that purpose.

On 21st September, in both Houses of Parliament, resolutions expressive of sorrow for the death of President Garfield, and sympathy with Mrs. Garfield, were passed unanimously.

On 20th October the resignation of Sir George Innes (who had been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court) was announced to the Legislative Council.

A resolution by Mr. Teece—that the payment of fees for elementary education in Public Schools should be discontinued forthwith—was, on 19th July, negatived by 42 to 22.

On 7th July a Bill to remodel the law relating to publicans and other persons engaged in the sale of liquor was introduced by Sir Henry Parkes and read a first time. On the 7th September the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill was discharged, the Bill was withdrawn, and Sir Henry Parkes introduced a second Licensing Bill. The main principle embodied in the Bill was that of local option: the granting of new publicans' licenses or removal of certificates was made contingent on the ratepayers' option. Elections were to take place at intervals of three years. Where the vote of the ratepayers should be in the affirmative, the granting of new licenses should be unaffected by the provisions of the Act; where in the negative, no new publican's license should be granted for three years. A negative vote was to be determined by a majority of eleven-twentieths. The classification of hotels, a penalty against Sunday-selling (save to *bonâ fide* travellers), and sundry matters of detail, were among the other provisions of the Bill. The Bill passed its second reading by a majority of 54 to 5, on 16th September. It passed through Committee with amendments; and was, on 30th November, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council. In the Council the Bill was slightly amended, and returned to the Assembly on 8th December. On 13th December the Council's amendments were agreed to. Assent to the Bill was reported on 19th December.

On 12th October Sir Henry Parkes informed the House that Mr. Arthur Renwick, M.D., had accepted the office of Secretary for Mines. His seat was therefore declared vacant; and the Hon. Dr. Renwick, having been re-elected, took his seat on 19th October as Member for East Sydney.

On 14th October Sir Henry Parkes announced the acceptance of the office of Minister of Justice by Mr. William John Foster, Member for Newtown. Mr. Foster's seat was then declared vacant. Having been re-elected, the Hon. W. J. Foster took his seat on 25th October.

On the 3rd November the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the distribution of the Award to the Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company was laid before the Legislative Assembly. On the 8th November, the Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry Parkes, moved, on the ground of Privilege, that the House proceed with the consideration of the Report. The Report having been read at length by the Clerk, the question was discussed by the House for two sitting days, and certain resolutions were moved in reference thereto.

Sir Henry Parkes, on 10th November, informed the Legislative Assembly that Sir John Robertson had resigned the office of Minister of Public Instruction, and read correspondence between Sir John Robertson and himself on the subject.

When the House next met, on 15th November, Sir Henry Parkes made a Ministerial Statement in reference to the reconstruction of the Ministry. The Hon. F. M. Darley, in the Legislative Council, had accepted the office of Vice-President of the Executive Council; the Hon. F. B. Suttor (Postmaster-General) would become Minister of Public Instruction; and Mr. S. C. Brown had accepted the office of Postmaster-General. The latter gentleman was to be appointed to the Legislative Council. Sir Henry Parkes then moved that the seat of the Hon. Member for Newtown (Mr. Brown) be declared vacant. On 16th November the Hon. S. C. Brown took his seat as Member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Watson made his Financial Statement on 15th November. The quarterly returns of revenue and expenditure during the present year had no doubt prepared the Committee for an exposition on this occasion of unparalleled financial prosperity,—a prosperity which was manifest in every department of the public income. The land laws, which were often asserted to be ruining the pastoral interests of the country, had advanced those interests in a most unmistakeable manner, as a comparison of the stock and wool returns for the year 1861 with those of 1880 would abundantly prove. When the last Financial Statement was made, on the 9th February of this year, four accounts were submitted. First, the Surplus Revenue account up to the close of 1880. On that date there was an unappropriated balance of £319,981 11s. 4d., but by the subsequent authorization of additional Services to the amount of £150,000 it was reduced to £169,981 11s. 4d. In consequence, however, of the lapsing of some appropriations which were not required, the amount now remaining was £200,002 10s. 8d. It was intended to ask the Committee to

apply £165,572 18s. 5d. of this sum towards the erection of new Law Courts (the previous grant of £210,000 having lapsed), the difference, £34,429 12s. 3d., being required for Services included in the Supplementary Estimates. This closed the Surplus Revenue Account finally. The second account, submitted last February, was for 1879, the revenue for which year was estimated to be less than the expenditure by the amount of £382,388 0s. 2d., which deficiency was charged to the Surplus Revenue Account. By the writing off of a few small appropriations not required, this deficiency was reduced to £378,685 6s. 1d., or £3,702 14s. 1d. less than formerly stated. The third account was for 1880, which then (*i.e.* in February last), showed an estimated surplus of £49,510 0s. 8d. A large number of items on the Supplementary Estimates having been added, this surplus was converted into a deficiency of £9,782 19s. 3d., which was carried forward as a charge upon the present year. The fourth account (for 1881), would be re-submitted. It was started with the cash balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on 31st December 1880, *viz.*, £1,440,227 10s. 6d., to which was added £200,000, the amount of the Treasurer's advance votes for 1879 and 1880, which would be repaid in full this year; also the sum of £465,437 18s. 7d., due by the general Loans Account for advances made prior to 1879, pending the sale of debentures. These three sums, amounting to £2,105,665 9s. 1d., were the total available assets remaining from previous years, on 31st December, 1880. Payments on account of Services &c., had been made from this sum between 1st January and 30th September last, to the extent of £953,317 5s. 10d., which, deducted therefrom, left a balance of £1,152,348 3s. 3d., to meet the Services of 1880 and previous years that remained unexecuted. The amount required for these Services was £1,162,131 2s. 6d., or exactly £9,782 19s. 3d. more than the balance available, the difference being the deficiency on account of 1880 already referred to. The revenue for 1881 was anticipated to realize the large sum of £6,347,747, and the expenditure, authorized and estimated, amounted to £5,407,113 8s. 4d., or (deducting £250,000 for appropriations not likely to be required,) £5,157,113 8s. 4d., which, subtracted from the revenue, left an estimated surplus of £1,190,633 11s. 8d.,—the largest that had ever accrued in one year. This amount, however, would be reduced by the previous year's deficiency to £1,180,850 12s. 5d. Mr. Watson vigorously combated the allegation that the large increase in

the revenue was attributable entirely to land sales, and quoted figures to prove that the income, irrespective of these sales, was increasing in a highly satisfactory manner. A statement had been prepared also, summarizing the results of the land revenue and its appropriation during the nineteen years ending 1880, showing that the amount of expenditure fairly chargeable against the land was in excess of the revenue therefrom by £1,401,176 18s. He would not affirm that a better land system could not be devised, but he was confident that there had been no improper application of the land revenue, and that the Colony had derived vast benefits from the operation of the existing land laws. The account for 1882 began with the credit balance brought forward from 1881, viz., £1,180,850 12s. 5d. The revenue for the year was estimated at £6,240,940, and the expenditure at £5,961,368, thus leaving an estimated surplus for the year of £279,572. The revenue estimate was £106,807 less than that of the present year, in consequence of a large anticipated reduction in the land sales receipts. This reduction would be about £518,000, but the income from other sources—Railways, taxation, &c.—being increased, would leave the loss only the amount stated, viz., £106,807. The Estimates for expenditure, compared with those of the current year, were increased by £754,152. The principal items in this increase were as follows:—for interest on the last Loan of two millions, £80,000; Immigration, £35,000; Fisheries Commission, £3,310; State Children's Relief Department, £3,160; State Nursery at Campbelltown, £1,160; Charitable allowances (towards rebuilding the Sydney Infirmary), £12,500; Public Instruction Department, an increase of £84,000; grants for public Institutions, £15,000; Administration of Justice, an increase of £30,000; Lands Department, an increase of £75,000; Public Works estimate, an increase of £230,000; Railways, £112,000; Post and Telegraph Departments, £12,500; and the Mines Department, £38,000. Regarding the disposal of the large surplus of £1,180,850 12s. 5d., arising from the transactions of the present year, it was intended to apply it to such Services as would formerly have been considered legitimate objects for loans. In the meantime it was being virtually used for the construction of Railways, as the Loan Account, even after allowing for the proceeds of the last Loan, would be overdrawn to the extent of £1,600,000. It was intended to pay off from this surplus the sum of £232,000, for certain interminable debentures which the Government had the option of retiring in 1882

The tenders for the two million Loan recently negotiated in England amounted to over £4,000,000, and those accepted, gave an average price of £103 8s. 11d.,—the highest ever obtained in any of the Australian Colonies. It was intended, should the local market be favorable, when the next Loan was about to be raised, to negotiate part of it in the Colony. A measure had been prepared for the amalgamation of the two Savings Banks, which would place a large amount of money at the disposal of the Government, and at the same time secure to the depositors a State guarantee for the payment of their savings, which, in the case of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, they had not at present. The Government had no intention of interfering with the tariff this Session, nor to submit any Railway Loan Estimate. The system of tramways for the city and suburbs of Sydney was being rapidly brought into operation, and it was proposed to construct them elsewhere, as feeders to the railways. Mr. Watson then quoted extensively from reports prepared by the heads of various Departments, to show that settlement in the interior was progressing, and that the commercial, pastoral, industrial, and general interests of the country were in a marvellous state of advancement. It had been truly said by a representative man in Sydney lately, that in New South Wales, opulence was within the reach of many, and competence within the reach of all who were diligent and frugal.

On 7th December Mr. George Campbell took his seat for Carcoar, *vice* Mr. Baker. The death of Mr. P. G. Myers, Member for Argyle, was announced to the Assembly on 22nd November. Mr. Myers' seat was then declared vacant. On 19th December Mr. J. T. Gannon took his seat as Member for Argyle.

On 12th December Sir Henry Parkes informed the House of the death, since it last met, of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Member for Yass Plains, and moved the adjournment of the House as a token of respect to the memory of the late honorable member. The motion was seconded by Mr. Stuart; and after remarks from several honorable members eulogistic of the character of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the House adjourned.

On 14th December Sir Henry Parkes informed the Assembly of his intended departure from the Colony, in consequence of ill-health. During his stay in America and England he should endeavour, notwithstanding that his visit was to be a private one, to be of some service to the Colony during his absence. He had opened a semi-official communi-

cation with the chief Ministers of all the other Colonies, to which he had received answers; and he would leave the Colony not only as the representative of New South Wales, but he would also be accredited under the Great Seal of all the Colonies (except Victoria) to endeavour to obtain the free admission of Australian wool into the United States. He would also strive to induce the American Government to become a party to the subsidy of the San Francisco mail service. He also hoped to be able in London and elsewhere to render other service, which he need not detail.

The Appropriation Bill and the Public Works Loan Bill, having passed, were assented to on 20th December.

Parliament was prorogued by the Governor (Lord Augustus Loftus) on 20th December, 1881. The Speech stated that the law to restrict the influx of Chinese would be effective in securing its main object, without doing injustice to Chinese resident in the Colony, or working prejudicially to the interests of commerce. The appointment of stipendiary magistrates would, it was believed, lead to a marked improvement in the conduct of business in the Police Courts. The important Act for remodelling the law relating to the liquor trade would, it was hoped, be attended by lasting benefits to the community. Railway construction was progressing rapidly. The total length of line open to the public was 1,000 miles, and it was calculated that during 1882 an additional 225 miles would be completed. Within a very few years no important district of New South Wales territory would be outside the system of railway communication. Her Majesty's ship "Wolverene" had been transferred to the New South Wales Government, for purposes of defence. An increase upon the calculations made by the Colonial Treasurer in his Financial Statement was shown by the revenue from all sources.

Mr. James Hoskins having on the 28th December resigned his portfolio as Secretary for Lands, Sir John Robertson was appointed to that office. Sir John Robertson was also appointed Acting Colonial Secretary during the absence of Sir Henry Parkes, from 29th December, 1881, to 16th August, 1882.

The Third Session of the Tenth Parliament met on 22nd August, 1882. His Excellency the Governor (Lord Augustus Loftus) delivered the Opening Speech. Although the Parliamentary recess had been somewhat longer than

usual, they had been called together sufficiently early to transact the pressing business before the close of the year. A Bill to extend the benefits of local government would be submitted for consideration. Parliament would be invited to consider a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Public Estate, with a view of carrying out more effectually the legitimate objects of occupation by lease and settlement by freehold. Bills to convert the public securities into a more acceptable form to the general public, and to effect other financial changes, would be introduced, as would also a comprehensive measure to consolidate and amend the Criminal Law. The other subjects to be dealt with were—an Amended Mining Act, the better preservation and management of the Public Forests, the Adulteration of Food and Drink, and a Bill for the regulation of the Civil Service. Congratulation was expressed on the continued buoyancy of the revenue derived from all the principal sources, and on the high position the public securities had reached in the money market, as evidenced by the brilliant success of the late loan. It was gratifying to know that there were few States whose credit stood higher than that of New South Wales. The important Act passed in the preceding Session for regulating the trade in intoxicating liquors, though defective in some particulars, had worked generally for the public welfare. In addition to the 166 miles of railway in operation at the close of 1881, 178 miles of new lines had been completed, making a total of 1,174 miles open for traffic. The lines in course of construction would add an extension of 396 miles, which with the 639 additional miles authorized by Parliament, would form a total of 2,209 miles. It was intended by the Government to ask the concurrence of Parliament in the adoption of a system of light railways to act as feeders to the main lines, thus extending the advantages of railway communication to intermediate districts, increasing the volume of general traffic, and opening up valuable lands comparatively little known. Most of the important works for supplying the metropolis with water from the Nepean were well advanced towards completion. The great sewerage works were also being advanced as rapidly as possible. The Imperial Government had lately presented to the Colony the armed ship "Wolverene," which the Colonial Government purposed converting into a training and gunnery ship. Regulations for her equipment and management, and for the reorganization and discipline of the

Naval Brigade as a Defence Force in connection with her, would be laid before Parliament. It was hoped that time would permit of plans being submitted for carrying out material improvements in the city of Sydney and the other principal cities and towns of the Colony.

The Address in Reply was moved by Mr. Sydney Smith, seconded by Mr. Quin. Mr. Stuart moved the following amendment in addition, to stand clause 5 of the Address:—

“ But we desire respectfully to express our regret that your Excellency was not advised to call Parliament together at a period sufficiently early to have enabled us to give due consideration before the close of the year to the many important and pressing measures enumerated in your Excellency's Speech.”

The debate terminated on 25th August, when a further amendment by Dr. Ross proposing the addition of the words “ especially to measures for adjusting or placing the taxation of the country on a sound and more satisfactory basis,” was negatived by 74 to 3. Mr. Stuart's amendment was then negatived by 67 to 17.

On 22nd August Mr. Louis Francis Heydon took his seat as Member for Yass Plains, in room of Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, deceased; Mr. Thomas Hungerford took his seat for Northumberland, *vice* Mr. William Turner, resigned; Mr. F. A. Wright, for Redfern, *vice* Mr. John Sutherland, resigned; Sir John Robertson for Mudgee, *vice* Mr. S. H. Terry, resigned; Mr. Quin for Wentworth, *vice* Mr. W. A. Brodribb, resigned; Mr. Sydney Smith for East Macquarie, *vice* Mr. Pechey, deceased; and, on 30th August, Mr. A. R. Fraser for Tenterfield, in room of Mr. John Dillon, resigned.

On 22nd August the President announced to the Legislative Council the deaths of the Honorable Patrick Higgins, the Honorable Arthur Alex. Walter Onslow, Captain, R.N., and the Honorable Samuel Deane Gordon.

The Honorable S. C. Brown having resigned the office of Postmaster-General, the Honorable Alexander Campbell informed the Legislative Council, on 30th August, that he had been appointed Postmaster-General and a Member of the Executive Council; and in that capacity it would be his duty to represent the Government in that House.

A joint Address was, on the 20th September, adopted by both Houses, for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen, in reference to the triumphant success of the British Arms in Egypt.

On the 18th October the President announced to the Legislative Council the decease of the Honorable S. C. Brown; whereupon the House adjourned in token of respect to the memory of the late Member. The Legislative Assembly, on 17th October, also adjourned, out of respect to the memory of the late Honorable S. C. Brown.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Buchanan on the 17th September, to the effect that the granting money from the State to Gaol Chaplains was inconsistent with the State Aid to Religion Abolition Act, and should be abolished. It was negatived, on 19th September, by 31 to 23. On the same date another resolution by Mr. Buchanan—that the practice of conferring titles on colonists was inconsistent with the spirit and character of the democratic institutions of the Colony, and should be discontinued—was negatived by 32 to 3.

The resignation by Mr. James Hoskins of his seat as Member for Tumut was announced by the Speaker on 26th September. On 31st October Mr. T. C. O'Mara took his seat as Member for Tumut.

A resolution by Mr. Copeland, that it was desirable the Art Gallery should be opened to the public on Sundays, was carried, on 27th September, by 41 to 24.

The question of the validity of the election of Mr. J. M. Purves as Member for the Clarence was referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, on 25th August. The Committee reported, in reference to the question referred to them, that Mr. Purves had inadvertently entered into a contract on account of the Public Service, but that before any profit could accrue he withdrew therefrom.

Relative to the Tariff, Mr. Heydon, on 3rd October, moved that it was desirable the import duty imposed on tea should be removed, and that an import duty in lieu thereof should be imposed on wheat. The resolutions were negatived by 37 to 5.

The Garden Palace, which had in 1879 been erected for the purpose of holding therein the Great International Exhibition in that year, was on 22nd September, 1882, totally destroyed by fire. Upon the site lately occupied by the Garden Palace it was proposed by the Government to build a National Gallery of Art. In regard to this and other of the

Government proposals, Sir Henry Parkes, on 5th October, moved :—

“(1.) That this House approves of the site lately occupied by the Garden Palace being set apart and appropriated as the site of a National Gallery of Art.

“(2.) That this House approves of a suitable portion of the land now occupied by the Benevolent Asylum and the residence of the Inspector-General of Police, in Pitt-street South, being set apart and appropriated as the site of a Free Public Library.

“(3.) That competitive designs for both edifices be invited from all the Australasian Colonies, and that the designs shall provide for an elevation by dome or tower, which shall form a conspicuous object of attraction in the approaches to the city from the sea on the one side and by land on the other.

“(4.) That the designs adopted by the Government, with an estimate of cost, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament for the term of one calendar month before any contract is entered into for the erection of the said edifices.

“(5.) That, subject to the foregoing conditions, and the appropriation of money for the purpose, the erection of both edifices shall be commenced and carried out to completion with the least possible delay.”

On 12th October, the first and second resolutions were negatived on divisions of 36 to 32 and 41 to 23 respectively. The remainder of the resolutions were then withdrawn.

On 25th October Sir Henry Parkes informed the House that it had been officially notified that the electorates of Balmain, Bourke, Canterbury, Redfern, and St. Leonards were entitled, by reason of the increase of the number of electors on the Rolls, to return severally at the next General Election one additional Member, under the powers conferred by the Electoral Act of 1880.

The death of Mr. William Forster (who had been Premier in 1859, and who had held the office of Colonial Treasurer in several Ministries, also that of Agent-General for the Colony) was announced to the House on 31st October. Sir Henry Parkes then moved the adjournment of the House, in token of respect to the memory of the late Member. The resolution was carried by a majority of 52 to 3.

A Consolidated Revenue Fund (Temporary Supply) Bill was introduced on 7th September by Mr. Watson; having passed both Houses, it was assented to on 19th September.

Mr. Watson, on 1st November, made his Financial Statement. He stated that having on previous occasions reviewed the finances of the Colony in almost every possible form, he was now at a loss to discover any new features wherewith to relieve the dryness of his present duty. Since the present

Government came into power the public income had increased to the extent of nearly two and a quarter millions, *i.e.*, from about £5,000,000 in 1878 to close upon seven and a quarter millions in 1882, a fact which he considered rather as indicative of rapid national progress than the result of superior management on the part of the Government. The increase was not caused by land sales, as some would suppose—the amount for this year being but a trifle in advance of 1878—but every department of income had steadily progressed; and, although the expenditure was also necessarily increased, it had, with one exception, been kept considerably within the income. Since 1879 appropriations for public works and special services to the amount of £3,117,000 had been authorized out of the accumulated surpluses of the last few years; notwithstanding which an estimated surplus of nearly £2,000,000 still remained for future appropriation. The year 1881 was begun with a cash balance from 1880 of 1,440,227 10s. 6d., which was increased to £2,110,051 5s. 1d. by the repayment of various advances in 1881. The net revenue amounted to £6,707,963 2s. 4d., being £360,216 2s. 4d. in excess of last November's estimate. Adding to the revenue the balance from 1880 a total credit amount of £8,818,014 7s. 5d. was given to meet the expenditure of 1881, *viz.*, £5,890,579 17s. 1d., thus leaving an actual cash balance of £2,927,434 10s. 4d. at the close of the year. The unexpended votes of Parliament for 1881 and previous years amounted on 31st December, 1881, to £2,241,087 1s. 9d., and was of course chargeable upon the surplus which would be increased to £3,027,434 10s. 4d. by the repayment of the Treasurer's advance. The estimated surplus would therefore be reduced to £786,347 8s. 7d., a much smaller amount than was shown in the accounts previously submitted, in consequence of additional charges for public works and special services. Coming to the account proper for the present year, 1882, the actual receipts for the first three quarters and the estimated sum for the last quarter amounted to £7,160,914, by far the largest amount of revenue ever yet collected in the Colony in one year. The authorized expenditure was £5,976,666 8s., to which would have to be added £8,684 2s. for additional special appropriations, £50,000 for alterations and additions to railway stations, and a supplementary estimate of £334,215 4s. 6d., making the total charges against the revenue £6,369,565 14s. 6d., or deducting £250,000 for appropriations not likely to be required, £6,119,565 14s. 6d.

Subtracting this amount from the actual and estimated revenue, a surplus of £1,041,348 5s. 6d. was left on the year's transactions, which, added to the surplus of 1881 and previous years, made £1,827,695 14s. 1d. The Government had intended to submit measures for increasing the revenue, and several grand schemes had been prepared for that purpose; but in view of the prosperous results just brought under notice they would not be brought forward at present. Another surplus revenue estimate for public works of undoubted utility would be submitted as soon as practicable. In the estimated account for 1883 the expenditure was comprised under three distinct heads: First, that provided for under the Schedules of the Constitution Act, £43,315 8s.; second, amounts which require Parliamentary authority, £5,620,333; and third, special appropriations, including interest on the public debt, £1,112,200, making a total of estimated charges £6,775,848 8s. The estimated revenue to meet this expenditure was set down at £7,356,200, thus showing an estimated surplus for the year alone of £580,351 12s. Adding to this amount the estimated surplus of £1,827,695 14s. 1d. at the close of 1882, an accumulated surplus would remain at the end of 1883 of £2,408,047 6s. 1d. The proposed expenditure for 1883 was £799,182 in excess of that authorized for 1882. This was a large increase, but the detailed particulars of the various departments would show that it was justified by the growing requirements of the country. Summarizing the revenue estimate for 1883, it was anticipated that taxation would produce £1,961,550; land sales, £1,765,000; annual land revenue, £725,350; receipts for services, £2,712,500; and miscellaneous receipts, £191,800. It was proposed to reduce the number of articles in the list of specific duties from sixty-four to thirty-four, which would be a great convenience to trade, and would involve but a trifling loss of revenue. The articles selected were chiefly household requisites, and builders' and manufacturers' materials. This reduction would not take place before April next. It was also proposed to abolish road tolls. Referring to the Loan Account, the liabilities on 30 September last were:—Unexpended votes, £12,732,360 3s. 3d.; amount due for advances from the general cash balance, £3,756,972 19s. 3d., making a total of £16,489,333 2s. 6d. To meet this sum there was Parliamentary authority to borrow, as required, £16,335,993 4s. 1d.; and a small cash balance in the Bank of £153,339

18s. 5d. Only £250,000 of the two million loan negotiated in England in June last had been brought to account prior to the making up of these balances. When the whole had been received there would probably be only about £14,500,000 to be raised. The average price obtained was £102 2s. 11d. Since the last financial statement was made new extensions of railways, amounting to 274 miles, had been opened, in addition to which there were 442 miles of line under construction, besides a number of new lines that had been sanctioned, but which would be delayed by the destruction of the plans in the Garden Palace conflagration. The Government considered that the time had now arrived when the railway system should be extended in a manner more suitable to the requirements of the less densely populated districts of the country by the construction of light branch lines, which might in due season be strengthened as occasion demanded. Several extensions of the tramway system in the country and suburbs were also under consideration. Satisfactory progress had been made in connection with the Sydney Water Supply Works, notwithstanding the many obstacles, in the shape of strikes amongst workmen, &c., that the contractors had to contend against. The proposed new Dry Dock at Cockatoo, for which the sum of £150,000 was voted in 1880, would be the largest single graving dock yet constructed, and would be able to receive at low-water the largest vessel afloat. In conclusion, Mr. Watson said it would be easy to prove from general statistics that New South Wales would soon occupy and be able to keep the premier position among the Colonies of the Southern Hemisphere.

A Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill, introduced on 16th September by Mr. Farnell, was on 20th October referred to a Select Committee for report.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Criminal Law, introduced on 6th September by Mr. Wisdom, passed through the Legislative Assembly, but its progress through the Legislative Council was stopped by the prorogation.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Alienation and Occupation of Crown Lands, and for dealing with certain lands set apart for public purposes, was introduced on 19th October by Sir John Robertson. On 8th November Sir John Robertson moved the second reading of the Bill. In reviewing the amendments made therein upon previous Acts, he said that by this Bill the term of residence

on selections would be made seven instead of five years, to prevent vicarious selection, or what was known as "dummying." The auction system would be retained, in the interests of the whole people. The Bill contained extensive provisions for checking abuses of the law. One of the principal changes proposed was—to enable people in towns, and who did not care to reside upon their holdings, to take up small portions of land in order to make country homes for themselves and families. No provision was made for mineral conditional purchases in the Bill, as a similar provision had in the past led to great abuses. A provision had been inserted in the Bill that after the transfer of a conditional purchase the transferee must reside on the land for three years. Throughout the Bill the taking up of land had been made easier for the fair-dealing conditional purchaser, and more difficult and dangerous for the conditional purchaser who attempted to fraudulently make use of the law. The debate terminated on 16th November, when the second reading of the Bill was negatived by 43 to 33.

Sir Henry Parkes then said that, after the division just come to, the House could hardly expect the Government to go on with business; and he moved the adjournment of the House.

Parliament was prorogued by proclamation on 21st November, and dissolved on the 23rd.

The General Elections resultant in the dissolution of the Tenth Parliament proved adverse to the Parkes-Robertson Administration. The Premier and the Minister for Mines (Hon. Dr. Renwick) were defeated at East Sydney; the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. James Watson) at Young; and the Minister of Justice (Hon. W. J. Foster) at Newtown. Sir Henry Parkes was subsequently elected unopposed for Tenterfield.

The Eleventh Parliament met at noon on 3rd January, 1883. For the office of Speaker two candidates were proposed—Sir George Wigram Allen, by Mr. J. F. Burns; and Mr. Edmund Barton, by Mr. G. H. Reid. Mr. Barton was elected by a majority of 51 to 47.

In the Legislative Council, on the same day, Mr. Alex. Campbell made a Statement announcing the intention of the Government to resign. In the Legislative Assembly Sir Henry Parkes (in a Ministerial Statement) said that, so far

as the Government were enabled to interpret the decision of the electors of the Colony in the late General Election, it was that a substantial reform should be made in the Land Laws of the Colony, that the present Ministers were not the persons to be charged with carrying out that reform, and that the reform ought to be carried out without delay. It therefore was the intention of the Government, when the House adjourned that day, to tender to the Governor the resignation of their offices. The Governor had been advised to deliver a Message to Parliament, enabling it to transact business admitting of no delay ; but Parliament would not be opened by His Excellency in person until the day to which the House might eventually adjourn.

On the 4th January Sir Henry Parkes informed the House that he had, on the previous day, tendered the resignations of himself and colleagues ; and that morning he had received a note from the Governor, stating that His Excellency had commissioned the hon. member for Illawarra (Mr. Stuart) to undertake the formation of a new Administration.

On the 5th January Sir Patrick Jennings informed the Legislative Assembly that Mr. Stuart had formed a new Administration, consisting of—

Alexander Stuart	Premier and Colonial Secretary.
William Bede Dalley	{ Attorney-General, and Representative in the Legislative Council.
George Richard Dibbs	
James Squire Farnell.....	Colonial Treasurer.
Henry Copeland	Secretary for Lands.
Henry Emanuel Cohen	Secretary for Public Works.
Joseph Palmer Abbott	Minister of Justice.
George Houstoun Reid	Minister for Mines.
Francis Augustus Wright	Minister of Public Instruction.
Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings	Postmaster-General.
	{ Vice-President of the Executive Council, without portfolio.

The several seats of Ministers were then declared vacant. In the Legislative Council, on the 5th January, the President announced that the Hon. William Bede Dalley had been appointed a Member of the House. Mr. Dalley then made a Ministerial Statement.

When the House met on the 17th January, pursuant to adjournment, all the Ministers took their seats, with the exception of the Hon. H. Copeland, who had been defeated at Newtown by Mr. Joseph Mitchell.

The Governor delivered the Opening Speech on the 17th January. Therein His Excellency stated that the retirement of the late Administration had retarded the formal opening of Parliament, and the re-election of Ministers had been a cause of still further delay. The necessary provision for the Public Service of the year still remained to be made. Congratulations were offered on the satisfactory condition of the Public Finances; the revenue of 1882 exceeded the estimate made on the 1st November last by £258,000. A large portion of this sum would, however, be required to meet deficiencies in appropriations for various public services. As it was deemed desirable that the session should be principally occupied in making provision for the services of the year, the attendance of members upon their public duties would not be unnecessarily prolonged. But it was deemed expedient that one or two urgent questions should be settled without delay; therefore the Bill which had been so frequently before various Parliaments for the Consolidation and Amendment of the Criminal Law would be at once proceeded with. A Bill would also be submitted for the purpose of converting the last Public Loan into Inscribed or Funded Stock. The generally admitted defects of some portions of the Licensing Act of 1881 would necessitate some amendment of that measure. Legislation to arrest the rapidly spreading injuries from the Rabbit pest, and to regulate the Civil Service, was promised. The great question of land reform, which had for so long engaged public attention, was receiving earnest consideration; and it was the intention of the Government to introduce, at the beginning of the ensuing Session, a comprehensive measure dealing with the public lands of the country. The prosperity so long enjoyed by the Colony happily still continued to exist.

The Address in Reply—moved by Mr. Stephen—was agreed to; an amendment by Mr. Garrett to the following effect—

“That whilst admitting the urgent need of legislation upon many of the questions referred to in your Excellency’s Speech, and expressing our readiness to direct our attention to them without delay, yet we are bound to express our feelings of dissatisfaction with regard to the course proposed by your Advisers to be taken with reference to the supremely important question of land law reform, upon which the late Assembly was dissolved and the constituencies appealed to”—

being negatived without division.

Mr. Angus Cameron was, on 18th January, elected Chairman of Committees.

Mr. John McElhone having been returned for two constituencies, elected to sit for the Upper Hunter. To the seat for East Sydney thus rendered vacant, the Hon. H. Copeland was elected, and he took his seat on the 23rd January.

On the 9th January the Government appointed two gentlemen (Mr. Augustus Morris and Mr. George Ranken) to inquire into the working of the Land Law. In reference to this matter Mr. Heydon, on 23rd January, moved that the names of Mr. McElhone, Mr. Barbour, and Mr. Heydon should be added. This was negatived without division. On the 1st May Mr. Farnell laid the Report of the Inquiry into the state of the Land Laws on the table of the House.

A Consolidated Revenue Fund (temporary Supply) Bill passed through all its stages in both Houses, on the 18th and 24th January, and was assented to on the 30th.

A Bill for the Consolidation and Amendment of the Criminal Law was introduced by Mr. Dalley in the Legislative Council, on 24th January. Having passed through both Houses, it was assented to on the 26th April.

A "Bill to authorize the creation and issue of Inscribed Stock and to make certain provisions auxiliary thereto" was introduced on 24th January by Mr. Dibbs. The Legislative Assembly, having passed the Bill, on 31st January transmitted it to the Legislative Council; whence, on 28th February, it was returned with amendments. The Speaker said that the measure in question had the complexion of a Money Bill; therefore it seemed to him that the House, in the exercise of its privileges, would do well to take notice of those amendments. Mr. Stuart then moved that the Bill be laid aside; this was agreed to; and on 1st March a second Inscribed Stock Bill was introduced by the Colonial Treasurer. This passed through both Houses and was assented to on the 9th March.

In reference to the payment of fees for elementary education, Mr. Teece, on the 6th February, moved—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the payment of fees for elementary education in the Public Schools of the Colony should be discontinued forthwith."

The resolution, having been amended by the omission of the word "forthwith," passed by a majority of 46 to 26.

Mr. Dibbs made his Financial Statement on 7th February. He said that when the Treasurer of the late Administration

made his Budget Speech, on 1st November of the previous year, he had estimated a surplus revenue from all sources, after providing for all present and contingent liabilities, amounting to £1,827,695. That estimate had been exceeded; and he found that the actual accumulated surplus at the close of 1882 was £1,846,238. It would be seen that on the 1st January, 1883, there was a cash balance to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Account of £3,888,753, which would be increased by the re-credit of two items of £100,000 each from the Treasurer's Advance Account, showing a total of £4,088,753 at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the date mentioned. Against this large sum there were outstanding liabilities to the extent of £2,242,514. In this way was the available surplus balance shown, viz., £1,846,238—a balance clear, free, and above all claims and liabilities. The revenue from all sources available for the year 1883 was estimated at £6,819,200. Against this current income it was proposed to appropriate for the Public Service £6,482,564, leaving an estimated surplus on the current year's transactions of £336,636, which sum, added to the surplus with which they commenced the year, amounted to £2,182,874. This large sum would be available on the 31st December, 1883, but for special appropriations which it was proposed to make, amounting to £1,047,300. This would leave an estimated surplus at the close of 1883 of £1,135,574. It was estimated that the increase in Customs Revenue would be, in 1883, about £80,000; that stamps would yield an increase of £22,000; interest on land, £38,000; mining receipts, £1,000. From railways no less a sum in excess of the receipts of 1882 than £300,000 was anticipated; from Post and Telegraphs an increase of £48,000 was expected; from the Mint an increase of £1,500; from Pilotage an increase of £1,000; from Public School fees an increase of £4,000. Relative to the latter item, after the vote of the previous evening regarding the abolition of school fees, it might be thought that there ought not to be an increase, but he (Mr. Dibbs) hoped that there would be no further attempt to discuss the question or to take off those fees during the current session. He did not suppose that the intention of the House was that the Government should break through the estimates of income they had already prepared, and take off an item of revenue estimated at £55,000. From instalments of conditional purchases an increase of £20,000 was expected; from fees of office, £7,000. But against these increases the Government had to face—it

was true as a portion of their own land policy and as a consequence of their action in suspending sales of land by auction—a decrease of £547,000. They would have a decrease, in the same conditional manner, of income which would otherwise have been received on improved purchases to the extent of £80,000; under the head of selections after auction a decrease of £379,000 was expected; from deposits on conditional purchases a decrease of £21,000; and from balance on conditional purchases a decrease of £9,000. The continued prosperity of the Colony justified the reasonable hope that the considerable increase they had estimated would be realized; but, on the other hand, the decreases just named were of an enormous character, and such as no other Colony under the British Crown could attempt to submit to Parliament with any hope of securing its approval. It showed the buoyancy of the revenue in other respects when, even if the surplus left by the late Government were not available, they were able to give up such a large item without being forced to provide a substitute by taxation or otherwise. The soundness of the financial condition of the country enabled the Government to take a bold stand with regard to the land question, and to shut off for the time being that enormous source of revenue. In the surrender of that large portion of the land revenue which the Government deemed it an essential part of their policy to abandon, it would be necessary to bear in mind that this was not in any way a loss; it was simply a non-alienation of portions of the public estate which remained to be dealt with in another way; it was the first foreshadowing of that land policy which would soon have to be submitted for the purpose of dealing with the public lands to greater advantage, and under, it was to be hoped, a wiser and a juster system. The reform of the land system might involve some changes in the Colony's financial policy. Land reform and financial reform must therefore go hand in hand. It was almost certain that a Land Bill would be agreed to in the next Session; and in view of these probable changes the Government considered it undesirable to attempt any change of fiscal policy at that period of the year. A tightness existed in the Sydney money market, caused by over-speculation in land, which had put a fancy value upon property, and had increased the demand for money to an extent beyond the power of the Banks to supply. The proposal for the inscription of the stock of the Colony in London, which had already received the approval of the House, was pressed upon the

attention of the Government by European capitalists, by the Agent-General in England, and by the policy of their predecessors. It was confidently hoped that the effect of the measure would be to increase the convenience of investors in the stock of the Colony and thus to render it more valuable. It was the intention of the Government, shortly, to float a loan of some magnitude with the object of replacing the money advanced out of the Consolidated Revenue to meet Loan Votes passed by the House in previous Sessions. There were nearly three millions of money already under advance to the Loan Account. A large portion of that would have to be called back to the Colony by floating portions of the loans already authorized; it was hoped such a course would restore commercial confidence in a large measure. As considerable sums would be required to meet the cost of the great public works which it was the intention of the Government to push on with the utmost vigour, a further loan would be placed on the market at an early date. A telegram from the Agent-General, received that morning, showed that New South Wales 5 per cent. Debentures were quoted on the London Stock Exchange at as high a figure as £111. He anticipated that the 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock would take such a place in the market that in any future loan they might float—except when there was great tightness of money—New South Wales might borrow upon terms which no other Colony under the British Crown could command. The Government proposed to undertake the work of continuing the railway from Redfern to the Circular Quay with the least possible delay. They were also determined to push on the construction of a line of railway from the table-lands of New England to the sea-coast. The Government were fully alive to the necessity of pushing forward the tramway system; they would ask for a loan vote of £600,000 at least, for a further extension of tramways. The desirableness of connecting the grand trunk lines of the Colony with a cheap system of light railways was admitted on all sides; and surveys would be prepared, and plans for these laid upon the table, early in the succeeding Session. The labour available for railway works was, however, not in proportion to the new works it was desired to commence; but it was to be hoped that the superior attractions New South Wales offered to labour would be the means of soon restoring an equilibrium in this respect. The Government proposed asking for a vote of £150,000 for immigration. A great increase of population must have

taken place during the year, as, notwithstanding the operation of the Licensing Act of 1881, the quantity of spirits consumed showed an increase of 51,000 gallons, of still wines 8,000 gallons, of champagne 5,000 gallons, of bottled beer 220,000 gallons; there was also an increase in the consumption of malt by colonial brewers of 100,000 bushels. The people, in 1882, consumed 5,000 lbs. more of imported manufactured tobacco than they did in the year 1881; there was also an increase in the consumption of tea by 130,000 lbs., and of coffee by 11,000 lbs. The decrease in the importation of sugar was explained by the fact that the sugar-growing industry was prospering in the north. An increase of £6,000 had been received from pilotage; and in harbour and light dues there was an increase of £3,000. The railways of New South Wales—in spite of the fact that the tariff of charges was fixed at a lower rate than was adopted by any other Australian Colony—paid a higher rate on the capital invested than any other railways in the known world. This was attested to by a statement of the returns of all the railways in the world, which showed that, while the average income of 1881 on the amount of capital invested on all the lines of Great Britain was 4·29 per cent., and in the United States 4·60 per cent., in New South Wales it was 5·31 per cent. And although a great reduction had been made in the railway rates during 1882, the returns for that year showed an income of 5·17 per cent.; had it not been for the reduction in rates the receipts would have been 5·37 per cent. for the year. The Government had felt obliged to make increases in the salaries of some of the Civil Servants. When the remuneration of persons in the ordinary employments of the country was considered, this was no more than a bare act of justice. It was proposed to provide out of the surplus for works amounting to £1,047,300; among which were included—works of defence, £48,000; immigration, £150,000; charitable allowances, £32,500; purchase of lands to be set apart for public recreation, £100,000; special grants to Municipalities, £100,000. With regard to the question of the future endowment of Municipalities, the Government had given it anxious consideration; and they hoped this would be the last time Parliament would be directly applied to by the Municipalities for increased endowment, and (these special endowments ceasing) a measure would be passed which would in some degree do away with the centralization which had been the cause of a large expenditure. A grant

of £20,000 for additional buildings in connection with the Sydney University was amongst the items enumerated. He had put before the Committee and the country a full and exhaustive statement of the financial condition of New South Wales, and of the policy of the Government; and he had to express his gratification that the fullest confidence might be placed in that financial condition. When they considered the nature of the public debt—how it had arisen, what it represented, and what was the guarantee for its discharge which was offered to the public creditor, they could challenge comparison with any country for the value of the security which they offered to those from whom they borrowed. Unlike the national liabilities of older countries, which had been incurred to meet the expenses of long and devastating wars, the debt of the Colony was but the partial cost of vast and reproductive works, daily becoming of greater benefit to themselves, and of an increasing value to their creditors. When those who inquired into the sources of public prosperity examined the accounts of nations, they wisely discriminated between the debt which represented nothing but a sacrifice of blood and treasure, and those debts which had been incurred in developing the resources, increasing the public conveniences, and augmenting the value of the public securities. Happily for New South Wales its liabilities were all of this latter nature. In a single department of the public works they had an asset which would at any moment find a ready sale on the London market for a sum which would not only liquidate their entire debt to the uttermost farthing, but would leave a surplus of no less than £7,000,000 sterling. They stood before the world in a position of unequalled financial soundness and national prosperity. It was of the last importance that this great fact should be clearly understood. The public debt stood in round numbers at £18,000,000. Their railways alone had been valued at, and could now be placed upon the London market for, the sum of £25,000,000 sterling, without reckoning the value of the land on which they stood. Moreover, it was a fact that could not be too widely proclaimed, that, even at a tariff of railway charges lower than those in existence in any other of the Australian Colonies, and purposely reduced to the lowest point for the purpose of more effectually developing the resources of the country, the net railway income of the Colony to-day was more than ample to cover the whole amount of the annual charge for interest on its public liabilities. There was no

Colony in the group which could say this; and he questioned whether any part of the World could say the same thing justly. In addition to the security offered by the railways, a balance of about £12,000,000 was owing to the Government from the conditional purchasers of land, for the payment of which every new work undertaken was an additional guarantee. The prosperity of the Colony had surpassed all possible anticipations of even those who looked most favourably upon its great natural advantages. He had obtained from the Customs Department a Return to which he specially invited the attention of honorable members, and of the people of England. There were many who were old enough to know what the trade of London was fifty years ago; and they would be able by the comparison which he would make to form some possible idea of what the Colony of New South Wales was. No one could have imagined that in 1881 the port of Sydney should, in the tonnage of ships entering it—exclusive of the coasting service—have far surpassed the tonnage entering the port of London fifty years ago. And yet this was the fact; for against 4,482 vessels of a tonnage of 854,172 entering the port of London in 1833, there entered the port of Sydney in the year 1881 no less than 2,254 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,456,239 tons. And this for the port of Sydney alone, leaving the port of Newcastle with an amount of tonnage entering it almost as large as that of Sydney. He could say no more to establish the claims of New South Wales to the perfect confidence of the World in the extent of its resources, the soundness of its securities, and the greatness of its prosperity.

A resolution by Mr. A. G. Taylor, to the following effect—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the alienation of the Crown Lands of the Colony by conditional purchase should be discontinued pending the proposed reconstruction of the Land Laws,”—

was negatived on the 21st February by a majority of 63 to 4.

An Indemnity Bill was introduced on 31st January by Mr. Dibbs. The object thereof was to grant indemnification for certain expenditure incurred by the late Administration without the vote of Parliament. Having passed through both Houses, the Bill was assented to on the 9th March.

On the 20th March, Mr. Stuart announced that Mr. Copeland had resigned the office of Minister for Works.

A Rabbit Nuisance Prevention Bill, introduced on 25th January by Mr. Abbott, passed through Parliament; and was assented to on 17th April.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Holtermann, to the following effect—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the sum of £25,000 should be apportioned, out of the sum of £150,000 voted by this House for immigration generally, for the introduction into this Colony of German immigrants, to embark direct from Hamburg, under the approval and control of the Agent-General in London,”—

having been amended by the substitution of the figures “£15,000” for “£25,000,” was, on 10th April, negatived by a majority of 31 to 21.

On 9th March, Mr. Stuart introduced a Bill for the Amendment of the Licensing Act of 1881. This passed through both Houses, and was assented to on 2nd May. By it certain provisions of the previous Act in reference to the regulation of licensed public-houses were amended; and the *bonâ fide* traveller's distance, in the Sunday-selling clause, was increased from five to ten miles in the country, and from five to twenty miles in the County of Cumberland.

On 17th April, Sir Henry Parkes moved the adoption of the following address to Her Majesty the Queen:—

“May it please Your Majesty,—

“We, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, desire to approach Your Most Gracious Majesty with the assurance of our undiminished attachment to Your Majesty's Throne and Person.

“Claiming an equal interest with our fellow-subjects in other parts of the Empire in all the great measures of good government which have distinguished Your Majesty's beneficent reign, we have anxiously watched the course of Imperial legislation for improving the condition of Ireland; and we have been filled with astonishment and abhorrence at the organized systems of outrage and murder with which the wise and salutary labours of Your Majesty's Government have been continually met.

“In consequence of the visit to New South Wales of a Member of the House of Commons, whose object has been to excite feelings of disloyalty amongst us, and to raise money for still further promoting the organized efforts of disaffected persons in Ireland against Your Majesty's Government, we desire to approach Your Majesty, and for ourselves and on behalf of our constituents, to assure Your Majesty that the mass of the people of this Colony have no sympathy with, and strongly disapprove of, the disloyal agitations which have been set on foot in our midst by strangers, while at the same time we respectfully and dutifully express our unfeigned desire for the good government, contentment, and happiness of our fellow-subjects in Ireland.”

The Previous Question, moved by Mr. Stuart, was negatived by a majority of 48 to 25; and thereby the resolution was shelved.

The contract existing between the Government and the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. being about to expire, the Postmaster-General (Mr. Wright), on 26th April, moved the following resolutions in reference to its renewal :—

“(1.) That, subject to the Imperial Government agreeing to continue to convey the mails to San Francisco as heretofore, the contract between the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand with the Pacific Mail Company be extended for a period not exceeding two years from the expiry of the present contract in November next, at an annual subsidy not exceeding £50,000, of which the portion falling upon this Colony shall not exceed £18,750, and subject to the following conditions, viz. :—

“That it shall be optional for this Colony to withdraw from such extended contract at the end of twelve months, on giving three months previous notice, in the event of the Pacific Mail Company not having obtained from the United States Government, or from other sources, a contribution equal to one-third of the total annual subsidy for such extended contract, and in diminution of the subsidy.

“That the Service shall be performed with the acceleration upon the present contract time of at least twenty-four hours on each voyage to and from Sydney and San Francisco during the first year, and during the second year at least forty-eight hours, subject to the same terms, conditions, premiums, and penalties as heretofore; with this exception—that the Company be relieved from keeping a fourth steamer, but that such shall not absolve them from the penalties for any failure.

These resolutions having been agreed to in Committee, on division, by 41 to 3, were reported and passed without division. Similar resolutions were, on 30th April, passed by the Legislative Council.

On the 1st May, the following resolution was moved by Mr. McLaughlin :—

“That, in the opinion of this House, a free pass on the Government Railways should be issued to any child to travel to and from any School in the same manner as it is now issued to a child attending a Public School, and that such pass should not entitle the holder thereof to travel a greater distance than that between the residence of such child's parents or guardians and the nearest Public School.”

This was negatived by a majority of 34 to 29,—an amendment to include the words “and tramways” having been previously negatived by 34 to 28.

During the passing of the Estimates, in Committee, on 14th March, a proposal by Mr. Fletcher to reduce the immigration vote of £150,000 by one-half (£75,000) was negatived by a majority of 60 to 13. The Appropriation Bill was assented to on 2nd May.

A Public Works Loan Bill, founded on certain resolutions of Ways and Means, was introduced by Mr. Dibbs on 12th April. It was assented to on 2nd May.

Parliament was prorogued on 2nd May, by His Excellency the Governor. The Prorogation Speech congratulated Parliament upon the passing into law of a number of measures which would prove beneficial to the Colony. The Act to provide for the inscription of the Public Loan had been regarded with unqualified satisfaction, not only by the leading monetary authorities in England, but by all who were interested in the public securities of the Colony. The Speech then adverted to the passing of Acts for the amendment and consolidation of the Criminal Law—for increasing the salaries and retiring allowances of the Supreme and District Court Judges—and for the arrest of the widely-spreading injuries from the Rabbit pest. It was hoped that the Act amending the Licensing Act would have the effect of removing certain harsh and oppressive restrictions, without interference with the Principal Act. The maintenance of the existing line of Postal Communication by way of the United States had been extended by the Government of the Colony, in conjunction with that of New Zealand, under the altered conditions of a reduced subsidy and an accelerated speed, for a further period of two years, with the option on the part of the Colony of withdrawing from the contract, under certain circumstances, at the end of twelve months. Although, owing to the attractiveness of the country as a great field of colonization, the support from the public revenue of lines of ocean steamers had almost ceased to be necessary, it was not deemed desirable that the existing arrangement should be abruptly terminated. The Revenue continued in a satisfactory condition; and the belief was warranted that the Estimate of the Colonial Treasurer for 1883 would be more than realized. The Imperial Government had made Sydney the principal Naval Station in Australian seas. The construction of the various lines of Railway which had been sanctioned was progressing without any delay. The connection between New South Wales and Victoria, crossing the river Murray by a temporary bridge, was completed; while more than 200 miles of new railway contracts had been entered into for lines from Sydney towards Wollongong, Murrumburrah to Young, and Goulburn towards Cooma, and also for the lines from Glen Innes to Tenterfield, and Narrandera to Jerilderie. The

tenders for the first section of the Homebush to Waratah line, which was designed for the connection of the Northern with the Southern and Western Railway systems, would be received in a few days. The numerous public works in connection with the Water Supply for Sydney and Country Towns, and for tanks and wells in the interior, were being rapidly proceeded with; and, to meet the increasing necessities of dock accommodation in the port of Sydney, the work in connection with the new Graving Dock at Biloela Island had been commenced. There had been a falling off in the number of conditional purchases of land in 1883, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882—a diminution which might be readily accounted for by the anticipated change in the Land Laws. Notwithstanding the almost total suspension of the sale by auction of country land, and the stoppage of the selection of that class of land, under the provisions of the 25th section of the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880, there was a fair prospect of the realization of the estimated land revenue for the current year.

The following figures are taken from the Registrar-General's Returns, and give a statistical view of the progress of New South Wales during the earlier period of Lord Augustus Loftus's administration:—

Year.	Population.	Land under cultivation.	Imports.	Exports.
1879	734,282	635,641 acs.	£14,198,847	£13,086,819
1880	770,524	706,498 „	13,950,075	15,525,138
1881	781,265	645,068 „	17,409,326	16,049,503
1882	797,377	1,000,000 „	21,281,130	16,716,961

	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	General*.	Loan.	Ordinary.*	Loan.
1879	£7,406,557	£2,426,918	£8,008,394	£2,164,171
1880	7,872,408	828,394	7,570,056	2,496,992
1881	10,343,128	2,112,629	8,375,210	2,862,806
1882	10,431,825	500,000	9,257,019	2,832,530

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1879	860,038	2,914,210	29,043,392	256,026
1880	895,984	2,580,040	32,399,547	308,205
1881	846,931	2,180,896	33,062,854	213,916
1882	350,000	2,000,000	35,100,000	220,000

* Includes Trust Funds, Treasury Bills, &c.

CHAPTER XV.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

First Colonization: Captain Phillip, R.N., Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1788—**Lieutenant-Governors of Norfolk Island:** Lieutenant King, 1789; Mr. Ross, 1790; Major Foveaux, 1800; Lieutenant Brown, 1803; Captain Wilson, 1803—**Second Colonization:** Lieutenant-General R. Darling, Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1826—**Commandants of Norfolk Island:** Captain Wakefield; Lieutenant-Colonel Morissett, 1839; Major Anderson, 1839; Captain Maconochie, 1839; Major Childs, 1844—**Island annexed to Van Diemen's Land:** Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1844—**Commandant of Norfolk Island:** Mr. Price, 1846—**Norfolk Island erected into a separate Colony, with great seal, to be presided over by the Governor of New South Wales for the time-being:** Sir William Denison, Governor-General of New South Wales and Governor of Norfolk Island, 1856—**Head quarters of Melanesian Mission established at Norfolk Island:** Sir John Young, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and Governor of Norfolk Island, 1866. The Pitcairn Islanders.

NORFOLK ISLAND was discovered by Captain James Cook, during his second voyage in search of the Southern Continent. The "Resolution" was his vessel, and the "Adventure," commanded by Captain Tobias Furneaux, accompanied him. The expedition was initiated on 28th November, 1771, and started from Plymouth on 13th July, 1772. After various adventures and discoveries, Captain Cook, on 9th October, 1774, sighted an island of good height and five leagues in circuit, which he named Norfolk Isle, in honor of the Duke of Norfolk, the head of the noble family of Howard. The island is situated in about latitude $29^{\circ} 3' 45''$ S., and longitude $167^{\circ} 58' 6''$ E., and is about 600 miles distant from New Zealand and 900 from the Australian Mainland. It is about 1,100 miles from Sydney.

Cook found that the island abounded with many trees and plants common to New Zealand, and that the flax plant especially grew more luxuriantly there than in New Zealand. The magnificent pine trees of the island, which were considered likely to afford suitable timber for the masts of ships, also attracted Cook's attention, and he observed that the flax would make excellent cordage. Representations on these points were submitted to the British Government, who instructed Captain Phillip, the first Governor of New South Wales, to take an early opportunity of colonizing the island. Accordingly, on 14th February, 1788, a week after the formal

establishment of this Colony, the "Supply," under the command of Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, was dispatched from Sydney to form a settlement at Norfolk Island.

The new Colony consisted of twenty-four individuals, all told, fifteen of whom were convicts, namely, nine men and six women. The settlement was placed under the control of Lieutenant Philip Gidley King, of the "Stirling," as Superintendent and Commandant, and he was provided with a small staff of officers.

On 5th March, 1788, the party landed at a bay which Lieutenant King named Anson Bay; and the settlement was formally inaugurated at that place on the next day. Glowing accounts being received from the island, a larger party was sent there immediately afterwards.

It was not long before the title of Lieutenant-Governor was conferred upon Mr. King. On 24th March, 1790, he was relieved by Lieutenant-Governor Ross, and proceeded to England to give an account of the settlement to the British Ministry, returning by the "Gorgon" in December, 1791. Major Foveaux was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island on 29th June, 1800. Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth was appointed Surgeon on 6th July, 1802, and ordered to proceed to his post on 8th February, 1803. He was the father of the great Australian patriot, William Charles Wentworth, who was born on the island. Lieutenant James Bowen, of H.M.S. "Glatton," was appointed to take charge of the island as Deputy Lieutenant-Governor, during the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux, on 19th March, 1803, and on 29th September of the same year Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux arrived in Sydney, leaving Captain Wilson in command.

The prolific soil of Norfolk Island—or, as it came to be familiarly called, Norfolk—proved a great boon to the parent Colony at different critical periods in the early history of Australian colonization, the quantity of wheat produced in the island being always very great. Governor King entertained the highest possible estimate of the suitability of the island for the purposes of a penal settlement, on account of the advantages afforded by its great fertility and extraordinary beauty. But Governor Hunter, who ruled New South Wales between 1795 and 1800, never looked with a favourable eye upon Norfolk, for nothing could reconcile him to its small size, want of harbour accommodation, and remoteness from Sydney; and, moreover, he was captivated

with Flinders' brilliant description of Van Diemen's Land, which induced him to regard that island as better than Norfolk in every respect, and as a place peculiarly well adapted for the punitive and reformatory treatment of prisoners. Accordingly, on his return to England, at the end of the year 1800, he procured the abandonment of Norfolk. The island had attained considerable prosperity before 1793, not only as a grain-producer but on account of the profitable use made of its valuable timber. In that year the population was 1,008, and the produce 2,000 bushels of wheat and 50 tons of potatoes. It may be mentioned that the "Norfolk," in which Flinders and Bass circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land in October, 1798, was built of Norfolk pine.

Although the abandonment of Norfolk was decided upon in 1800, it was 1803 before the order to evacuate the island was received in this Colony, and even then, owing to the partiality which was entertained for the settlement, as already mentioned, by its founder, Governor King, who would probably have abandoned New South Wales itself in preference to giving up Norfolk, if he could have done so, the order was not promptly executed.

Moreover, the inhabitants of the island, who numbered about 1,000, were extremely averse to leaving their homes, and five years were occupied in completely removing them.

Most of the settlers, who were emancipists, owned freeholds of from 33 to 40 acres, in exchange for which they had freeholds allotted to them in Van Diemen's Land or New South Wales, and they were removed at the public expense. On the whole they were dealt with liberally. The place where most of them located themselves in Tasmania they called New Norfolk and Norfolk Plains, in commemoration of their late much loved home.

It was 1805 before Captain King had completely carried out the Royal instructions for the abandonment of the island, which were so repugnant to him. The least reflection will show that he was right in disapproving of the order; for while it might not have been wise or profitable to plant a settlement on the island in the first instance, looking to the circumstances of the more important Colony of New South Wales at the time, still it could not have been judicious, after incurring the expense and going to the trouble of founding the Colony, erecting many substantial public buildings and some hundreds of comfortable private residences, and covering the island with luxuriant and profitable crops and beautiful

gardens, to abandon it to utter ruin, and to tear its occupants away from their homes. If this had not been done, Norfolk Island would long ago have become a populous and prosperous little Colony. The despatch ordering the entire evacuation of the island, addressed by William Windham, Esq., Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Governor Bligh, was dated December, 1806; but it was some time in 1807 before the last person left the island.

From 1806 to 1826 the island presented an appearance of great desolation, being deserted as it was by its proper inhabitants, and used chiefly as a place of call for war-vessels and whalers. In the latter year, however, Captain Turton, with fifty soldiers and about as many prisoners, was dispatched to Norfolk Island; and on 15th August, 1826, the island was constituted a place for the reception of offenders convicted in New South Wales while under sentence of transportation, and it was soon populated once more. Many daring and bloody adventures are recorded of its new inhabitants. In 1827 the convicts seized a brig belonging to a Mr. Harwood, whilst on the trip from Sydney to Norfolk; and in the same year a serious outbreak occurred on the island, and about 50 prisoners escaped to Phillip Island, 7 miles distant, where they were defeated with some loss of life.

The Parliament of New South Wales passed only two Acts dealing specially with the affairs of Norfolk Island, viz.:—

1. The Act 5 Will. IV. No. 23 (10 June, 1835), which was passed in pursuance of the Imperial Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 65, entitled “An Act for the more effectual Administration of Justice at Norfolk Island,” and under which Act a Court was constituted, consisting of one Judge and five Commissioned Officers of the Navy or Army, with the necessary administrative staff, whose function it should be to try all cases arising on Norfolk Island, at Phillip Island which is adjacent thereto, or on the passage to either of these places.

2. The Act 2 Vic. No. 1 (26 June, 1838), “Transports’ Sentence Remission Act,” which was passed to authorize the Governor to make order for removal of convicts from Norfolk Island or from Moreton Bay to the located parts of New South Wales, there to be kept to hard labour in irons on the roads or public works of the Colony.

Captain Wakefield, the Commandant of Norfolk, resigned on 29th June, 1839, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Morissett, late Superintendent of Police, Sydney. As an

evidence of the prosperous condition of the settlement in 1839, a large sale by auction of the produce of the island took place at the Commissariat Stores, Sydney, on the 18th September of that year. On 8th October, 1839, a notification was issued to the effect that all convicts arriving in New South Wales from the United Kingdom should be transferred to Norfolk Island in due course, and not be assigned as servants during any part of their term. Major Anderson, of the 50th Regiment, was the next Commandant, and he was succeeded on 4th November, 1839, by Captain Alexander Maconochie, who took charge of the island, under the title of Superintendent. This gentleman, who arrived at Norfolk on 17th March, 1840, was selected by the Home Government to try the effects of a system of mild prison discipline, entitled the "humane system," which he had been advocating in the newspapers of England. This system proved a complete failure, and Captain Maconochie was soon glad to be relieved from office.

A sale by auction, on account of the Commissariat, of the following articles, received from Norfolk Island, took place at Sydney on 27th April, 1841:—38 bales of wool, 3 casks of arrowroot.

The Third Earl of Limerick, Viscount Limerick, Baron Glentworth (Ireland), Baron Foxford (United Kingdom), by which last title he holds his seat in the House of Lords, was born at Norfolk Island in 1842.

Norfolk Island played an important part in the Australasian group as a penal settlement, and its history as such is considerably mixed up with the history of Tasmania. The latter Colony was first converted into a prison in 1803, and for ten years was merely a receptacle for prisoners from Great Britain and New South Wales. Transportation to New South Wales ceased in 1841.

In 1842 the prisoners piratically seized the Government supply vessel "Governor Phillip," but were defeated with the loss of several lives on both sides, and four of them were subsequently executed for participating in the affair.

Governor Sir George Gipps visited Norfolk on a tour of inspection, under instructions from the Secretary of State, on 28th February, 1843.

Major Joseph Childs arrived from England to replace Captain Maconochie on 8th February, 1844.

During the administration of Major Childs, the prisoners on the island became very troublesome and incorrigible. On one occasion a great number of them broke into open

mutiny and, before they had finished, murdered five persons. Thirteen of the mutineers were executed for the offence, after being tried by a Judge sent from Hobart Town and a Jury of the military officers of the island. This was the second and last occasion on which so imposing a form of trial was adopted at Norfolk Island.

On 2nd April, 1844, Norfolk was declared to be no longer a dependency of New South Wales.

This change was made in pursuance of the Imperial Act passed for the purpose (6 and 7 Vic. c. 35), and was promulgated by Letters Patent, dated 24th October, 1843. Under these Letters Patent, which took effect on 29th September, 1844, the island was severed from the Government of New South Wales and the Diocese of Australia, and annexed to the Government and Colony of Van Diemen's Land and to the Diocese of Tasmania.

A Court of Petty Sessions was established at Norfolk on 22nd January, 1844, and Mr. Barrow, of Hobart Town, was the first Police Magistrate. Some years afterwards this gentleman was drowned in Victoria.

The last Commandant of Norfolk was Mr. Price, who was appointed to the office by Sir W. T. Denison, then Governor of Van Diemen's Land, in 1846. This Mr. Price was afterwards murdered at Pentridge Stockade, Victoria, of which establishment he had become Superintendent.

After the cessation of transportation to New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land became the only Colony of the group to which criminals were sent from Great Britain. This continued till 1853, when, in deference to strong and repeated remonstrances from these Colonies, the transportation system finally ceased to be applied to the Australasian group. Norfolk Island, when no longer used for prison purposes, became once more almost deserted.

Very much of the official history of the island during the period 1850-53 is given in the chapter on Lord Howe Island.

The name of Van Diemen's Land was changed to Tasmania, on address of the Legislative Council of that Colony, in 1854.

At this period the British people began to take a great interest in the condition of the Pitcairn islanders, and it was considered advisable to remove them to Norfolk Island. These Pitcairners were chiefly the descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. "Bounty," and were an English-speaking and religious community. Their history is very peculiar and interesting.

The "Bounty," Captain William Bligh (afterwards Governor of New South Wales, 1806-1808), quitted Otaheite for the West Indies, with plants of the bread-fruit tree, on 7th April, 1789. A mutiny arose on board, and the captain and eighteen of his crew were put into an open boat, with a small stock of provisions, near one of the Friendly Islands, on 28th April, 1789. They succeeded in reaching Timor, a distance of 3,500 miles. Fourteen of the mutineers were captured at Otaheite—two had previously been murdered there; four were drowned in chains, being shipwrecked on the voyage home; and in September, 1792, the remaining ten were tried, and three of them executed. John Adams and eight of the others had previously removed with the "Bounty" from Otaheite to Pitcairn's Island, bringing with them some male and female Otaheitans. The men murdered each other one by one till only Adams was left. Twenty years afterwards Adams, and the descendants of himself and the rest, were discovered living there. The "Bounty" was burnt on 23rd January, 1790. Adams died on 5th March, 1829, aged 65, the patriarch of the highly religious and interesting community; and Susannah Christian, an Otaheite woman, who was the last survivor of the "Bounty," died in 1850.

The convict establishment was withdrawn from Norfolk Island on 7th May, 1855; and the descendants of the mutineers of the "Bounty" were removed thither from Pitcairn's Island in May, 1856.

The Missionary enterprise* of Dr. G. A. Selwyn, the first Episcopal Bishop of New Zealand, was destined to have even a greater influence upon the future of Norfolk Island than the removal to it of the Pitcairn islanders. This good bishop, not content with cultivating the spiritual field entrusted to him on the mainland, extended his labours to the Melanesian Islands, navigating his own vessel, the "Southern Cross," when making his visitations. He established his missionary head quarters at Kohimarama, near Auckland, New Zealand; to this school natives were brought from many islands, educated, and returned to their own countries to become themselves centres of religion and education. In 1855 Bishop Selwyn received a valuable coadjutor in island missionary work, namely, the Rev. John Coleridge Patteson. This enterprising man wrought well amongst the Solomon and other islands, and in 1860 was

* *Vide* "Life of Bishop Patteson (12th Edition)," from which such of the following details as relate to missionary history are taken.

consecrated Bishop of Melanesia. Bishop Selwyn obtained the division of his diocese in 1857, and was appointed Bishop of Lichfield in England in 1867.

When the Rev. Mr. Patteson first visited Norfolk Island, which was on the 27th May, 1856, he found that the whole convict establishment had been removed, and that only some dozen servants had been left to receive the future inhabitants, the Pitcairn community, consisting of about 150 adults and forty-eight children. The latter had just arrived and established themselves on the island. There were still only eight surnames amongst them, five of the original "Bounty" stock, and three new comers. Their houses were substantial buildings, covered with creepers, honeysuckles, and roses, and surrounded with large gardens. These had already been appropriated by lot to the different families. Supplies had also been given them for a specified period, together with some seeds and implements of husbandry. The Secretary of State, consulting for their comfort and welfare, had issued instructions that they should be interfered with as little as possible, and that their existing social system should be maintained. A Magistrate and a Chaplain were at once appointed for their service. The habits of the Pitcairners when they landed at Norfolk Island may be thus described: The men occupied themselves in whaling and herding their cattle, and working in their gardens and plantations; the women were chiefly occupied in attending to their dairies and in sewing; reading was a favourite occupation with all; both sexes were very industrious and religious; they usually rose at dawn. Juveniles, both boys and girls, became experts at swimming at a very early age. With the aid of a surf-board, a canoe-shaped piece of board upon which to sit or rest, they were able to ride over the highest billows and were quite at home sporting on the waves of the ocean. The contingent of missionaries from the Pitcairn stock was large. In an attack which was made on Bishop Patteson by the islanders of Santa Cruz in 1864, two of them lost their lives. Near this same place, Commodore Goodenough and Bishop Patteson himself were afterwards destined to lose their lives.

By proclamation of Sir William Denison, as Governor-General of New South Wales, dated 31st October, 1856, reciting an Imperial Order in Council, dated 24th June, 1856 (*Gazette* No. 166), issued in pursuance of the Act 18 and 19 Vic. c. 56 (part of the new Constitution of this Colony), it was declared amongst other things that Norfolk Island should from the

date of the proclamation be separated from Van Diemen's Land (then called Tasmania), and be created a distinct and separate settlement, to be ruled by a Governor exercising plenary powers; and that, until further ordered, the new Colony should be under the jurisdiction of the Governor for the time being of New South Wales; and that it should have a great seal of its own; and that for the better management of the island the Governor should have power to exercise the following functions particularly in respect of it, viz., to make all appointments of whatever kind—to make laws, subject to Imperial Orders and Regulations—and to make grants of land; and that all existing laws, ordinances, and regulations, civil and ecclesiastical, applicable to the island, should continue in force, subject to any alterations that might be rendered necessary by changes of government.

Governor Denison visited Norfolk in his capacity of Governor of the island in 1857, leaving Sydney, in H.M.S. "Iris" on the 17th of September, and returning on the 27th of October. While on the island he framed a political constitution for its government. This constitution he entitled "Laws and Regulations for Norfolk Island." The document is dated "Norfolk Island, 14th October, 1857," and was published as a supplement to the *Government Gazette* (No. 160), on the 30th October, 1857. It is a singular production in some respects. The following are its principal features:—It repeals all existing laws, ordinances, and regulations, and places the island during the absence of the Governor in charge of an Executive Government, consisting of a Chief Magistrate and two Assistants or Councillors, to be elected annually. The Chief Magistrate must reside on the island, be possessed of a landed estate therein, and be at least twenty-eight years of age; the Councillors must also reside on the island, and be at least twenty-five years of age. Six months' residence, being twenty years of age, and ability to read and write, are the electoral qualifications. The Chaplain is to preside at elections and open the proceedings with prayer; he has a casting vote, and is ineligible for office. Election confers the powers of the Magistracy pending formal appointment, and the Chaplain administers the oath of office. Changes of the Constitution are to be ratified at a public meeting within fourteen days, and not to be valid until confirmed by the Governor. In serious matters a Jury of seven elders is to be constituted, and the Jury and witnesses are to be paid. The elders must be at least twenty-

five years of age, and be selected by lot, the tickets being drawn by the Chief Magistrate. The Governor only can remit fines. Education is compulsory, under a penalty of 6d. per diem for default, and the Chaplain's certificate is alone accepted as an excuse. An educational poll-tax of 10s. per annum, which is paid without deduction to the schoolmaster, is exacted for each child, and the schoolmaster is subservient to the Chaplain. Spirituous and fermented liquors are only to be used medicinally, and to be issued by the Chaplain, and the issues are to be noted in a register. Should any forbidden beverage be landed on the island, the vessel containing it is to be broken, and the liquor run to waste. Parents and guardians are to pay fines in the case of juveniles under fifteen years of age. There are in all thirty-nine articles in the code.

Governor Denison once more visited Norfolk Island, starting from Sydney in H.M.S. "Cordelia," on 16th June, and returning on 8th July, 1859.

In spite of the encouragements offered to the Pitcairners at Norfolk Island, a large batch of them returned to their old home in 1859.

On the 12th of October, 1860, Governor Denison, by notification in the *Gazette* (No. 188), made several verbal alterations in the constitution of Norfolk Island—(1st), qualifying his power to repeal the laws, &c., as they existed before the independence of the island; (2nd), withdrawing from adjudication by the "Courts of Justice in Sydney," and taking over for *final* decision by the Governor, all cases affecting life or limb, or being of an otherwise serious character; (3rd), declaring that all cases which may not be determined at Norfolk Island are to be dealt with till other provision is made in accordance with the laws "now in force in New South Wales, so far as the same may be applicable"; and that persons committing such offences are to be tried at Norfolk Island by a Court and Jury constituted as the Governor shall appoint, and with such forms and procedure as he shall establish.

In the same *Gazette* appears another notification from Governor Denison, promulgating laws for regulating the transfer of and dealings in land in Norfolk Island. Under these laws an officer, designated "The Registrar," is to be appointed, and all transactions in land (except leases for less than twelve months) are to be entered in books entitled "Land Registers," to be kept by the Registrar at the island.

Transactions in land are to be effected by the Registrar filling up the prescribed form in duplicate, filing and numbering one copy, and giving the counterpart to the person beneficially interested. Without this formality no such instrument is legal. A description and plan must be embodied in the documents. Forms of indorsement, rules of succession in case of intestacy, powers of sale by the Registrar, the keeping of indexes by him, and other matters affecting real estate are also dealt with. The Registrar is to furnish copies of any of the records upon payment of the fee of 2s. for each copy, and to give information concerning all documents issued from his office, dealing with the estate of any person specified, on requisition and payment of the fee of 1s. The last Article (No. 15) prescribes, that "it shall not be lawful for any inhabitant of Norfolk Island to sell or alienate in any way the land of which he may have become possessed, to a person or persons who have not received permission from the Governor to reside in the said island."

Lieut.-Colonel Kempt visited Norfolk Island while he was Administrator of the Government of this Colony, in the beginning of 1861.

The great bulk of the Pitcairners who had not left Norfolk Island and returned to their old home in 1859 went back to Pitcairn's Island in 1864.

In October, 1865, Bishop Patteson thought of realizing an idea that had been long under consideration, namely, to move the head quarters of the Mission closer to the islands. New Zealand lay altogether to windward, and the voyage back had always to be made against the prevalent S.E. trade-wind. It had, therefore, been proposed to accept an offer of a small island, Curtis Island, lying off the coast of Australia, to give it a year's trial, and, if it proved satisfactory, to transfer the Mission to that place.

This plan, however, was soon superseded by a far more satisfactory one, an offer having been officially made to allow the Mission to be located at Norfolk Island. Accordingly, on his way back to New Zealand, Bishop Patteson visited Norfolk Island, and chose a suitable site for the Mission buildings. On 28th May, 1866, some fifty scholars were withdrawn from Kohimarama College and embarked for Norfolk Island. On Easter Tuesday the last of the Kohimarama establishment removed from Auckland to the island.

The estate made over to the Bishop is about 1,000 acres in extent, forming nearly one-ninth of the whole island, and is

situated exactly on the opposite side to that occupied by the Pitcairners. It faces north, and slopes gently down to a low cliff and a rocky shore. The price paid for the property was £2,000, the purchase money being appropriated by Sir John Young, the Governor of New South Wales and of Norfolk Island, to the formation of a revenue for the general purposes of the island.

The land—a low table flat, broken by gentle gullies—was sprinkled, after a beautiful park-like fashion, with Norfolk Island pines and white oak; while the gullies and the flanks of Mount Pitt (the chief hill of the island, and 1,000 feet high) were full of a thick growth of wild lemon, scrub tree-ferns, wild cotton, and wild tobacco.

The Mission-buildings were situated on a slight ridge, half-a-mile from the sea.

The island, which is about 5 miles long and 3 across, is traversed with three main roads—made, of course, in former years, by convict labour; smaller roads also branch off to the various outlying farms and hamlets. The scenery is much like that of a large and well-wooded English park. The long native grass, which proved famous pasturage for cattle, was very abundant; whilst a great variety of fruits, the orange, lemon, banana, guava, melon, and peach, were to be had for the picking.

In February, 1868, typhoid fever broke out amongst the Pitcairners, and extended thence to the Mission establishment. Mr. Nobbs, physician and pastor, had as many as seventy cases to attend to at once, and though nearly seventy years of age, abandoned himself night and day to the work.

The Mission-house at Norfolk is conducted as an ecclesiastical and secular college, as many as forty pupils at a time being brought to it by the Mission-vessel, the “Southern Cross.” These are gathered from the hundreds of islands scattered over the Pacific, and returned to their respective homes as missionaries or otherwise after being educated and trained.

Under Bishop Patteson the work of evangelizing and educating progressed with great rapidity and success; but it was checked by the catastrophe of 16th September, 1871, in which the good bishop, the Reverend Joseph Atkin, and their native *confrère* Stephen Taroaniara, met with their death at the hands of the treacherous inhabitants of Nupaka Island, a small place adjacent to Santa Cruz, where Fisher Young and Edwin Nobbs had received their death wounds seven years before.

The noble work of the martyred Bishop Patteson has been taken up with ardour by his succéssor, Bishop Selwyn, the son of the first Bishop of New Zealand, who was the early patron and friend of Bishop Patteson—a circumstance which is not only peculiar but seems to augur success for the Mission.

Lord Belmore, Governor of this Colony, visited Norfolk Island in H.M.S. "Virago," in October, 1870.

The *Gazette* of 28th June, 1878, contains the copy of a report by Captain R. R. Armstrong, R.N., relating to the formation of a harbour for small craft at Norfolk Island. The work inspected by him consisted of a passage then being opened by Messrs. Quintales and party into Emily Bay, at the north-west end of the island. The passage was intended to be at least 6 feet deep at low-water, with a width of 65 feet, the rise and fall spring tides being 6 feet. The harbour or lagoon possesses a sandy bottom, and is completely sheltered from all winds save S.W., in which direction, however, it is barriered by a double reef. Vessels of from 150 to 200 tons could probably be navigated through the passage and harbour when completed.

In 1879 the number of inhabitants at Pitcairn was 90, consisting of 41 males and 49 females; and Elizabeth George, age 88, a daughter of one of the nine mutineers, was still living there.

In an address delivered at Sydney in June, 1883, Bishop Selwyn said that there were missionary stations established at sixteen islands under his jurisdiction; that the staff consisted of himself as bishop, seven English clergymen, and one layman, seven native clergy and between 70 and 80 teachers; that the school at Norfolk Island averaged about 150 boys and 40 girls; and that there were 36 schools and stations in the islands altogether. Norfolk Island is the centre of all this religious effort, and the Rev. Mr. Palmer, who has been twenty years at the work, is the bishop's chief assistant. The "Southern Cross" is still the Mission-ship. The influence exercised by H.M. war-ships in their frequent visits to the islands, and the protection afforded by the High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific, who has been exercising his functions since June, 1878, somewhat facilitate peaceable intercourse with the natives.

Whaling, an industry which had almost ceased to exist in the waters of the Pacific, is beginning to revive again, and the whaling ships usually call at Norfolk. The Norfolk

Island Horticultural Society recently held a show, which indicates that the inhabitants of this charming miniature colony have the progressive characteristics of other British communities, and only require time to achieve a respectable position in the world.

THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.

THE principal incidents relating to the transfer of the Pitcairn community to Norfolk Island should perhaps be briefly referred to here :—

In 1831 the Pitcairn community had to fly for a season to Tahiti, in order to escape an impending famine. The British Government helped them to do so. Several of the party died while they were away. Ever afterwards a vague apprehension of the recurrence of a like misfortune haunted the Pitcairners. Consequently, when in 1853 unpromising seasons and a large population seemed to them to threaten danger, they addressed a petition to Rear-Admiral Moresby, of H.M.S. "Portland," begging that they might be removed to Norfolk Island or some other suitable place. A despatch from the Secretary of State to Governor Denison, dated 15th December, 1852, mentions Norfolk Island as a fit place for them to be sent to, and asks for a report on the subject. Accordingly, the British Consul at Raiatea, Society Islands, was directed to visit Pitcairn and Norfolk; and, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated 3rd April, 1853, that gentleman recommended that the prayer of the Pitcairners should be granted. The Pitcairn Fund Committee were advised of the petition being granted, by communications from the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, dated 14th December, 1853, and 6th April, 1854, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island was at the same time instructed not to allow any other class of persons to occupy the island.

The Bishop of New Zealand, who was in England at the same time, proposed to remove the head quarters and college of the Melanesian Mission from New Zealand to Norfolk Island; and he represented that the buildings which could be spared for the purpose were of a capacity equal to that of all the colleges in the University of Cambridge. The application was referred to the Pitcairn Fund Committee, who concurred in it, on condition that the Pitcairners should be permitted to remain isolated and to retain their own polity, and that no other settlers should be allowed to intrude upon them, at Norfolk Island. This was communicated to the Government in July, 1854. The Pitcairners renewed their representations to the Captain of H.M.S. "Juno," who visited them in 1855, particularly urging that after removal they might be left by themselves, and free to manage their own affairs. The balance of the fund raised by the Pitcairn Fund Committee (£400) was expended by Governor Denison for the benefit of the community after their removal to Norfolk Island. It may be observed here that the laws of Pitcairn Island were very simple, and that Governor Denison followed them in letter and spirit as far as was practicable when drafting his code for Norfolk Island. In May, 1855, Captain Denham, of H.M.S. "Herald," visited Norfolk Island, to wind up the affairs of the prison Colony. While there he improved Bradley's Chart, and also surveyed the island, and supplied some valuable papers on its capabilities, &c. On 6th August, 1855, Governor Denison dispatched H.M.S. "Juno," Captain Fremantle, to communicate the offer of the British Government to the Pitcairners. The vessel arrived at Pitcairn Island on the 12th, and the proposal was adopted in public meeting, 153 voting for it and 34 against it. On 9th April, 1856, the "Dido," Captain Morshead, called and arranged the date of departure; and on 2nd May, 1856, the "Morayshire," 850 tons, left Pitcairn with all the inhabitants and their goods and chattels, and arrived at Norfolk on 8th June, 1856. The operations at both ends were supervised by officers of H.M.S. Navy, and a large quantity of supplies were put ashore to start the new Colony. The Pitcairn family at that time numbered 40 men, 47 women, 54 boys, 52 girls, total 193. Governor Denison visited Norfolk Island in H.M.S. "Iris," on 23rd September, 1857, and immediately assembled the inhabitants, read his Commission and Instructions, and caused these documents to be copied into the book containing the laws of the Colony. He then proceeded to New Zealand, and appointed Messrs. Graham & Co., of Auckland, Commercial Agents for the Colony—returned on 8th October—met the adult inhabitants, and addressed them on the advantages and obligations of their improved condition, promising, amongst other things, to plant amongst them a few tradesmen of callings that were indispensable for their convenience and progress; and this promise he redeemed soon afterwards. Each family had assigned to it a house and grounds, 50 acres of land, tools and implements, furniture, and in fact everything that was necessary to equip an industrial Colony. It has been already mentioned that most of the Pitcairners went back in batches to their old home—Pitcairn Island.

CHAPTER XVI.

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Discovery of the Island: Captain Phillip, R.N., Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1788—First Settlement: Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1833—The Island becomes a contemplated penal settlement: Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1850—Official visit of Water Police Magistrate: Earl Belmore, Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1869—Resident Magistrate; official visit of the Hon. J. Bowie Wilson: Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1879—Visiting Magistrate: Lord Loftus, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and its Dependencies, 1883.

WHEN the British Government were engaged upon the project of dispatching the First Fleet to Australia, they adopted a suggestion which had been made by Captain Cook, that as soon as possible after founding the Colony at Botany Bay a settlement should be formed at Norfolk Island. Accordingly, a week after the inauguration of Government at Port Jackson, Governor Phillip, acting under his instructions, dispatched H.M.S. "Supply" on this mission. The "Supply" was placed under the charge of Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, and the party for Norfolk Island consisted of Lieutenant Philip Gidley King, a small staff, and some servants. Lieutenant King had come out with Captain Phillip as Second Lieutenant of the "Sirius."

The "Supply" left Sydney on 14th February, 1788, and on the 17th fell in with a beautiful island, which Lieutenant Ball called Lord Howe Island. The "Supply" visited Howe Island again on her return, and arrived in Sydney on 19th March, bringing a glowing account of the place. It was also visited by other vessels of the First Fleet in the following May.

As long as frequent intercourse subsisted between Sydney and Norfolk Island, Howe Island, which is situated about midway between the two places, was often visited, and it was from a very early period the resort of whaling ships and trading vessels.

The first occupants arrived at Howe Island in 1833 or 1834, and consisted of three men, accompanied by Maori women and two Maori boys from New Zealand, who were taken to the island by the whaling barque "Caroline."

The late Mr. Richard Dawson, iron-founder, of Sydney, in conjunction with a Captain Poole, a military officer, bought out the first settlers for the sum of £300—Ashdown, one of the number, however, getting an extra £50 for his improvements. Poole sold half his interest to the late Dr. Foulis. The inhabitants then left the island, and were replaced by others, who were sent there by the firm or left ashore by passing whalers. Captain Poole had a difficulty with one of his men, whom he imprisoned in a cask and brought to Sydney. Poole escaped the legal consequences of this act, but had afterwards to buy the man off by paying him some £50.

As far back as January, 1835, the Government began to direct their attention to Lord Howe Island, and sent a surveyor to report upon it, with what object does not appear. The gentleman entrusted with this duty was Mr. H. J. White, junr., an assistant surveyor. His report to Sir Thomas L. Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, is dated 7th January, 1835.

Mr. White's report, which is accompanied with a diagram of the island, being very short and not at all encouraging, probably decided the Government not to make any use of the island at that time.

Lord Howe Island is specifically mentioned in the Constitution Acts, and in various proclamations and Governors' Instructions, as a dependency of New South Wales—the reason of its being thus distinguished from other islands that are dependencies of the Colony being, that it lies east of the 154th degree of latitude, which is the limit of the jurisdiction of the Governor of this Colony in that direction. Its exact position is 31° 30' S. latitude, and 159° 5' E. longitude, 400 miles E.N.E. from Port Jackson, and 300 miles E. from Port Macquarie, the nearest point on the Australian continent.

The island is 7 statute miles in length, by $\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in width, and contains, independent of its mountain slopes, 2,500 acres of land capable of culture.

Dawson and party abandoned the Howe Island enterprise in 1846 or 1847, partly because they did not succeed in making it pay, and partly because Captain Poole had failed to obtain the tenure of the island that he applied for from the Government. The inhabitants were thenceforth left to their own resources.

About the year 1850 the island began to engage the attention of Government once more. This was one of the results of the anti-transportation movement. To understand how it became affected by this movement it is necessary to explain the circumstances of Tasmania. That island had become a penal settlement in 1803, and was used till 1813 as a place for the reception of British and New South Wales convicts. It remained a dependency of New South Wales till General Darling proclaimed its separation, on 3rd December, 1825. Transportation to New South Wales ceased in 1841, but Tasmania (to which had been annexed Norfolk Island) continued to receive convicts from Great Britain till 1853, being the only Colony of the group that did so.

An effort to revive transportation to the Australian Colonies was encountered by an agitation carried on with intense ardour in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the years 1849, '50, and '51, under the auspices at first of powerful associations in the different Colonies, and afterwards of one united organization started in Tasmania, which was established in New South Wales on the 1st January, 1851, under the title of the Australasian League. The efforts of the League were not only successful in putting a final stop to the deportation of British criminals to Australasian shores, but, in the popular enthusiasm that prevailed, a new Constitution was demanded and granted, conceding self-government to the free Colonies. This occurred in 1851.

The Act under which Tasmania obtained its complete independence was not however passed till 1st November, 1854; it was assented to in 1855, and brought into force in 1856.

The difficulty of finding a place sufficiently isolated for the detention of convicts, when they were no longer admitted to the mainland, naturally directed attention to Norfolk Island and to Lord Howe Island. The latter island had acquired a small population by that time.

On 22nd July, 1851, Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe, of Victoria, recommended the Colonial Secretary of this Colony to bring under the notice of his Government the desirability of establishing a place beyond the seas for the detention of criminals of the worst class transported from New South Wales and Victoria, and suggested that "Kent's Group," off the coast of Tasmania, should be used for the purpose.

On 1st September, 1851, Dr. Foulis furnished the Government, apparently at their request, with a full description of Lord Howe Island and its resources, being a narrative of his experience during a residence there of three years. To this report is appended a map or diagram of the island and the islets in its vicinity, showing the improvements thereon.

Dr. Foulis speaks very highly of the island and its capabilities; mentions that there are about sixteen persons resident on it, and adds that from sixty to eighty whalers call there during the year for wood, water, and provisions.

In reply to a request made by the Colonial Secretary, the Convict Classification Board, on 2nd February, 1852, supplied a return of the average number of convicts more than twice convicted who were serving sentences in this Colony in 1849, 1850, and 1851, viz., 178, 173, and 175 respectively.

The Government of this Colony having had under consideration the communications last mentioned, considered it advisable to establish a penal settlement at Lord Howe Island, or some other suitable place, for the common use of this Colony and Victoria; but at a meeting of the Executive Council, held on 17th February, 1852, it having been ascertained that the number of persons who would have to be dealt with would be very small in comparison with the cost of the establishment to be maintained, the idea was abandoned, and it was recommended that this Colony should enter into an arrangement, if possible, with Tasmania, for the maintenance and supervision of the worst criminals at Norfolk Island at a price to be fixed.

The Colonial Secretary of this Colony accordingly addressed the Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land on the subject, on 20th March, 1852, requesting him to bring the correspondence under the notice of Sir William Denison, who was then Governor of Tasmania.

A reply was received from the Comptroller-General of Van Diemen's Land on the 25th May, 1852, intimating that Governor Denison was just then maturing a plan for reducing the number of convicts at Norfolk Island; and that this would probably militate against the adoption of the suggestion, but that it would nevertheless be submitted to the Home Government.

The subject again came before the Executive Council of this Colony on 5th July, 1852; and it was resolved that if the Imperial Government, after perusing the papers, should be averse to sanctioning the use of Norfolk Island for the

purpose suggested, they might be asked to authorize the use of Lord Howe Island or some other suitable place instead of it.

The Duke of Newcastle, replying to this application, on 19th January, 1853, says, that in consequence of the injury which prison discipline was suffering from the remote and isolated position of Norfolk Island, and in deference to the opinions of the most experienced officers in the Convict Service against establishing prisons in situations removed from frequent opportunities of inspection and guidance, it had been decided to break up the penal establishment at Norfolk; and that it was in contemplation to permit the island to be occupied by the descendants of the mutineers of the "Bounty" living on Pitcairn's Island. The Council were asked to consider again, in this view of the situation, their proposal to occupy Lord Howe Island as a penal settlement.

Thereupon the Colonial Secretary, on 30th July, 1853, addressed Captain Denham, of H.M.S. "Herald," who had been recently surveying Lord Howe Island, and was then in port, requesting him to supply a plan of the island and to report with reference to its suitability for a Colonial Penal Settlement.

Captain Denham, on 10th August, 1853, replied to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing his remarks on the island, which were furnished at the request of Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, the Governor-General of the Australian Colonies; also his remarks on the natural history and capabilities of Lord Howe Island. These lengthy documents give a most favourable account of the island, supplying many minute and interesting details with reference to it, and strongly recommending its utilization as a penal settlement. They are to be found in Parliamentary Papers, Session 1853, vol. 2, p. 715.

Having these various papers before them, the Executive Council, on 24th October, 1853, decided that the documents should be laid before Parliament, with a recommendation that a Select Committee be appointed to report upon the expediency of forming at Howe Island a penal settlement for the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The matter does not, however, seem to have been carried before Parliament in accordance with this suggestion, nor does anything of importance affecting Lord Howe Island seem to have occurred for several years afterwards.

In 1868 some of the Pitcairn Islanders and their friends from Norfolk Island visited Sydney in the schooner "Pacific," and unfortunately contracted the disease of measles, which

made its appearance amongst them when they were returning home, and obliged them to call in at Howe Island, where they remained aboard their own ship till they recovered; but the disease broke out on the island after their departure, leaving an unpleasant reminiscence of the visit.

In 1869 a murder was committed on the island, and reported to the Governor, Earl Belmore, and the Government of the day dispatched the late Mr. P. L. Cloete, Water Police Magistrate, Sydney, to hold an official investigation into the circumstances. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to send with Mr. Cloete a staff of observation to report upon the capabilities and progress of the island. The party, who were conveyed by the Government steamer "Thetis," consisted of Mr. Cloete, W.P.M., Mr. E. S. Hill, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Carron, his assistant (of the Botanic Gardens), Mr. Masters, Collector for the Museum, Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald (now Deputy Surveyor-General), Tombone, an aboriginal, and a police crew to man a whaleboat. They started on 26th May, and returned on 7th June, 1869. The narrative of their visit is given in a pamphlet published at the Government Printing Office. The contents of this pamphlet are highly interesting. The same matter also forms the subject of Parliamentary paper 57 of 1870, vol. 2, p. 635. In this document Mr. Cloete supplies particulars of the trial, from which it appears that a young man, aged 32 years, named John Leonard, an American citizen, brutally assaulted an old man, aged 70, named Lloyd, and that Lloyd used a knife in self-defence and killed Leonard. The verdict was accordingly one of justifiable homicide. In addition to this report, Mr. Cloete gives a brief account of the island and its inhabitants; Mr. Moore reports on the vegetation; Mr. E. S. Hill gives a general description of the proceedings and adventures of the party; Mr. Fitzgerald supplies a narrative of the attempt made by the party to ascend Mount Gower, which is about 2,800 feet high, the summit of Mount Lidgbird, which is still higher, being inaccessible. Mr. Hill also comments at length upon the geology, natural history, and other characteristics of the island, and supplies a statistical register of the inhabitants.

Mr. Cloete says that the report of Mr. Surveyor White, made in 1835, is accurate, except in alleging that fresh water is scarce; it is on the contrary most abundant and excellent in quality. The islands in the neighbourhood are small. The principal ones are the Admiralty or Roach Islands, Blackburn Isle, and Mutton-bird Isle, opposite which latter

the best watering is obtainable from a considerable stream. Mr. Cloete found thirty-five people living on the island. They were following agricultural pursuits, the soil producing luxuriantly. The natural vegetation is very beautiful and diversified, the cabbage palm and magnificent banyans being especially plentiful. The quantity of produce was, however, inconsiderable, owing to the indisposition of the inhabitants to earn more than would suffice for their bare subsistence. An occasional export of onions to Sydney by one of their own ketches, and a little barter with passing vessels, was all the trade they cared to cultivate. Domestic animals were plentiful, as also were fish and game.

Mr. Moore remarks that Howe Island is said to contain 3,220 acres, of which it is calculated more than 2,000 are capable of cultivation; and adds—"of volcanic origin, the soil generally is of a rich character, that in the lower or flatter parts extremely so, being of a dark unctuous loamy nature, largely impregnated with humus, overlying a deep bed of yellow clay." The botanical features of the island are dealt with exhaustively in Mr. Moore's report.

The pamphlet concludes by recommending that the island be utilized for a penal settlement. It says:—"Lord Howe Island, from its position, climate, and capabilities, would be most suitable for a penal settlement; not particularly adapted for the management of desperate criminals, who might find means, however dangerous, to escape occasionally, but for that class where alienation from their homes, and isolation from their friends, would be a far greater punishment than other degradations which have now occasionally to be resorted to." Some strong arguments are adduced in favour of the proposal, chiefly its economy, statistics being given to illustrate its probable cost relatively to existing penal establishments in this Colony.

The *Government Gazette* of 14th October, 1878, contained a notification approving of the exemption from the operation of timber licenses, issued under the Crown Lands Regulations of this Colony, of all timber growing upon Crown Lands within Lord Howe Island.

Capt. Richard R. Armstrong, R.N., was appointed Forest Ranger and Registrar of Births, &c., for Lord Howe Island, on 1st September, 1878, Resident Magistrate on 1st August, 1879, Postmaster on 1st June, 1881. In his magisterial capacity he was also coroner for the island. His remunera-

tion for the combined offices was over £300 per annum, and he held "a lease of 100 acres of land, at an annual rental of 5s., for the purpose of working fibre on the usual terms."

Capt. Armstrong was designated indiscriminately "Commissioner and Magistrate, or "Resident Magistrate and Administrator" of Lord Howe Island.

Certain charges of maladministration having been preferred against him by a few of the inhabitants, the Government appointed a Commissioner—the late Hon. J. Bowie Wilson—to inquire into and report upon the charges made.

For the purpose of carrying out this investigation, Mr. Wilson was conveyed to the island in the "Thetis," on 4th April, 1882. He was accompanied by a party of observation, consisting of himself; H. Wilkinson, Esq., Department of Mines; W. J. Conder, Esq., Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey; J. Duff, Esq., Botanic Gardens; and A. Morton, Esq., Australian Museum. Mr. John Sharkey, of the Government Printing Office, who was likewise one of the party, took nineteen photographs of the island scenery. Mr. Wilson and his party furnished valuable reports on the present state and future prospects of the island.

Captain Armstrong was removed on Mr. Wilson's report; but R. H. Levien, Esq., Member for Tamworth, obtained the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the case on 16th February, 1883, and brought up a report vindicating Captain Armstrong, on 25th April, 1883. Before the Committee had finished its labours Mr. Wilson died. The following Parliamentary papers were placed before the Committee:—Correspondence respecting removal of Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island, laid upon the Table of the Assembly on 4th October, 1882; Report of the Visiting Magistrate, Lord Howe Island, laid upon the Table of the Assembly on 17th January, 1883; and Petition of Inhabitants in favour of reinstatement of Captain Armstrong, presented to Assembly on 7th February, 1883. On 30th May, 1883, a petition was laid upon the Table of the Council, against the reinstatement of Captain Armstrong, purporting to be signed by "the whole of the adult population of Lord Howe Island" (twenty individuals, male and female).

The Government property was left in charge of Messrs. Stevens and Robbins, who were appointed Special Constables and Forest Rangers by Mr. Wilson, when Captain Armstrong was leaving the island.

Henry T. Wilkinson, Esq., of the Department of Mines, was appointed Visiting Magistrate of the island, and proceeded thither on his first visitation, in accordance with instructions, on 20th November, 1882. His report gives an account of the visit to the island of the ketch "Adah," and the surreptitious carrying away by her of about 30 tons of stone, which was erroneously supposed to be tin ore, in spite of the remonstrances of the Special Constables. Mr. Wilkinson remarks that the whole of the island is at present a reserve for an Australian Sanatorium, for which purpose it is pre-eminently suited, but he recommends that some of the low-lying lands should be leased in blocks of from 10 to 20 acres to the present inhabitants, in order to encourage them to acquire habits of industry by giving them fixity of tenure. Coffee of a superior quality, arrowroot, tobacco, maize, and other semi-tropical plants grow with the greatest luxuriance on these lands. The cultivation of the fisheries is also recommended. There is a 1-acre block dedicated for school purposes, on which a suitable building was some time ago erected by the Government. With the necessary supervision on the part of the authorities and the industrious help of the inhabitants, the island is capable of being rendered a little paradise.

APPENDIX A.

LEASING OF DEPOSITS OF GUANO.

THE leasing, &c., of islands or places containing deposits of guano or other fertilizing substances, situated in that part of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans within the geographical limits defined below, is one of the functions of the Governor of New South Wales for the time being. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, for the same purpose, extends west of the one hundred and fiftieth meridian of western longitude, and includes the area lying beyond the aforesaid limits, and not falling within the jurisdiction of any Colonial Government. The following is the authority of the Governor of New South Wales to lease, &c., deposits of guano :—

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor the
Earl of Belmore.

(Separate.)

My Lord,

Downing-street,

25 June, 1868.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch (separate), addressed to Sir John Young, on the 7th of September, 1863, enclosing a Commission, under the Great Seal, authorizing him, as Governor of New South Wales, within certain geographical limits, to make leases and other dispositions of islands and places containing guano and other fertilizing substances, which might from time to time become the possession of the Crown, and might not be within the jurisdiction of any Colonial Government,—I have to transmit to you herewith a similar instrument, addressed to and conferring like powers on the Governor of New South Wales for the time being.

I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith

To Our trusty and well-beloved Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of New South Wales.

GREETING :

Whereas it may happen that guano and other fertilizing substances may, from time to time, be discovered on islands and other places belonging to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, being within the limits hereinafter described, but within the jurisdiction of any Colonial Government : And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the disposal and use of such islands : Now know you, that We have thought fit to authorize, and do hereby authorize and empower you, Our Governor, or Officer Administering Government, of Our said Colony of New South Wales, by any instrument, under your or his hand and seal, to make leases and other dispositions, for a term or terms of years of any such islands as aforesaid, or of any part or parts thereof, and to issue licenses, authorizing the person or persons designated therein to take guano or other fertilizing substances from the said islands, and to insert therein such conditions and stipulations as may seem to you advisable : Provided that, in the execution of the powers hereby conferred on you, you shall conform to such instructions as you may from time to time receive from Us, under Our Sign Manual and Sign Manual, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State : And we do further declare that the aforesaid powers shall be exercisable by you with respect to all such islands as aforesaid situate in that part of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans which is bounded as follows, that is to say :—On the north by the tenth parallel of south latitude ; on the east by the one hundred and seventieth meridian of west longitude ; on the south by the antarctic circle ; and on the west by the seventy-fifth meridian of east longitude.

In witness whereof, We have caused these Our letters to be made patent.

Witness Ourselves, at Westminster, the tenth day of June, in the thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,

(L.S.)

C. ROMILLY.

for the Year 1882.

Sheep 51.	No. of Pigs in 1881.	Estimated Population on 31 Dec., 1881.	Public Debt on 31 Dec., 1881.	Rate of Indebtedness per head of Population.
			£	£ s. d.
04,854	213,916	781,265	16,924,019	21 13 2½
3 285	241,936	882,232	22,426,502	25 8 4½
7 856	120,718	286,324	11,196,800	39 2 1½
6 883	56,438	226,968	13,245,150	58 7 1½
6 479	49,660	118,923	2,003,000	16 16 10½
0 912	22,530	30,013	511,000	17 0 6
5 269	705,198	2,325 725	66,306,471	28 10 2½
6 085	200,083	500,910	§§29,659,111	59 4 2½
1 354	905,281	2,826,635	95,965,582	33 19 0
Sheep 52.	No. of Pigs in 1882.	Estimated Population on 31 Dec., 1882.	Public Debt on 31 Dec., 1882.	Rate of Indebtedness per head of Population.
31,000	220,000	817,468	18,703,319	22 17 7

Financial year ended 30th June, 1891, 860,067.

11
188

APPENDIX C

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS.

I.--NEW SOUTH WALES.

1872 and 1881.

	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Physical Facts—				
Area..... square miles	316,320	316,320	.....
Mean temperature in capital city.....	62·6	62·7	.....
Vital Statistics—				
Population (Census 1871 and 1881 respectively)	503,981	751,468	247,487	
Males	275,551	411,149	135,598	
Females	228,430	340,319	111,889	
Proportion of females to 100 males	82·89	82·77	.....
Population of capital city and suburbs	134,747	224,211	89,464	
Population of five towns, next-largest to capital.....	28,246	35,820	7,574	
Number of inhabited houses	93,690	135,826	41,636	
Persons to the square mile.....	1·84	2·36	.....
Australians (persons born in any of the Australasian Colonies)	308,673	511,910	143,681	
Natives of Great Britain, Ireland, and other British Possessions	174,167	208,512	34,345	
Foreign Countries	17,770	28,516	10,746	
Aborigines	983	1,613	660	
Chinese	7,220	10,205	2,985	
Marriages	3,925	6,284	2,359	
Do to every 1,000 mean population	7·44	8·23	.....
Births	20,250	28,993	8,743	
Do to every 1,000 mean population	38·87	37·29	.....
Deaths	7,463	11,536	4,063	
Do to every 1,000 mean population	14·15	15·12	.....
Infantile mortality under five years	42·91	42·88	.....
Natural increase.....	12,762	17,255	4,493	
Immigration	24,107	47,723	23,616	
Emigration	16,881	24,825	7,944	
Political and Municipal—				
Electors on Roll for Legislative Assembly	151,798	188,500	36,702	
Electors who voted at last election for Legislative Assembly ..	59,904	90,553	30,649	
Legislative Council—No. of electors on Roll.....	Non-elective.			
Do do who voted at last election ...	Do			
Municipalities, &c.—local revenue (excluding Sydney)..... £	79,894	267,197	187,303	
Do total value of rateable property (do).... £	12,885,920	28,368,957	15,483,037	
Do No. of electors (do) .....	.....	53,506	.....
Religious and Educational Statistics—				
Church accommodation—No. of individual sittings	158,557	223,967	65,410	
Do average attendance	179,345	221,031	41,686	
Episcopalians	229,243	342,359	113,116	
Wesleyans	36,275	57,049	20,774	
Presbyterians	49,122	72,545	23,423	
Independents	9,253	14,328	5,075	
Baptists	4,151	7,307	3,156	
Total Protestants	339,392	516,512	177,120	
Roman Catholics	145,982	207,020	61,038	
Hebrews	2,395	3,266	871	
Sunday Schools	64,856	101,092	36,236	
Orphan and Industrial, &c.	1,599	1,592	23	
Schools—Day	106,691	197,412	90,721	
University—No. of students attending lectures	39	81	42	
Do	14	80	66	
Schools State-aided	90,405	176,983	86,577	
Do not State-aided	16,236	18,317	2,081	
Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, &c.....	71	82	11	
Education—read and write	296,741	507,067	210,326	

NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.

	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Crime—				
Crime—persons taken into custody	No. 18,928	Not given.	.....
Do do committed for trial	do 1,078	1,696	558	
Do do convicted	do 648	1,006	423	
Do summary convictions before Magistrates	do 12,562	Not given.	.....
Agricultural—				
Land in cultivation	acres 454,684	645,068	190,484	
Agricultural holdings	No. 31,342	39,354	8,012	
Do area enclosed but not in cultivation	acres 5,134,889	21,998,485	16,864,006	
Do holdings—area unenclosed	do 4,199,703	5,048,656	848,953	
Do extent of holdings	do 9,788,728	27,692,208½	17,903,480½	
Wheat—land under cultivation	do 177,551	221,887	44,336	
Do average produce per acre	bushels 16	15·35	.....
Maize—land under	acres 116,745	117,478	733	
Do average produce per acre	bushels 34	42	.....
Barley—land under	acres 3,727	6,426	2,699	
Do average produce per acre	bushels 19	21·04	.....
Oats—land under	acres 13,586	16,347	2,761	
Do average produce per acre	bushels 20	21·81	.....
Potatoes—land under	acres 15,123	15,944	821	
Do average produce	tons per acre 3	2½	.....
Rye	acres 1,280	289	.....	371
Tobacco	acres 440	1,625	1,185	
Do produce	cwt. 2,751	18,311	15,560	
Grapes—table use	tons 573	1,102	529	
Oranges	No. of doz. Not given.	5,164,134	.....
Sugar-cane—land under	acres 5,471	12,168	6,697	
Mineral Statistics—				
Gold mined	ozs. 425,180	149,627	.....	275,563
Do total value to 1881	£	34,348,857	.....
Copper mined	tons 1,452	5,494	4,042	
Do total value to 1881	£	3,218,558	.....
Tin mined	tons 896	8,200	7,304	
Do total value to 1881	£	4,339,577	.....
Coal mined	tons 1,012,426	1,775,224	762,798	
Do total value to 1881	£	12,255,308	.....
Kerosene shale mined	tons 11,040	27,894	16,854	
Do total value to 1881	£	581,047	.....
Silver mined	tons 49,545	57,254	7,709	
Do total value to 1881	£	178,406	.....
Iron mined	tons Nil.	6,560	6,560	
Do total value to 1881	£	117,357	.....
Antimony ore mined	tons 13 cwt.	539	538	
Do total value to 1881	£	29,176	.....
Lead mined	tons Nil.	52	52	
Do total value to 1881	£	5,025	.....
Minerals—total value mined, 1862-71 and 1872-81	£ 16,638,574	23,258,422	6,619,848	
Do do to end of 1881	£	57,077,508	.....
Live Stock—				
Live Stock	No. 20,359,020	35,804,597	15,409,577	
Sheep	do 17,560,048	33,062,854	15,502,806	
Cattle	do 2,287,660	2,180,896	.....	106,764
Horses	do 328,408	346,931	18,523	
Pigs	do 218,904	213,916	.....	4,988
Land Statistics—				
Land granted and sold to 31 December, 1882	acres Not given.	35,478,341	.....
Do unalienated at end of year 1882	do Do	160,404,809	.....
Do sold otherwise than conditionally	do 166,834	1,328,906	1,162,072	
Do conditional purchases during the year	do 749,586	2,329,202	1,579,616	
Pastoral runs	square miles 242,976	226,083	.....	16,893
Manufactures—				
Manufactories—Works, &c.	No. 7,769	15,834	7,565	
Do hands employed	do Not known.	29,849	.....
Mills for grinding and dressing grain	do 188	159	.....	29
Brickyards and potteries	do 216	446	230	
Colonial sugar manufactured	cwt. 84,207	159,048	124,841	
Colonial tobacco do	do 8,580	17,629	9,049	
Colonial wine	gallons 451,450	513,688	62,238	
Woollens manufactured	yards 201,260	208,000	6,740	

NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.

	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Shipping—				
Shipping inwards	774,490	1,456,290	681,799	
Do do	2,011	2,254	243	
Do outwards	2,091	2,108	17	
Do do	818,560	1,390,261	571,711	
Vessels registered	No. 86	74	12	
Do	tonnage 10,121	13,018	2,897	
Vessels built	No. 25	31	6	
Do	tonnage 1,909	1,807	102	492
Foreign Trade—				
Imports	£ 9,208,496	17,400,326	8,191,830	
Exports	£ 10,447,049	16,049,603	5,602,554	
Imports and exports—total value ..	£ 19,655,545	33,458,929	13,803,384	
Imports per head of mean population ..	£ 17 9 0	£ 22 17 3	£ 5 8 3	
Exports do	£ 19 16 11	£ 21 1 6	£ 1 5 7	
Imports, decennial periods 1862-71 and 1872-81 ..	£ 84,833,363	133,070,409	48,237,046	
Exports do	£ 74,148,876	129,609,204	55,460,328	
Imports from Great Britain	£ 3,723,457	8,998,839	5,275,381	
Exports to Great Britain	£ 4,926,723	7,661,114	2,734,391	
Imports from British Colonies	£ 4,652,853	6,633,107	1,980,254	
Do from Foreign States	£ 1,789,381	1,789,381	0	
Export of produce and manufactures of the Colony ..	£ 6	12,896,498	12,896,492	
Exports to British Colonies	£ 8	7,199,544	7,199,536	
Do to Foreign States	£ 13	1,298,845	1,298,832	
Live stock exported	£ 0	775,314	775,314	43,598
Wool exported—Produce of Colony	£ 3	139,601,506	139,601,503	
Do do	£ 0	7,149,787	7,149,787	
Tallow exported do	£ 6	267,177	267,177	
Hides and leather exported do	£ 1	330,844	330,844	
Preserved and salted meat exported ..	£ 6	211,564	211,564	
Timber exported	£ 7	23,816	23,816	12,561
Economical—				
Average wages—Artisans	per diem 7s. to 11s.	9s. to 12s.		
Do Stockmen	per annum £30 to £40	£40 to £75		
Do Farm labourers	do £32 to £35	£30 to £45		
Do General servants (female)	do £25	£26 to £45		
Average price of bread	4lb. loaf 6d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.		
Do beef	per lb. 1½d. to 3d.	1½d. to 5d.		
Do mutton	do do	do		
Do potatoes	per cwt. 5s.	3/6 to 4/6		
Do butter	per lb. 1s.	6d. to 1s. 3d.		
Do coal	per ton 20s. to 25s.			
Mortgages on land	£ 611,867	5,238,449	4,626,582	
Do discharges	£ 392,698	92,677	300,021	
Preferable liens on wool, mortgages on live stock ..	£ 1,453,465	5,527,925	4,074,460	
Discharges of mortgages on live stock	£ 1,245,319	2,781,122	1,535,803	
Liens on growing crops	£ 11,798	42,256	30,458	
Coin and bullion in Banks	£ 2,853,047	2,996,541	143,494	
Pastoral rents	£ 202,500	236,003	33,503	
Mining rents	£ 185,993	20,283	165,710	
Friendly Societies—Members	No. Not known	24,899		
Do Branches	do 284			
Government Revenue and Expenditure—				
Revenue	£ 2,801,671	6,714,327	3,912,656	
Do per head	£ 5 6 2	9 16 4	4 10 2	
Expenditure	£ 2,257,954	5,243,799	2,985,845	
Do per head	£ 4 6 7	7 14 5	2 8 10	
Customs revenue	£ 974,857	1,424,165	449,308	
Taxation—Proportion of revenue raised by ..	£ 1,169,425	1,770,848	601,423	
Taxation per head	£ 2 4 4	2 6 6	0 2 2	
Land sales amount actually received during the year, inclusive of conditional purchases and interest ..	£ 432,373	2,483,338	2,050,965	
Government expenditure on Public Works	£ 475,814	503,500	27,686	
Immigration expenditure	£ 8,005	28,888	20,883	
Charitable Institutions—total expenditure ..	£ 113,786	198,299	84,513	
Public Debt, 31st December	£ 10,773,230	16,924,019	6,150,789	
Do indebtedness per head of population ..	£ 19 19 7½	21 18 2½	1 13 7½	
Do No. of years' revenue debt is equal to ..	3½	2½		

NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.

	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Post Offices—				
Post Offices	No. 622	973	351	
Do receipts	£ 96,477	205,446	108,969	
Do letters posted	No. 8,654,000	26,355,600	17,701,600	
Do newspapers posted.....	do 4,841,200	16,527,909	11,686,700	
Do packets posted	do 170,500	851,300	680,800	
Money orders issued and paid.....	do 167,330	416,427	249,097	
Do do	value £ 760,053	1,447,003	686,945	
Electric Telegraphs—miles of wire	No. 6,114	14,278	8,164	
Do Stations	No. 92	318	226	
Do Telegrams	No. 336,065	1,607,206	1,271,141	
Do in course of construction.....	miles	392½	.....
Do cost of construction to end of year....	£ 212,255	492,211	279,956	
Railways—				
Railways open	miles 396	1,041	645	
Do train miles travelled.....	do	4,886,623	.....
Do receipts	£ 424,989	1,444,225	1,019,236	
Do passengers	No. 1,028,824	6,907,312	5,878,988	
Do goods carried	tons 825,860	1,996,446	1,171,086	
Do in course of construction.....	miles	573	.....
Do Total amount expended on, to end of 1881	£	13,301,597	.....
Tramways open.....	miles	12	12	
Banks—				
Banks of Issue—paid up capital	£ 7,670,796	10,080,672	2,359,876	
Do deposits	£ 7,043,886	20,308,017	13,264,131	
Do assets	£ 11,592,076	27,870,483	16,278,407	
Do liabilities	£ 8,016,832	22,394,316	14,377,484	
Savings' Banks—No. of depositors	No. 23,152	72,384	44,232	
Do deposits	£ 1,133,081	2,698,703	1,560,622	

II.—TASMANIA.

1871 and 1880.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Physical Facts—				
Area .....square miles	26,215	26,215	.....
Mean temperature and capital city.....	54.41	55.41	1.00	
Vital Statistics—				
Population (Census 1870 and 1881 respectively) No.	99,328	115,705	16,377	
Males do	52,853	61,162	8,309	
Females do	46,475	54,543	8,068	
Proportion of females to 100 males do	84.73	89.18	4.45	
Proportion of males in 100 persons do	53.21	52.86	.....	65
Proportion of females in 100 persons do	47.79	47.14	.....	35
Population of capital city do	19,092	21,118	2,026	
Population of five towns next largest to capital do	Not known	17,950	.....
Number of inhabited houses do	18,048	21,858	3,810	
Persons to the square mile..... do	3,789	4,415	626	
Australians (persons born in any of Australasian Colonies)				
Census of 1871 and 1881 respectively do	60,912	83,978	23,066	
Foreigners naturalized..... do	Not known	8	.....
Aborigines do	1	.....	.....
Chinese (Census of 1870 and 1881)..... do	13	844	831	
Marriages do	598	840	242	
Do to every 1,000 mean population of year.. do	5.90	7.39	1.49	
Births do	3,053	3,739	686	
Do to every 1,000 mean population of year do	30.15	32.90	2.75	
Deaths do	1,363	1,832	469	
Do to every 1,000 mean population of year do	13.46	16.17	2.71	
Infantile mortality under 1 year.....No. to 100 births do	8.52	11.33	2.71	
Natural increase—births over deaths do	1,698	1,907	209	
Immigration—seaward.. do	4,648	10,411	5,763	
Chinese emigration do	Not known.			
Emigration—seaward do	5,326	10,025	4,699	
Immigrants at public expense—partly from United King- dom do	9	52	43	
Do. own expense, from all countries..... do	4,639	10,359	5,720	
Political and Municipal—				
Electors on roll for House of Assembly do	18,801	15,545	1,744	
Electors who voted at last election for House of Assembly, per- centage of total number on roll do	No record.	48.62*	.....
Legislative Council—No. of electors on roll do	2,684	3,263	579	
Do do who voted at last election, per- centage of total No. on roll do	.....	41.10†	.....
Municipalities, &c.—local revenue £	51,944	94,180	42,236	
Do total value of ratable property £	521,298	572,112	50,814	
Do No. of electors do	.....	Not known.		
Religious and Educational Statistics—				
Church accommodation..... No. of individual sittings } Do average attendance..... do }	Not known.			
Episcopallians (Church of England) Census No.	53,047			
Wesleyans do	7,187			
Presbyterians do	9,064			
Independents do	3,931			
Baptists do	981			
Other Protestants do	Not known.			
Roman Catholics..... do	22,091			
Sunday Schools No. of scholars	10,011	12,859	2,848	
Orphan Schools (Census 1870 and 1881 respectively) do	382	None.	.....
Industrial Schools do do do do	40	49	9	
Schools—Day do do do do	11,524	16,784	5,260	
University .....No. of students attending lectures	None.			
Schools—Day (State-aided)—Census 1870 and 1881.....No. of scholars	6,514	10,008	3,494	
Do. (Not State-aided) Census 1870 and 1881 .. do	5,014	6,776	1,762	
University .....No. of students matriculated	No ne.			
Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, &c. do	Not known.			
Education—read and write .....No. of persons	55,939	74,837	18,898	

* At last general election (1877) twenty-two out of thirty-two seats were contested. In these twenty-two elector-
ates, 7,557 out of 10,265 voters voted.
† Since 1875, when the information was first recorded, there were contested elections in eight out of sixteen
electorates. At these 1,341 electors out of 1,937, or 69.23 per cent., voted.

TASMANIA—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Crime—				
Crime—Persons taken into custody ..	Not known.	4,018	.....
Do do committed for trial	137	129	.....	8
Do do convicted	74	73	.....	1
Do do summary convictions before Magistrates ..	4,297	5,298	1,101	
Agricultural—				
Land in cultivation*	340,451	373,299	32,848	
Do per head of population	3·344	3·236	.....	0·068
Agricultural holdings	Not known.			
Do area enclosed but not in cultivation				
Agricultural holdings—Area unenclosed				
Wheat—land under cultivation	63,332	50,022	.....	13,310
Do average produce	13·39	14·99	1·60	
Do —per inhabitant	8·33	6·40	.....	1·73
Maize—land under	Not known, unless in small quantities.			
Do average produce				
Barley—land under	4,275	8,297	4,022	
Do average produce	17·97	20·39	2·32	
Do do per inhabitant	0·764	1,489	0·725	
Oats—land under	29,631	19,853	.....	9,778
Do average produce	20·03	22·13	2·10	
Do per inhabitant	5·83	3·86	.....	1·97
Potatoes—land under	8,154	10,421	2,267	
Do average produce	6,211	6,996	785	
Do do per inhabitant	499	644	145	
Rye	121	101	80	
Do	6·25	11·25	5·00	
Do, per inhabitant .....	.....	0·01	.....
Hay	31,578	31,615	37	
Do produce	30,891	35,883	4,992	
Tobacco	69	6	.....	63
Do	1,064½	21	.....	1,043½
Hops	662½	568	.....	94½
Do produce	785,977	644,273	.....	141,704
Jam—exported	693	1,528	835	
Gardens and orchards	5,977	6,459	742	
Green fruit—apples	142,756	155,237	12,481	
Do pears	20,801	22,086	1,285	
Grapes—table use	Not grown.			
Oranges				
Sugar-cane—land under				
Mineral Statistics—				
Gold mined†	6,005	52,596	46,590	
Do —total quantity to 1880 .....	.....	183,634½	.....
Copper—mined	None.			
Do.—total quantity to 1880				
Tin ore—mined	556	5,844½	5,288½	
Do —total quantity to 1880 (tin ore) .....	.....	23,852½	.....
Coal—mined	9,527	12,219	2,692	
Do —total quantity 1866 to 1880‡ .....	.....	146,170	.....
Kerosene shale—mined	None.			
Do. —total quantity to 1880				
Silver—mined	None.			
Do —total quantity to 1880				
Iron ore—mined	None.	14,350	.....
Do —total quantity to 1877				
Antimony—mined	None.			
Do —total quantity to 1880				
Lead—mined	None.			
Do —total quantity to 1880				
Live Stock—				
Live stock	1,523,345	1,984,094	460,749	
Do per head of population	14·97	17·46	2·49	
Sheep	1,349,775	1,783,611	433,836	
Do per head of population	13·28	15·70	2·44	
Cattle	101,459	127,187	25,728	
Do per head of population	0·996	1·130	0·134	
Horses	22,679	25,267	2,588	
Do per head of population	0·222	0·222	.....
Pigs	49,432	48,029	.....	1,403
Do per head of population	0·485	0·423	.....	0·062

* Including land in permanent cultivation, under bare fallow, &c.
† Return not complete.
‡ A large quantity is obtained of which no account can be taken.
§ As far as can be obtained.
|| The quantity mined previous to the year 1866 is not known.

TASMANIA—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Statistics—				
Land—granted and sold to December 31st	acres	3,837,185	4,232,870	395,685
Do unalienated at end of December	do	12,940,815	12,545,180	395,685
Do sold by auction	do	12,821	3,567	9,254
Do conditional purchase	do	None.		
Pastoral runs.....	square miles	2,181	3,997	1,816
Manufactures—				
Manufactories—works, &c.	No	3,101	3,839	238
Do hands employed	do	Not known.		
Mills for grinding and dressing grain	do	72	62	10
Brickyards and potteries	do	27	56	29
Colonial sugar—manufactured.....	cwt.	} None.	Only small quantities.	
Colonial tobacco do	do			
Colonial wine do	gallons			
Shipping—				
Shipping—inwards	tons	107,271	206,217	97,946
Do do	vessels	635	654	19
Do outwards	do	108,889	208,086	99,197
Do do	tons	648	655	7
Vessels—registered	No.	187	203	16
Do do	tonnage	17,567	17,741	174
Do built	No.	14	4	10
Do do	tonnage	943	69	874
Foreign Trade—				
Imports	£	778,087	1,369,223	591,136
Exports	£	740,638	1,611,931	771,293
Imports and exports—total value	£	1,518,725	2,881,154	1,362,429
Do per head of mean population.....		7 13 8	12 1 0½	4 7 4½
Exports do		7 6 3½	13 6 1½	5 19 10½
Imports—decennial period, 1871-80.....	totals		11,539,347	
Exports do do	do		11,232,839	
Imports from Great Britain*	United Kingdom	272,797	288,495	15,698
Exports to Great Britain*.....	do	337,508	701,097	364,189
Do to New South Wales.....		86,110	293,161	207,042
Imports from do		34,545	121,802	87,257
Export of produce or manufacture of the Colony		780,946	1,481,380	750,384
Breadstuffs—wheat, flour, bread, and biscuit..	exported value	67,952	15,628	52,324
Do imported	do	None	841	841
Live Stock—exported	do	17,216	23,692	6,416
Wool exported	lbs.	5,254,719	9,025,228	3,770,509
Do	£ value	298,180	542,244	244,084
Tallow exported.....	do	800	427	373
Hides and skins exported	do	29,493	25,280	4,204
Preserved and salted meat exported	do	224	132	92
Agricultural produce exported		174,593	97,274	77,819
Timber exported		49,540	51,973	2,433
Economical—				
Average wages—artisans	per diem	6s. to 9s.	6s. to 10s.	
Do shepherds	per annum	£25 to £30	£30 to £35	
Do farm labourers	per week	6s. to 10s.	7s. to 18s.	
Do general servants (females).....	per annum	£12 to £25	£13 to £25	
Average price of bread.....	4-lb. loaf	6d. to 7d.	5d.	
Do beef	per lb.	5½d. to 7d.	3d. to 8d.	
Do mutton	do	2½d. to 6d.	2½d. to 5d.	
Do potatoes.....	per ton	70s. to 80s.	60s. to 90s.	
Do butter	per lb.	1s. to 2s.	1s. to 1s. 9d.	
Do coals	{ Newcastle, per ton	25 to 27 6	30s.	
	{ Tasmania	20 to 25 0	18 to 20s.	
Mortgages on land	amount	170,823	373,562	202,739
Do discharges	£ amount	24,359†	115,968	91,609
Preferable liens on wool, mortgages on live stock ..	£ do	} not known		
Discharges of mortgages on live stock.....	£ do			
Liens on growing crops	£ do			
Building Societies' assets		Not known.		
Staff Volunteer Forces.....	No.		684	
Publicans' Licenses	do	454	401	

* A large portion of the trade with the United Kingdom is carried on by way of Victoria, and appears among the imports from and exports to that Colony.

† As revised.

TASMANIA—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Economical (continued)—				
Coin and bullion in Banks	£ 178,858	428,500	247,711	
Average price of land sold by auction .....per acre	.....	.....	.....
Pastoral rents	£ 6,147	8,838	2,686	
Mining rents	£ 559	6,119	5,560	
Friendly Societies*	No. of members 1,697	3,937	2,240	
Friendly Societies' Assets.....	£ 13,897	30,027	16,130	
Government Revenue and Expenditure—				
Revenue	£ 271,928	447,224†	175,296	
Do per head of population	£ 2 13 8½	3 18 8½	1 5 0½	
Expenditure	£ 287,262	419,163†	131,901	
Do per head population	£ 2 16 8½	3 13 9½	0 17 0½	
Customs revenue.....	£ 140,987	219,148	78,161	
Taxation, proportion of revenue raised by	not	304,546	.....
Taxation per head of population	known. 27,776	2 13 7½	.....
Land sold—total amount realized	£ 27,776	55,879	27,603	
Land sales—amount actually received during the year, inclusive of conditional purchases and interest.....	£ 25,764	35,636	9,872	
†Government expenditure on Public Works—railways, telegraphs, bridges, buildings, &c.	£ 22,468	60,186	37,718	
Immigration expenditure	£ 1,166	843	.....	323
Charitable Institutions, total expenditure	£ 37,086	45,444	8,358	
Public Debt, 31st December	£ 1,315,200	1,943,700	628,500	
Do. indebtedness per head of population	£ 12 18 5	16 18 8½	4 0 3½	
Do. No. of years' revenue debt is equal to	4·836	4·420	.....	416
Post Offices—				
Post Offices	No. 144	201	57	
Do. receipts	£ 9,000	19,484	10,484	
Do. letters despatched and received by sea and land ..	1,951,301	2,632,329	731,028	
Do. newspapers do do do ..	1,575,976	2,195,733	619,757	
Do. packets do do do ..	49,278	149,967	100,689	
Money orders issued and paid	No. 10,096	33,764	23,668	
Do. do	£ 37,484	114,373	76,889	
Electric Telegraph—miles of wire.....	241	963	722	
Do. No. of stations	14	64	50	
Do. No. of telegrams	20,535	108,730	88,195	
Do. in course of construction, miles of wire ..	None.			
Railways—				
Railways open‡	miles	167	167	
Do. train miles travelled	£	400,945	400,945	
Do. receipts	No. 1871	73,740	73,740	
Do. passengers	tons 266,372	266,372	266,372	
Do. goods carried.....	miles 46,115	46,115	46,115	
Do. in course of construction	None.			
Banks—				
Banks of Issue—paid up capital	£ 296,700	296,700	.....
Do. deposits.....	£ 656,186	2,106,300	1,450,114	
Do. assets.....	1,227,189§	2,206,650‡	979,461	
Do. liabilities	£ 736,001	2,245,712	1,509,711	
Savings' Banks—No. of depositors	8,396	13,371	4,975	
Do. deposits	£ 219,702	304,789	85,087	

* These figures are not complete—many of the Societies did not file accounts.
† Including roads, schools, and defences.
‡ The main line (122 miles) is subsidized by the Colony, but is not Government property. There are also tramways (48 miles) from Emu Bay to Mount Bischoff, and from Don Heads to Barrington (13 miles).
§ Not including debts due from one Bank to another.
‖ Including debts due from one Bank to another.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1871 and 1880.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Physical Facts—				
Area .....square miles	.....	380,070	.....
Mean temperature in capital city.....	64.0	63.3	.....
Vital Statistics—				
Population (Census 1871 and 1881 respectively)	185,626	270,865	94,239	
Males.....	95,408	149,530	54,122	
Females	90,218	130,335	40,117	
Proportion of females to 100 males	94.57	87.16	.....	7.41
Do of males in 100 persons	51.4	53.4	2.0	
Do of females in 100 persons	48.6	46.6	.....	2.0
Population of capital city and suburbs	27,208	38,479	11,271	
Do of five towns (next largest to capital)	15,804	28,111	12,307	
Number of inhabited houses	38,333	50,180	11,847	
Persons to the square mile	488	736	248	
Australians (persons born in any of Australian Colonies)	No data	9,566	.....
Foreigners naturalized	466	1,006	540	
Aborigines	1,833	6,346	4,513	
Chinese.....	No data	4,151	.....
Marriages	1,250	2,291	1,041	
Do to every 1,000 mean population of year	6.72	8.66	1.94	
Births	7,082	10,262	3,180	
Do to every 1,000 mean population of year	38.55	38.81	0.26	
Deaths	2,378	3,912	1,534	
Do to every 1,000 mean population of year	12.95	14.79	1.84	
Infantile mortality under 1 year No. to 100 births	13.5	13.5	.....
Natural increase—Births over deaths.....	4,704	6,350	1,646	
Immigration—seaward.....	2,532	13,957	11,425	
Chinese emigration		No data.	.....
Emigration—seaward	3,182	13,002	9,820	
Immigrants at public expense from United Kingdom	Nil.	808	808	
Do at own expense, from all countries	2,532	13,957	11,425	
Political and Municipal—				
Electors on roll for Legislative Assembly	31,646	39,987	8,341	
Do who voted at last election for Legislative Assembly— percentage of total number on roll .....	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Council—No. of electors on roll	16,741	22,633	5,892	
Do do who voted at last election— percentage of total number on roll .....	.....	.....	.....
Municipalities, &c.—local revenue.....£	99,711	242,369	142,658	
Do total value of rateable property£	971,555	1,685,894	714,339	
Do No. of electors .....	.....	.....	.....
Religious and Educational Statistics—				
Church accommodation—No. of individual sittings	127,192	178,239	51,047	
Do average attendance.....	.....	.....	.....
Episcopallians..... Census No.	50,849	75,812	24,963	
Wesleyans	27,075	42,103	15,028	
Presbyterians	13,371	17,917	4,546	
Independents.....	7,969	9,908	1,939	
Baptists	8,731	13,979	5,248	
Other Protestants.....	38,782	57,103	18,321	
Roman Catholics	28,668	42,628	13,960	
Sunday Schools..... No. of scholars	33,361	46,331	13,020	
Industrial Schools..... do	232	169	.....	63
Orphan Schools	109	109	.....
Schools—Day .....	.....	46,155	.....
University..... No. of students attending lectures	.....	69	.....
Schools State-aided..... No. of scholars	15,791	28,287	12,496	
Do not State-aided .....	.....	17,868	.....
University..... No. of students matriculated	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics' Institutes	58	99	41	
Education—read and write	115,246	200,057	84,811	

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Crime—				
Crime—persons taken into custody	5,475	13,897	8,422	
Do. do committed for trial	154	353	199	
Do. do convicted	91	188	97	
Do. do summary convictions before Magistrates	3,244	8,093	4,849	
Agricultural—				
Land in cultivation	1,044,655	2,574,489	1,529,833	
Do per head of population	6	9	3	
Agricultural holdings	2,542,955	4,538,140	1,995,185	
Do area enclosed but not in cultivation	9,025,711	31,350,109	22,324,398	
Do holdings—area unenclosed	224,148,722	177,970,093		46,178,629
Wheat—land under cultivation	692,508	1,733,542	1,041,034	
Do average produce	5.44	4.58		46 lbs.
Do do per inhabitant	3.45	6.33	2.48	
Maise—land under				
Do average produce per inhabitant				
Barley—land under	17,225	13,074		4,151
Do average produce per inhabitant	9.27	11.31	2.4	
Oats—land under	3,586	4,355	769	
Do average produce per inhabitant	10.34	11.20	26 lbs.	
Potatoes—land under	3,156	5,587	2,431	
Do average produce	69	58		11
Rye				
Do				
Hay	97,812	272,567	174,755	
Do produce	98,206	261,371	165,165	
Tobacco				
Do produce				
Grapes (table use) sold	35,847	39,782	3,935	
Oranges				
Sugar-cane, land under				
Do average produce				
Mineral Statistics—				
Gold mined				
Do total quantity to 1880				
Copper mined	20,127	14,622		5,505
Do total quantity to 1880				
Tin mined				
Do total quantity to 1880				
Coal mined				
Do total quantity to 1880				
Kerosene shale mined				
Do total quantity to 1880				
Silver mined				
Do total quantity to 1880				
Iron mined				
Do total quantity to 1880				
Antimony mined				
Do total quantity to 1880				
Lead mined				
Do total quantity to 1880				
Live Stock—				
Live stock				
Sheep	4,412,055	6,463,897	2,051,842	
Do per head of population	24	24		
Cattle	143,463	307,177	163,714	
Do per head of population		1		
Horses	78,125	157,915	79,790	
Pigs	95,542	131,011	35,469	
Land Statistics—				
Land granted and sold, 31 December	158,628	387,575	228,947	
Do unalienated at end of	238,622,844	234,302,385		4,320,459
Do sold by auction	84,111	37,098		47,013
Do do average amount per acre	1 8 1	4 19 5	3 11 4	
Do conditional purchase realized for the year	87,384	563,205	525,821	
Pastoral runs	70,900	189,536	118,636	
Manufactures—				
Manufactories, works, &c.	No data	787		
Do hands employed		9,962		
Mills for grinding and dressing grain	30	88	8	
Brickyards and potteries		69		
Colonial sugar manufactured				
Do tobacco manufactured				
Do wine manufactured	301,694	500,955		300,739

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Shipping—				
Shipping inwards	187,814	598,085	402,771	
Do do	630	1,045	425	
Do outwards	618	1,111	493	
Do do	186,810	610,819	424,509	
Vessels registered	11	29	18	
Do	2,140	2,676	1,536	
Vessels built	1	8	7	
Do	23	232	199	
Foreign Trade—				
Imports	2,168,023	3,423,475		
Exports	2,562,397	1,992,108		
Imports and exports—total value	5,740,420	5,415,583		
Do per head of mean population	11 13 8	9 8 6		
Exports do do	19 7 11	1 12 9		
Imports—Decennial period—total		39		
Exports—Do do do		38		
Imports from Great Britain	1,182,347	1,818,905		
Exports to Do	1,026,740	2,068,758		
Do to New South Wales	647,557	322		7,585
Imports from do	306,409	314,055		
Export of produce and manufactures of the Colony	2,280,361	1,539,716		
Breadstuffs (wheat, flour, bread, and biscuit) exported value £	1,234,187	1,227,158		
Do imported do	232	4,451		
Live stock exported	5,038	48,904		
Wool exported	32,656,427	18,887,691		
Do	1,350,689	714,487		
Do quantity per head of population	177	18		
Do value do	7 6 8	0 9 7		
Tallow exported	102,474	35,947		66,527
Hides and skins exported	8,798	55,749		
Preserved and salted meat exported	22,037	23,342		
Agricultural produce exported	1,253,429	1,216,291		
Timber exported	2,795	2,878		
Economical—				
Average wages—artisans	0 8 6	0 9 6	0 1 0	
Do —stockmen	55 0 0	60 0 0	5 0 0	
Do —farm labourers	45 0 0	58 0 0	13 0 0	
Do —general servants (female)	28 0 0	28 0 0	2 0 0	
Average prices of bread	0 0 3½	0 0 3		0 0 0½
Do beef	0 0 4	3d. to 8d.		
Do mutton	0 0 3	3d. to 5d.		
Do potatoes		4s. to 8s.		
Do butter	0 0 10	9d. to 1s.		
Do quantity per head of population	177	195	18	
Do value do do	7 6 8	7 15 10	0 9 7	
Do coal per ton				
Mortgages on land	223,663	667,644	433,981	
Do discharges	175,965	268,993	191,008	
Do conveyances under mortgages	697,223	1,032,233	1,935,005	
Preferable liens on wool, mortgages on live stock	199,328	741,044	541,656	
Discharges of mortgages on live stock	72,967	87,432	14,465	
Liens on growing crops				
Building Societies' assets				
Coin and bullion in Banks and Mint	257,651	1,018,837	661,186	
Average price of land sold by auction per acre				
Pastoral rents	45,000	55,280	10,280	
Mining rents		1,345		
Government Revenue and Expenditure—				
Revenue	754,163	2,027,964	1,273,801	
Do per head of population	4 1 8	7 13 5	3 11 9	
Expenditure	727,478	1,923,005	1,195,127	
Do per head of population	3 18 7	7 5 8	3 6 11	
Customs Revenue	234,981	529,450	294,469	
Taxation—proportion of revenue raised by	234,981	529,450	294,469	
Do per head of population	1 5 5	2 0 1	0 14 8	
Land sold—total amount realized				
Land sales—amount actually received during the year, inclusive of conditional purchases and interest	198,012	604,744	406,732	
Government expenditure on Public Works	104,161	234,230	120,069	
Immigration expenditure	110	17,748	17,638	
Charitable Institutions—total expenditure	46,641	70,506	23,864	
Public Debt—31st December	1,987,700	9,865,500	7,877,800	
Do Indebtedness per head of population	10 8 0	37 6 2	26 18 2	
Do No. of years' revenue debt is equal to				

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Post Offices—				
Post Offices	No. 286	408	122	
Do receipts	£ 22,756	81,008	58,252	
Do letters posted	No. 2,162,774	10,240,772	7,177,998	
Do newspapers and packets posted	do 2,212,620	5,790,708	3,578,148	
Money orders issued and paid	do 26,522	65,165	38,643	
Do do values	£ 73,330	308,223	134,944	
Electric Telegraph	miles of wire 1,718	6,904	5,186	
Do	No. of stations 73	180	86	
Do	No. of telegrams 188,263	564,449	406,086	
Do in course of construction	miles of wire	206	.....
Railways—				
Railways open	miles 122	607	524	
Do train miles travelled	275,151	1,066,646	780,514	
Do receipts	£ 110,068	437,082	326,119	
Do passengers	No. 334,329	2,067,333	2,553,892	
Do goods carried	tons 211,083	714,308	503,225	
Do in course of construction	miles none.	161	161	
Banks—				
Banks of Issue—paid up capital	£			
Do deposits	£ 1,521,719		2,743,556	
Do amount do per inhabitant	£ 8 4 9		7 17 10	
Do assets	£ 3,524,412		3,655,247	
Do liabilities	£ 1,802,634		2,089,277	
Savings' Banks—No. of depositors	14,270		20,917	
Do deposits	£ 227,053		367,584	
Real and leasehold estates—amount of transactions	£ 408,686		319,000	
Insolvent do do deficiency	£ 128,918		.....	47,127
Permanent and Volunteer Forces	No. 207		347	
Publicans' licenses	do 540		128	

IV.—NEW ZEALAND.

1871 and 1880.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease
Physical Facts—				
Area square miles	105,342	.....	.....
Mean temperature in capital city.....	58°	56°2'	.....
Vital Statistics—				
Population (Census 1871 and 1881 respectively)	256,393	489,933	233,540	
Males	150,356	269,605	119,249	
Females.....	106,037	220,328	114,291	
Proportion of females to 100 males.....	70·52	81·72	.....
Proportion of males in 100 persons	58·64	55·03	.....
Do. females do. do.	41·36	44·97	.....
Proportion of capital city and suburbs	7,908	20,563	12,655	
Population of five towns next largest to capital	49,346	71,473	22,127	
Number of inhabited houses	57,182	92,833	35,651	
Persons to the square mile	2·43	4·60	.....
Australians (persons born in any Australasian Colonies)	105,900	.....*	.....
Foreigners naturalized during the year .....	.....	57	.....
†Aborigines	37,502	44,099	6,597	
Chinese	2,641	5,004	2,363	
Marriages	1,861	3,181	1,317	
Do (to every 1,000 mean population of year)	7·15	6·71	.....
Births.....	10,592	19,341	8,749	
Do (to every 1,000 mean population of year)	40·64	40·78	.....
Deaths	2,642	5,437	2,795	
Do (to every 1,000 mean population of year).....	10·13	11·46	.....
Infantile mortality under 1 year, number to 100 births.....	8·33	9·33	.....
Natural increase, births over deaths	7,950	13,904	5,954	
Immigration	10,083	15,154	5,071	
Chinese emigration .....	.....	386	.....
Emigration	5,297	7,923	2,626	
Immigrants at public expense from United Kingdom.....	.....	2,689	.....
Do own expense from all countries .....	.....	12,465	.....
Do Chinese (included in above total)	1,596	296	.....	1 300
Immigration expenditure £	17,081	72,259	55,178	
Political and Municipal—				
Electors on roll for Legislative Assembly	47,275	83,851	33,576	
Electors who voted at last election for Legislative Assembly— percentage of total number on roll .....	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Council—Number of electors on roll	Not	elective.		
Do do who voted at last Election.....				
Percentage of total number on roll				
Municipalities, &c., local revenue..... £	.....	831,981	.....
Do total net annual value of ratable property.... £	.....	1,835,123	.....
Do No. of electors, i.e., ratepayers .....	.....	32,763	.....
Religious and Educational Statistics—				
Church accommodation—No. of individual sittings .....	.....	189,155	.....
Do. average attendance .....	.....	117,817	.....
Religious Denominations—Ministers	320	576	256	
Episcopalians Census No.	102,389	}	.....
Wesleyans do.	19,971		.....
Presbyterians do.	63,624		.....
Independents do.	3,941	*	
Baptists do.	4,732		.....
Other Protestants do.	12,519		.....
Roman Catholics..... do.	35,608	.....	.....
Sunday Schools No. of scholars	7,534	}	.....
Orphan Schools do.	.....		349	
Industrial do. do.	.....		611	

* Not yet tabulated for 1881.

† The estimate of the numbers in 1871 is unreliable.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Religious and Educational (continued)—				
Schools—Day	No. of scholars	37,791	95,270	57,479
Do. Evening	do.	No record.		
University—No. of students attending lectures				
A and B.	do.	81	249	168
Schools, Day (State-aided)	do.	21,084	84,082	62,998
Do do (not State-aided)	do.	16,757	11,238	
University (A)	No. of students matriculated		121	
(B)	do non-matriculated	81	128	47
Mechanics' Institutes	No record.			
Free Libraries		228		
Education—read and write	No. of persons	173,459*		
Crime—				
Crime—persons taken into custody		15,606	20,750	5,114
Do do committed for trial		237	520	283
Do do convicted		162	296	133
Do do summary convictions before Magistrates		11,506	14,778	3,272
Agricultural—				
Land in cultivation	acres	1,140,279	4,708,192	3,627,913
Do. per head of population		4.4	9.7	
Agricultural holdings	acres	22,774,498	26,614,064	3,839,566
Do area enclosed, but not in cultivation	do	6,778,773	16,198,574	9,414,501
Do holdings—area unenclosed	do	15,995,725	10,420,490	
Wheat land under cultivation	do	77,843	324,949	247,106
Do average produce—bushels	per acre	23½	25	
Do do do	per inhabitant	7.1	16.6	
Maize—land under	acres	1,949	2,336	387
Do average produce—bushels	per acre			
Do do do	per inhabitant			
Barley—land under	acres	22,866	46,878	24,012
Do average produce—bushels	per acre	25½	26	
Do do do	per inhabitant	2.2	2.5	
Oats—land under	acres	121,829	215,030	93,201
Do average produce—bushels	per acre	31½	32	
Do do do	per inhabitant	14.8	14.1	
Potatoes—land under	acres	10,901	22,553	11,652
Do average produce—tons	per acre	5½	4½	
Do do cwt.	per inhabitant	4.3	4.3	
Rye	acres	2,604	2,705	101
Do	bushels per acre			
Hay	acres	34,318	54,097	19,779
Do produce	per ton	46,652	68,779	22,127
Tobacco	acres	67	2	
Do	cwt. produce			
Grapes—table use	tons			
Oranges	No. of doz.			
Sugar-cane—land under	acres			
Do average produce	per acre			
Mineral Statistics—				
Gold entered for duty	ozs.	730,029	305,248	
Do total quantity mined to 1880			9,552,194	424,781
Copper mined	tons			
Do total quantity to 1880 { Copper	do			
Do ore	do			
Do regulus	do			
Tin mined	do			
Do total quantity to 1880 { Tin	do			
Do ore	do			
Coal mined	do		290,923	
Do exported	do	1,612	5,977	4,365
Do total quantity to 1880	do			
Kerosene shale mined	do			
Do total quantity to 1880	do			
Silver exported	do	80,272	20,006	
Do total quantity mined to 1880	do			60,267
Iron mined	do			
Do total quantity to 1880	do			
Antimony mined	do			
Do total quantity to 1880	do			
Lead mined	do			
Do total quantity to 1880	do			

* Not yet tabulated for Census of 1881.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Live Stock—				
Sheep, cattle, horses, pigs	No. 10,309,700	12,082,551	2,012,842	
Do do per head of population	No. 40.4	28.5		
Sheep	No. 9,700,029	12,023,235	2,323,206	
Do per head of population	No. 37.3	26.3		
Cattle	No. 426,509	606,559	261,057	
Do per head of population	No. 1.7	1.4		
Horses	No. 81,028	161,624	80,596	
Do per head of population	No. 0.3	0.3		
Pigs	No. 151,400	200,063	48,663	
Do per head of population	No. 0.6	0.4		
Land Statistics—				
Land granted and sold in the years 1871 and 1880 ..	acres 117,555	*205,530	87,975	
Do unalienated at end of 1871 and 1880 ..	do 25,903,904	23,645,948		258,016
Do sold for cash, amount realized ..	£ 110,973	184,589	73,586	
Do sold, average amount per acre ..	£ 11 4 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	
Do conditional purchases, gross amount realized for year ..	£ No sales	87,297	87,297	
Pastoral runs	square miles 23,487	18,436		5,051
Do rents ..	£ 197,765	119,306	11,541	
Manufactures—				
Manufactories, works, &c.	No. 529	1,212	683	
Do hands employed	do 4,789	†.....		
Mills for grinding and dressing grain	do 77	113	36	
Brickyards, potteries, &c.	do 83	117	34	
Colonial sugar manufactured	cwt.			
Do tobacco manufactured	do			
Do wine manufactured	gallons ..			
Soap manufactured	tons	2,600		
Shipping—				
Shipping inwards	tons 274,848	305,675	121,063	
Do do	vessels 729	730	1	
Do outwards	do 709	786	77	
Do do	tons 265,618	424,041	158,423	
Vessels registered	No. 371	559	188	
Do	tonnage 27,107	66,316	39,209	
Vessels built	No.	23		
Do	tonnage	3,317		
Foreign Trade—				
Imports	£ 4,078,193	6,162,011	2,083,818	
Exports	£ 5,282,094	6,352,692	1,070,608	
Imports and exports	total value £ 9,360,277	12,514,703	3,154,426	
Imports—per head of mean population ..	£ 15 18 0	12 19 0		
Exports	£ 20 12 0	— 0		
Imports—decennial period 1871-1880 ..	total	108		
Exports	do	105		
Imports from Great Britain	£ 1,908,686	117	1,670,581	
Exports to do	£ 2,767,831	168	1,999,237	
Do to New South Wales	£	130		
Imports from do	£	176		
Export of produce and manufactures of the Colony ..	£ 5,171,104	100	931,296	
Breadstuffs (wheat, flour, bread, and biscuit) exported value	£ 12,305	162		1,944
Do imported	do £ 87,323	102		49,831
Live stock exported	do £ 909	197	1,507	
Wool exported	lbs. 37,783,784	50	22,065,416	
Do	£ 1,606,144	100	1,568,156	
Do quantity per head of population ..	lbs. 147.4	5.4		
Do value do ..	£ 6.5	6.9		
Do average fleece ..	lbs.			
Do do estimated on declared value and quantity ..	10½	11½		
Tallow exported	£ 67,208	146,536	79,327	
Hides and skins exported	£ 29,690	117,327	87,637	
Preserved and salted meat exported ..	£ 184,249	41,677		92,572
Agricultural produce exported	£ 165,397	922,191	756,794	
Timber exported	£ 20,279	51,235	30,946	

* Total land sold and alienated to 31st December, 1880, 15,417,727 acres.

† This is no guide, as the prices of land vary in different parts of the Colony from 5s. to 10s. per acre, and in Auckland and Westland Districts land can be acquired without any payment.

‡ Not yet tabulated.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Economical—				
Average wages—artisans	per diem	8s. to 14s.		
Do stockmen	per annum	£50 to £90		
Do farm labourers	do	£40 to £65		
Do general servants (female)	week	8s. to 15s.		
Average price of bread	4 lb. loaf	8d. to 10d.		
Do beef	per lb.	4d. to 6d.		
Do mutton	do	2½d. to 5d.		
Do potatoes	do	7d. to 2s.		
Do butter	do	7d. to 1s. 9d.		
Do coals	per ton			
Mortgages on land	£	11,550,382		
Do discharges	£	8,999,889		
Preferable liens on wool, mortgages on live stock	£			
Friendly Societies' assets	£	*148,789 8 6		
Do do	No. of members	13,344		
Coin and bullion in Banks and Mint	£	1,267,950	2,166,579	898,629
Average price of land sold by auction per acre	£	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 4 0
Pastoral rents	£	107,766	119,306	11,541
Insolvent Estates—amount of deficiency	£		83,764	
Permanent and Volunteer Forces	No.	11,831		
Government Revenue and Expenditure—				
Revenue	£	1,342,116	3,235,042	1,942,926
Do per head of population	£	5 2 11½	6 18 6	1 15 6½
Expenditure	£	1,710,385	4,019,851	2,309,466
Do per head of population	£	6 11 3	8 9 6	1 18 3
Customs revenue	£	731,883	1,258,362	526,479
Taxation—proportion of revenue raised by	£	798,659	1,535,700	737,041
Taxation per head of population	£	3 1 4½	3 4 10½	0 3 6
Land sold for cash—amount realized	£	110,973	184,539	73,566
Land sales—amount actually received during the year, inclusive of conditional purchases and interest, &c.	£	110,973	196,659	85,686
Government expenditure on Public Works—out of Loan only	£	227,844	1,770,618	1,542,774
Immigration expenditure	£	17,081	72,259	55,178
Charitable Institutions—total expenditure	£	59,226	74,808	15,582
Public Debt, 31st December	£	8,900,991	23,583,231	19,682,240
Do indebtedness per head of population	£	34 14 8	58 6 9	23 12 1
Do No. of years' revenue debt is equal to		7	8½	
Post Offices—				
Post Offices	No.	496	869	374
Do receipts	£	70,249	213,820†	143,571
Do letters posted and delivered	No.	6,081,697	22,824,468	16,742,771
Do newspapers do	do	4,179,784	10,272,917	6,093,133
Do packets do	do		1,673,450	
Money orders issued and paid	do	36,291	135,648	99,357
Do do	value £	157,397	465,405	208,008
Electric Telegraph	miles of wire	3,287	9,333	6,046
Do	No. of stations	76	237	161
Do	No. of telegrams	369,083	†1,008,409	639,324
Do in course of construction	mile of wire	160	89	71
Railways—				
Railways open 31st March, 1881	miles	\$.....	1,237	
Do train miles travelled			†102,027	
Do receipts, including Postal Service	£		836,077	
Do passengers	No.		†2,849,561	
Do goods carried	tons		†1,377,783	
Do in course of construction, 31st March, 1881 ..	miles		191	
Banks—				
Banks of Issue—paid up capital	£	4,281,530	5,450,000	1,168,470
Do deposits	£	3,334,673	8,538,936	5,203,263
Do assets	£	5,871,889	14,220,276	8,348,387
Do liabilities	£	3,988,400	9,550,177	5,561,777
Savings' Banks—depositors	No.	14,275	47,462	33,187
Do deposits	£	454,967	1,148,992	694,025

* For year ending 31st December, 1879. Public Debt: The figures given represent the total amount of Public Debt, but in 1871 the accrued sinking Fund was £503,544, leaving the indebtedness of the Colony £8,397,447; in 1881 the accrued sinking Fund was £2,000,320, leaving the indebtedness of the Colony £26,582,911.

† Including official postage, £64,302 13s.

‡ For nine months only.

§ No Government railways open at this date.

|| These figures are for year ending 31st March, 1881.

V.—VICTORIA.

1871 and 1880.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Physical Facts—				
Area..... square miles	87,884	87,384	.....
Mean temperature in capital city	57·7	57·8	.....	·01
Vital Statistics—				
Population—(Census 1871 and 1881 respectively).....	731,528	862,346	130,818	
Males	401,050	452,083	51,033	
Females.....	330,478	410,263	79,785	
Proportion of females to 100 males	84	91	.....
Proportion of males to 100 females .....	.....	.....	.....
Population of capital city and suburbs	206,780	282,947	76,167	
Population of five towns with suburbs*	118,868	114,277	.....	4,591
Number of inhabited houses	145,600	167,091	21,491	
Persons to the square mile.....	8·3	9·8	1·5	
Australians —(persons born in any of Australasian Colonies) ..	358,266	535,075	176,809	
Foreigners naturalized.....	97	96	.....	1
Aborigines	1,330	780	.....	550
Chinese	17,935	12,132	.....	5,803
Marriages	4,693	5,286	593	
Do. (to every 1,000 mean population)	6·37	6·22	.....	·15
Births	27,382	26,148	.....	1,234
Do. (to every 1,000 mean population)	37·15	30·75	.....	6·40
Deaths	9,918	11,652	1,734	
Do. (to every 1,000 mean population)	13·46	13·70	·24	
Infantile mortality under one year	11·37	11·99	·62	
Natural increase.....	17,464	14,496	.....	2,968
Immigration	28,333	56,955†	28,622	
Chinese emigration‡.....	865	114†	.....	751
Emigration	19,951	45,294	25,343	
Political and Municipal—				
Electors on roll for Legislative Assembly	127,568	207,117	79,549	
Electors who voted at last election for Legislative Assembly, percentage of total No. on roll	65·02	65·85	0·83	
Legislative Council—No. of electors on roll	22,537	33,105	10,568	
Do. do who voted at last election—per- centage of total No. on roll.....	54·07	57·18	3·11	
Municipalities, &c.—local revenue (\$)	928,134	821,953	.....	106,181
Do. total value of ratable property	50,166,078	83,847,419	33,681,341	
Do. No. of electors.....	152,847	194,945	42,098	
Religious and Educational Statistics—				
Church accommodation—No. of individual sittings.....	346,861	419,370	72,509	
Do. average attendance	231,882	290,349	58,467	
Episcopalians	257,835	311,632	53,797	
Wesleyans.....	94,220	108,393	14,173	
Presbyterians	112,983	132,560	19,577	
Independents	18,191	19,878	1,687	
Baptists	16,311	20,373	4,062	
Other Protestants	18,001	25,866	7,865	
Roman Catholics.....	170,620	203,170	32,550	
Sunday Schools	104,706	130,274	25,568	
Orphan Schools—daily average	1,178	1,061	.....	117†
Industrial and Reformatory Schools.....	2,489	759	.....	1,730†
Schools (Day)	148,131	223,870	75,739	
Schools (Evening) .....	.....	.....	.....
University..... No. of students attending lectures	122	301	179	
Schools State-aided	114,300	195,736	81,436	
Do. not State-aided.....	34,131	28,134	.....	5,997
University	93	334	241	
Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, &c.....	103	188	85	
Education—read and write	474,871	642,512	167,641	

* Namely—Ballarat, Sandhurst, Geelong, Castlemaine, and Stawell.

† The opening of the Melbourne International Exhibition in 1880 to some extent swelled the returns of immigration and emigration for that year.

‡ The returns of Chinese emigration are imperfect.

§ The decrease is accounted for by the establishment of the boarding-out and licensing systems.

¶ Including sums received from Government, such as endowments, &c.; such receipts amounted to £255,206 in 1871, and in 1880 £205,821.

¶ The number on the rolls of State Schools in 1871 was 131,145; 1880, 229,723.

** The figures for 1871 represent the scholars on the rolls during the first quarter of the year; those for 1880 represent the number in actual attendance on the day of the School Census, April, 1881. The actual decrease therefore is not so great as that shown.

VICTORIA—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Crime—				
Crime—persons taken into custody	22,800	23,983	1,183	
Do do committed for trial	781	680	.....	101
Do do convicted	511	398	.....	113
Do do summary convictions before Magistrates	15,069	15,871	802	
Agricultural—				
Land in cultivation	987,220	1,997,943	1,000,723	
Do per head of population	1.25	2.32	1.07	
Agricultural holdings	10,100,679	18,141,124	8,040,445	
Do area enclosed but not in cultivation	8,445,558	Not returned	.....
Do holdings—area unenclosed	717,901	do.	.....
Wheat—land under cultivation	334,609	977,285	642,676	
Do average produce	13.45	9.95	.....	3.50
Maize—land under	1,709	1,769	60	
Do average produce	18.02	27.87	9.85	
Barley—land under	16,772	68,630	51,858	
Do average produce	20.00	15.57	.....	4.43
Oats—land under	175,944	134,089	.....	41,855
Do average produce	18.76	17.62	.....	1.14
Potatoes—land under	39,064	45,951	6,887	
Do average produce	3.27	2.81	.....	0.43
Rye	663	1,569	906	
Do	12.81	8.91	.....	3.90
Hay	103,206	249,656	146,450	
Do produce	144,637	300,581	155,944	
Tobacco	299	1,990	1,691	
Do	2,307	17,333	15,026	
Grapes—table use	1,545	1,241	.....	304
Oranges	Nil	Nil	.....
Sugar-cane—land under	do.	do.	.....
Do average produce	do.	do.	.....
Mineral Statistics—				
Gold mined	1,355,477	829,121	.....	526,356
Do total quantity to 1880 .....	.....	49,646,717	.....
Copper ore mined	Nil	3,081	.....
Do total quantity to 1880 { Copper .....	.....	840	.....
Do total quantity to 1880 { Copper ore .....	.....	85	.....
Do total quantity to 1880 { Copper regulus .....	.....	810	.....
Tin ore mined	250	104	.....	146
Do total quantity to 1880 { Tin .....	.....	472	.....
Do total quantity to 1880 { Do. ore .....	.....	4,342	.....
Coal mined	4,025	269	.....	3,756
Do total quantity to 1880 .....	.....	15,086	.....
Kerosene shale mined	Nil	Nil	.....
Do total quantity to 1880	do.	do.	.....
Silver mined	do.	do.	.....
Do total quantity to 1880 .....	.....	147,711	.....
Iron ore mined	Nil	97	.....
Do total quantity to 1880 .....	.....	987	.....
Antimony ore mined	1,575	334	.....	1,241
Do total quantity to 1880 .....	.....	21,574	.....
Lead ore mined	45	Nil	.....
Do total quantity to 1880 .....	.....	600	.....
Live Stock—				
Live stock	11,643,837	12,164,004	520,167	
Sheep	10,477,976	10,360,235	.....	117,081
Cattle	776,727	1,236,267	509,540	
Horses	209,025	275,516	66,491	
Pigs	180,109	241,986	61,827	
Land Statistics—				
† Land granted and sold to December 31st	8,117,685	12,152,527	4,034,842	
Do unalienated at end of 1880	48,128,075	44,098,233	.....	4,034,842
‡ Do sold by auction	118,351	27,273	.....	91,078
† Do conditional purchase completed during the year	260,165	382,465	122,300	
Pastoral runs	43,707	22,402	.....	21,305

* The average yield of most of the principal crops, especially in the case of wheat, barley, potatoes, and rye, was exceptionally low, but that of maize was exceptionally high in 1880.

† Exclusive of land in process of alienation under the deferred payment system, which amounted at the end of 1880 to 7,668,344 acres. Such land is not considered as alienated until the whole of the purchase money has been paid, all conditions fulfilled, and a Crown Grant issued.

‡ On the other hand, the area actually selected under the deferred payment system during the years named amounted to 477,685 acres in 1871, and 736,210 in 1880.

VICTORIA—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Manufactures—				
Manufactories, works, &c. No.	1,740	2,469	729	
Do. hands employed do	19,468	38,141	18,673	
Mills for grinding and dressing grain..... do	154	145		9
Brickyards and potteries do	328	165		163
Colonial sugar manufactured cwt.	Nil.			
Colonial tobacco do	Not returned	14,704		
Colonial wine gallons	713,589	484,038		229,551
Woollens yards				
Shipping—				
Shipping—inwards tons	663,002	1,078,985	415,983	
Do do vessels	2,137	2,076		61
Do outwards do	2,257	2,115		142
Do do tons	692,023	1,101,014	408,991	
Vessels registered .. No.	46	18		28
Do do tonnage	11,015	7,898		3,117
Do built No.	8	4		4
Do do tonnage	837	206		632
Foreign Trade—				
Imports £	12,341,995	14,550,894	2,214,909	
Exports £	14,557,820	15,954,569	1,396,739	
Imports and exports—total value £	26,899,815	30,511,453	3,611,638	
Imports—per head of mean population..... £	16 14 11	17 2 5	0 7 6	
Exports do £	19 15 1	18 15 3		0 19 10
Imports—decennial period 1861-1870, 1871-1880 totals £	135,502,519	15,777,702	18,525,489	
Exports do do	134,625,787	14,682,862	12,002,375	
Imports from Great Britain £	4,902,603	54	900,231	
Exports to Great Britain £	8,529,603	73	720,270	
*Do to New South Wales £	1,108,238	11	1,086,223	
*Imports from do £	2,321,407	48	2,535,486	
Exports of produce and manufactures of the Colony £	11,151,622	1	68,845	
Breadstuffs—wheat, flour, bread, and biscuit .. exported value	37,864	80	849,116	
Do imported .. do	385,325	81		352,364
Live stock exported .. do	48,921	28	291,606	
Wool exported lbs.	75,334,480	11	36,151,578	
Do value £	4,702,184	53	1,715,299	
Tallow exported do	469,069	24		276,675
Hides and skins exported do	32,853	98,092	58,234	
Preserved and salted meat exported do	364,475	171,581		192,894
Agricultural produce exported do	252,149	1,303,244	1,051,095	
Timber exported do	7,909	48,606	40,696	
Economical—				
Average wages—artisans per diem	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 13s.		
Do stockmen per annum	£35 to £45	£40 to £60		
Do farm labourers per week	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.		
Do general servants (female) per annum	£25 to £35	£30 to £35		
Average price of bread 4-lb. loaf	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 6d.		
Do beef .. per lb.	4d. to 8d.	2½d. to 6d.		
Do mutton do	2½d. to 4d.	1½d. to 5d.		
Do potatoes do	3d. to 1d.	3d. to 1d.		
Do butter do	6d. to 10d.	6d. to 1s. 8d.		
Do coals per ton	20/ to 21/6	28/ to 40/		
Mortgages on land £	3,250,858	4,825,985	1,575,127	
Do discharges do	833,969	2,933,618	2,049,749	
Preferable liens on wool, mortgages on live stock do	1,027,339	547,903		479,431
Discharges of mortgages on live stock do	245,710	95,398		149,312
Liens on growing crops do	Nil	241,508		
Building Societies' assets £	1,708,342	2,804,295	1,095,953	
Coin and bullion in Banks £	2,872,349	3,854,635	981,785	
Average price of land sold by auction per acre £	2 8 9	2 19 11	0 10 2	
Pastoral rents £	172,228	88,065		84,163
Mining rents £	33,329	16,442		16,887
Friendly Societies No. of members	35,706	46,074	10,368	
Do assets £	213,004	489,728	226,724	

* Exclusive of border traffic.

† Of this increase, over £249,000 is to the credit of wheat, flour, and biscuit.

VICTORIA—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Revenue and Expenditure—				
Revenue..... £	3,734,422	4,621,282	886,860	
Do per head..... £	4 19 11½	5 9 11½	0 10 0½	
Expenditure..... £	3,650,534	4,875,029	1,215,495	
Do per head..... £	4 17 11	5 15 11½	0 18 0½	
Customs revenue..... £	1,531,085	1,540,650	9,565	
Taxation—proportion of revenue raised by..... £	1,612,034	1,690,923	78,889	
Taxation per head..... £	2 3 1½	2 0 2½	.....	0 2 11
Land sold—total amount realized..... £	258,834	81,715	.....	177,119
Land sales—amount actually received during the year, inclusive of conditional purchases and interest..... £	408,360	666,103	257,743	
Government expenditure on Public Works..... £	980,100	2,529,119	1,549,019	
Immigration expenditure..... £	21,808	28	.....	21,780
Charitable Institutions—total expenditure..... £	304,306	280,409	.....	23,836
Public Debt, 31st December..... £	11,994,800	22,060,749	10,065,949	
Do indebtedness per head of population..... £	16 0 11½	25 13 0	9 12 0½	
Do No. of years' revenue debt is equal to.....	3·21	4·77	1·56	
Post Offices—				
Post Offices..... No.	706	1,100	394	
Do receipts..... £	129,991	204,172	74,181	
Do letters despatched and received..... No.	11,716,166	24,195,149*	12,478,983	
Do newspapers do..... do	5,172,970	10,640,540	5,467,570	
Do packets do..... do	469,547	3,558,480	3,088,933	
Money orders issued and paid..... do	191,090	317,699	126,609	
Do do..... value £	603,290	909,201	305,911	
Electric Telegraph—miles of wire.....	3,472	6,019	2,547	
Do No. of stations.....	96	284	188	
Do No. of telegrams.....	537,398	1,160,912	623,514	
Do in course of construction, miles of poles..	102	66	.....	36
Railways -				
Railways open..... miles	329	1,199	870	
Do train miles travelled..... do	1,571,682	4,380,802	2,809,120	
Do receipts..... £	771,638	1,492,917	721,279	
Do passengers..... No	7,020,847	15,999,459	8,978,612	
Do goods carried..... tons	663,978	1,258,254	594,276	
Do in course of construction..... miles	128	14½	.....	113½
Banks—				
Banks of Issue—paid-up capital..... £	8,276,250	9,126,250	850,000	
Do deposits..... £	11,358,916	17,972,703	6,613,787	
Do assets..... £	17,222,092	23,284,822	6,062,730	
Do liabilities..... £	12,862,650	19,488,512	6,625,862	
Savings' Banks—No. of depositors.....	45,819	92,114	46,295	
Do deposits..... £	1,117,761	1,661,409	543,648	

* Including post-cards, of which 1,085,015 were issued in 1880.

VI.—QUEENSLAND.

1871 and 1880.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Physical Facts—				
Area square miles	669,520	669,520	.....
Mean shade temperature in capital city.....	69·4	69·8	.....	4
Vital Statistics—				
Population—(Census 1871 and 1881 respectively).....	120,104	213,525	93,421	
Males.....	71,767	125,325	53,558	
Females.....	48,337	88,200	39,863	
Proportion of females to 100 males	67·35	70·38	3·3	
Proportion of males to 100 females .....	.....	.....	.....
Population of capital city and suburbs	18,455	31,109	12,654	
Number of inhabited houses	26,931	45,116	18,185	
Persons to the square mile	17	32	15	
Australians (persons born in any of Australasian Colonies)....	47,343	100,901	53,558	
Foreigners naturalized.....	135	360	225	
Aborigines	Not known.			
Chinese.....	3,305	11,229	7,924	
Marriages.....	970	1,547	577	
Do (to every 1,000 mean population of year).....	8·06	6·97	.....	1·9
Births	5,205	8,196	2,991	
Do (to every 1,000 mean population of year).....	43·25	36·92	.....	6·33
Deaths	1,785	3,017	1,232	
Do (to every 1,000 mean population).....	14·83	13·59	.....	1·24
Infantile mortality under one year to 100 births.....	9·91	10·55	·64	
Natural increase, births over deaths	3,420	5,179	1,759	
Immigration	9,238	13,396	4,158	
Emigration	5,879	10,349	4,470	
Do Chinese* .....	.....	969	.....
Immigrants at public expense from United Kingdom.....	2,531	3,150	619	
Do own expense from all countries	16,707	110,246	3,539	
Do Chinese (included in above totals)*	605	168	.....	437
Political and Municipal—				
Electors on roll for Legislative Assembly	18,793	49,331	30,538	
Electors who voted at last election for Legislative Assembly§	6,874	124,785	17,911	
Percentage of total No. on roll	36·58	50·24	13·66	
Legislative Council—No. of electors on roll	Non-elective.			
Do who voted at late election—percentage of				
to number on roll				
Municipalities, &c.—local revenue	38,547	103,489	64,942	
Do total value of ratable property	2,931,858	5,762,477	2,830,619	
Do No. of electors.....	11,843	10,815	.....	528
Religions and Educational Statistics—				
Church accommodation—No. of individual sittings	Not known.			
Do average attendance				
Episcopalians Census No.	43,764	73,920	30,156	
Wesleyans and other Methodists do	7,206	14,351	7,145	
Presbyterians do	15,373	22,609	7,236	
Independents do	2,647	4,764	2,117	
Baptists do	2,897	5,583	2,686	
Other Protestants..... do	9,176	18,153	8,977	
Roman Catholics do	31,822	53,376	21,554	
Sunday Schools No. of scholars	Not known.			
Orphan Schools No.	2	6	4	
Industrial and Reformatory Schools do	1	1	.....
Schools—Day do	191	420	229	
Mechanics' Institutes and Schools of Art do	12	30	18	
Free Libraries..... do	2	2	.....
Education—read and write No. of persons	74,255	135,194	60,939	

* The Customs returns of arrivals, &c., do not show the nationalities of immigrants or emigrants; the figures given include European passengers by mail steamers via Torres Straits. The Chinese may be estimated at 90 per cent. of the numbers given above.

† Including 1,352 South Sea Islanders.

‡ Including 1,997 South Sea Islanders.

§ Six electorates containing 7,537 electors (not contested).

|| General election, 1878. Nine electorates, containing 7,675 electors. (Not contested.)

QUEENSLAND—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Crime—				
Crime—persons taken into custody	3,265	5,956	2,691	
Do do committed for trial	191	316	125	
Do do convicted before Supreme and District Courts	91	170	79	
Do do summary convictions before Magistrates	3,340	6,051	2,711	
Agriculture—				
Land in cultivation	59,969 acres	122,031	62,062	
Do per head of mean population	49	55	6	
Agricultural holdings	Not known	7,198,105		
Do area enclosed, but not in cultivation	do	5,508,235		
Agricultural holdings—area unenclosed	do	1,567,839		
Wheat—land under cultivation for grain	2,870	10,943	8,073	
Do average produce—bushels per acre reaped	19·08	20·24	1·21	
Maize—land under cultivation for grain	20,329	44,109	23,780	
Do average produce—bushels per acre	Not known	31·96		
Barley—land under cultivation for grain	972	1,499	527	
Do average produce—bushels per acre	Not known	20·97		
Oats—land under for grain	131	116		15
Do average produce—bushels per acre	Not known	18		
Potatoes—land under	3,121	6,111	2,990	
Do average produce—cwt. per acre	Not known	52·94		
Rye	do	Not known		
Do bushels per acre	do	do		
Hay	3,829	12,021½	8,192½	
Do produce	per ton	23,440½		
Tobacco	62	46		16
Do cwt. produce	Not known	299½		
Grapes—table use	do	254		
Oranges	No. of doz.	199,461		
Sugar-cane—land under	9,581	20,223½	10,642½	
Do produce from sugar manufactured	8,426,880	34,863,360	26,436,480	
Mineral Statistics—				
Gold mined	ozs.	*171,937	228,120	56,813
Do total quantity to 1880	do		3,410,764	
Copper ore mined	tons	17,071	6,290	10,781
Do total quantity to 1880	do		159,121	
Tin mined (approximation only)	do	Nil.	1,553	
Do total quantity to 1880	do		21,553	
Coal mined	do	17,000	58,052	41,052
Do total quantity to 1880	do		649,759	
Kerosene shale mined	do	Nil.	Nil.	
Do total quantity to 1880	do	"	"	
Silver mined	do	"	"	
Do total quantity to 1880	do	"	"	
Iron mined	do	"	"	
Do total quantity to 1880	do	"	"	
Antimony mined	do	"	"	
Do total quantity to 1880	do	"	461	
Lead mined	do	"	"	
Do total quantity to 1880	do	"	1,102	
Live Stock				
Live stock	No.	8,696,186	10,344,119	1,647,933
Do per head of mean population	do	72·25	46·60	25·65
Sheep	do	7,403,334	6,985,967	467,367
Do per head of mean population	do	61·51	31·25	30·26
Cattle	do	1,168,235	3,162,752	1,994,517
Do per head of mean population	do	9·71	14·25	4·54
Horses	do	91,910	179,152	87,242
Do per head of mean population	do	·76	·81	·5
Pigs	do	32,707	66,248	33,541
Do per head of mean population	do	·27	·30	·3
Land Statistics—				
Land granted and sold, to December 31st	acres	†994,733	\$4,559,723	3,564,990
Do unalienated at end of 1880	do	427,498,067	423,933,077	3,564,990
Do sold by auction	do	45,707	82,714	37,007
Do conditional purchases and homesteads	do	497,536	429,664	67,872
Pastoral runs—square miles	do	167,632	373,029	205,397

* These figures show the quantity exported, the quantity mined not being known.
† Silver is not found in a pure state in the Colony. In the year 1880, however, 97 tons of lead ore were smelted at Swansea, in Wales, and yielded lead of the value of £572, and silver £3,274.
‡ Amount, 1871, £1,472,776.

QUEENSLAND—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Manufactures—				
Manufactories, works, &c. No.	611	571	.....	40
Do hands employed do	Not known.			
Mills for grinding and dressing grain..... do	5	9	4	
Brickyards and potteries do	59	80	21	
Colonial sugar manufactured cwt.	75,240	311,280	236,040	
Colonial tobacco do do	84	239	155	
Colonial wine gallons	16,762	85,455	68,693	
Distilled spirits—rum..... proof gallons	112,979	201,111	88,132	
Soap, manufactured cwt.	14,435	29,254	14,819	
Shipping—				
Shipping inwards..... tons	143,611	633,673	490,062	
Do do vessels	494	1,225	731	
Do outwards..... do	472	1,221	749	
Do do tons	139,064	621,903	482,839	
Vessels registered..... No.	5	20	15	
Do tonnage	215	1,412	1,197	
Vessels built No.	1	2	1	
Do tonnage	20	67	47	
Foreign Trade—				
Imports..... £	1,562,665	3,087,296	1,524,631	
Exports..... £	2,760,045	3,448,160	668,115	
Imports and exports total value £	4,322,710	6,535,456	2,212,746	
Imports per head of mean population..... £	12 19 8	13 18 2	0 18 6	
Exports do do £	22 18 8	15 10 8	.....	7 8 0
Imports—decennial period 1871-80 totals £	.....	29,756,832	.....
Exports do do do £	.....	35,574,999	.....
Imports from Great Britain £	394,793	839,790	444,997	
Exports to Great Britain..... £	737,031	780,808	43,777	
Do to New South Wales..... £	1,678,359	2,269,644	591,285	
Imports from do £	938,798	1,575,819	637,021	
Export of articles the produce or manufacture of the Colony £	2,733,447	3,381,932	648,485	
Breadstuffs (wheat, flour, bread, and biscuits) exported £	2,694	432	.....	2,262
Do imported £	197,614	272,333	74,769	
Live stock exported £	327,932	232,813	.....	95,119
Wool exported—quantity lbs.	22,339,343	24,360,723	2,021,375	
Do do £ value	1,158,833	1,387,530	228,697	
Do do quantity per head of mean population.... lbs	186 (nearly)	110	.....	76
Do do value do £	9 12 7	6 5 0	.....	3 7 7
Do do average fleece..... lbs.	2 lbs. 4 oz.	2 lbs. 7 oz.	3 oz.	
Do do do value per lb.	0 1 5	0 1 7	0 0 2	
Do do do product per sheep	0 3 2	0 3 10	0 0 8	
Tallow exported..... £	139,181	162,042	22,861	
Hides and skins exported £	76,000	86,852	10,852	
Preserved and salted meat exported £	79,962	78,713	.....	1,249
Agricultural produce exported, produce of the Colony..... £	105,104	315,692	210,588	
Timber exported £	20,216	42,611	22,395	
Economical—				
Average wages—artisans per diem	6s. to 9s.	7s to 10s.	1s.	
Do stockmen per annum	£40 to £50	£45 to £60	£7 10 0	
Do farm labourers..... do	£25 to £30	£35 to 40	£10 0 0	
Do general servants (female)..... per week	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 15s.	0 3 6	
Average price of bread 4 lb. loaf	6d.	6d.	.....
Do beef..... per lb.	3d.	3d.	.....
Do mutton do	3d.	3d.	.....
Do potatoes..... do	1d.	1d.	.....
Do butter do	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	.....
Do coals per ton	1 0 0	18s. to 20s.	.....
Mortgages on land..... £ amount	143,812	1,080,195	936,383	
Do discharges do	81,906	305,767	223,861	
Preferable liens on wool, mortgages on live stock.... do	357,023	558,818	201,795	
Discharges of mortgages on live stock do	37,409	434,834	397,425	
Liens on growing crops do	22,326	14,423	.....	7,903
Building Societies' assets ..... £	.....	162,099	.....
Coin and bullion in Banks £	300,731	1,126,965	826,254	
Average price of land sold by auction..... per acre £	1 1 7	1 4 3	0 2 8	
Pastoral rents £	104,120	169,947	65,827	
Mining rents £	321	1,244	923	
Friendly Societies No. of members	1,190	3,777	2,587	
Do assets £	4,001	15,094	11,093	
Insolvent Estates—amount of deficiency £	216,539	127,308	.....	89,231
Permanent and Volunteer Forces No.	507	1,372	865	
Publicans' licenses No.	679	971	272	

§ Amount, 1880, £3,568,484.

QUEENSLAND—continued.

	1871.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Revenue and Expenditure—				
Revenue (exclusive of land orders)	£ 799,006	1,612,314	813,309	
Do per head of mean population	£ 6 12 9	7 5 3	0 12 6	
Expenditure	£ 787,555	1,673,605	886,140	
Do per head of mean population	£ 6 10 10	7 10 10	1 0 0	
Customs revenue	£ 324,079	483,753	159,674	
Taxation—proportion of revenue raised by	£ 386,496	600,236	213,740	
Do per head of mean population	£ 3 4 3	2 14 1	.....	0 10 2
Land sold—amount realized	£ 49,365	100,106	50,801	
Land sales—amount actually received during the year, } inclusive of conditional purchases	£ 152,388	274,771	122,383	
Government expenditure on Public Works	£ 228,493	1,073,005	844,512	
Immigration expenditure	£ 48,667	68,715	20,048	
Charitable Institutions—total expenditure	£ 23,384	54,482	31,098	
Public Debt, 31st December	£ 4,047,850	12,196,150	8,148,300	
Do indebtedness per head of population	£ 33 12 7½	54 18 11	21 6 3½	
Do No. of years' revenue debt is equal to	5·07	7·56	2·49	
Post Offices—				
Post Offices	No. 123	378	255	
Do receipts	£ 20,095	46,578	26,483	
Do letters posted	No. 1,516,363	3,987,946	2,471,583	
Do newspapers posted	do. 730,594	3,464,046	2,733,452	
Do packets	do. 36,608	264,396	227,788	
Money orders issued and paid	do. 21,100	69,839	48,739	
Do do	value £ 88,739	252,502	163,763	
Electric Telegraph—miles of wire	2,614	8,150	5,536	
Do No. of stations	51	159	108	
Do No. of telegrams sent	82,630	523,073	440,443	
Do in course of construction, miles of wire ..	360	602	242	
Railways—				
Railways open	miles 218	633½	415½	
Do train miles travelled	No. 204,433	795,304	590,871	
Do receipts	£ 76,644	275,602	198,958	
Do passengers	No. 37,539	193,477	155,938	
Do goods carried	tons 27,962	137,789	109,827	
Do in course of construction	miles Nil	171½	.....
Banks—				
Banks of Issue—paid-up capital	£ 4,334,656	5,225,570	890,914	
Do deposits last quarter	£ 1,240,696	3,433,502	2,192,806	
Do assets do	£ 1,696,310	5,487,259	3,791,949	
Do liabilities do	£ 1,436,077	4,062,716	2,626,639	
Do amount of deposits per inhabitant	£ 10 6 2	15 9 4½	5 3 2½	
Do annual discounts do	£ 10 0 1	18 5 3	8 5 2	
Savings' Banks—No. of depositors	6,769	17,339	10,570	
Do deposits during the year	£ 275,729	490,820	215,091	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(No RETURNS FURNISHED.)

VII.—FIJI.

1880.

			1880.
Physical Facts—			
Area	sq. miles		7,740
Vital Statistics—			
Population, Census	No.		124,902
Males	do		69,448
Females	do		55,454
Proportion of females in 100 persons	do		44.40
Population of males in 100 persons	do		55.60
Population of females to 100 persons	do		79.84
Population of capital city and suburbs—Levuka	do		1,047
Do do Suva	do		179
Persons to the square mile	do		16.13
Aborigines included in population above	do		115,635
Chinese	do		33
Marriages	do		1,248
Do to every 1,000 mean population	do		9.99
Births	do		4,183
Do to every 1,000 mean population	do		33.49
Deaths	do		4,369
Do to every 1,000 mean population	do		34.97
Immigration—Polynesian labourers	do		2,534
Emigration—seaward do	do		183
Religious and Educational Statistics—			
Religious Denominations—Ministers, European	No.		24
Episcopalians	Census No.		1,900
Wesleyans	do		105,383
Roman Catholics	do		7,968
Sunday Schools	No. of Scholars		40,730
Industrial Schools	No.		1
Schools (Day)—State-aided, European	do		1
Do Not State-aided, Aborigines	No. of Scholars		1,600
Mechanics' Institutes	No.		1
Crime—			
Persons taken into custody	No.		1,309
Do committed for trial	do		19
Do convicted	do		10
Do summary convictions before Magistrates	do		891
Agricultural—			
Land in cultivation—European	acres		24,752
Maize—land under do	do		1,683
Sugar-cane do Europeans only	do		2,160
Live Stock—			
Sheep	No.		4,769
Cattle	do		5,000
Horses	do		360
Pigs	do		50,000
Land Statistics—			
Land granted and sold, to 31st December, 1880	acres		139,363
Manufactures—			
Colonial sugar manufactured	cwt.		13,800
Distilled spirits—rum	proof galls.		9,724
Shipping—			
Shipping—inwards	tons		32,933
Do do	vessels		157
Do outwards	do.		150
Do do	tons		32,689

Fiji—continued.

	1880.
Foreign Trade—	
Imports	£ 185,740 13 10
Exports	£ 229,528 10 4
Imports and exports—total value	£ 415,268 4 2
Imports—per head of mean population	£ 1 9 8-90
Exports do	£ 1 16 9-03
Do to New South Wales	£ 61,122 17 0
Export of articles the produce or manufacture of the Colony	£ 177,912 6 4
Breadstuffs (wheat, flour, bread, and biscuit) imported—value	£ 4,246 13 8
Wool exported—quantity	lbs. 14,000
Do value	£ 655 0 0
Agricultural produce exported—value	£ 172,367 0 4
Timber exported do	£ 33 0 0
Economical—	
Average wages—artisans	per diem 16s.
Do Polynesian labourers	per annum £3
Average price—bread	4-lb. loaf 10d.
Do beef	per lb. 8d.
Do mutton	do. 8d.
Do potatoes	do. 1d.
Do butter (fresh)	do. 2s. 6d.
Mortgages on land—amount	£ 32,276 0 0
Discharges of do. do	£ 13,464 16 0
Liens on growing crops do	£ 2,943 12 8
Friendly Societies	No. 1
Government Revenue and Expenditure—	
Revenue	£ 80,678 0 0
Do per head of population	12s. 11d.
Expenditure	£ 91,102 0 0
Do per head of population	14s. 7d.
Customs revenue	£ 23,985 19 7
Taxation—proportion of revenue raised by	£ 46,544 0 0
Do per head of population	7s. 5½d.
Government expenditure on Public Works -railways, telegraphs, bridges, buildings, &c.	£ 1,982 0 0
Local Revenue -Town Board	£ 1,204 0 0
Do School Board	£ 944 0 0
Real and leasehold estates—amount of transactions	£ 24,063 0 0
Public Debt—31st December	£ 210,000 0 0

APPENDIX D.

I.—GOVERNORS.

SUCCESSION of Governors of New South Wales, and the dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government.

Names.	From	To
Captain A. Phillip, R.N.	26 Jan., 1788	10 Dec., 1792.
Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor)	11 Dec., 1792	12 Dec., 1794.
Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant Governor).	13 Dec., 1794	1 Sept., 1795.
Captain Hunter, R.N.	7 Sept., 1795	27 Sept., 1800.
Captain P. G. King, R.N.....	28 Sept., 1800	12 Aug., 1806.
Captain W. Bligh, R.N.....	13 Aug., 1806	26 Jan., 1808.
During Governor Bligh's suspension the Government was successively administered by—		
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone } Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux..... } Colonel William Paterson }	All of the New South Wales Corps, after- wards 102nd Regt. }	26 Jan., 1808
Major-General L. Macquarie.....	1 Jan., 1810	1 Dec., 1821.
Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B.	1 Dec., 1821	1 Dec., 1825.
Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Acting Governor)	6 Dec., 1825	18 Dec., 1825.
Lieutenant-General R. Darling.....	19 Dec., 1825	21 Oct., 1831.
Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Acting Governor)	22 Oct., 1831	2 Dec., 1831.
Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.	3 Dec., 1831	5 Dec., 1837.
Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Acting Governor)	6 Dec., 1837	23 Feb., 1838.
Sir George Gipps.....	24 Feb., 1838	11 July, 1846.
Sir Maurice O'Connell	12 July, 1846	2 Aug., 1846.
Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.....	3 Aug., 1846	17 Jan., 1855.
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.....	20 Jan., 1855	22 Jan., 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator)	23 Jan., 1861	21 Mar., 1861.
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, } Bart., P.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.* }	Administrator ... Governor-in-Chief	22 Mar., 1861 15 May, 1861
Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator)	16 May, 1861	24 Dec., 1867.
Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator)	25 Dec., 1867	7 Jan., 1868.
The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore (Privy Coun- cillor).	8 Jan., 1868	22 Feb., 1872.
Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B. (Administrator)	23 Feb., 1872	2 June, 1872.
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Governor-in-Chief).	3 June, 1872	19 Mar., 1879.
Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B., K.C.M.G., (Lieutenant- Governor).	20 Mar., 1879	3 Aug., 1879.
The Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, P.C., G.C.B.	4 Aug., 1879	(Still in office.)

* Afterwards raised to the Peerage under the title of Lord Lisgar.

II.—JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1815 to 1883.

Name.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what instrument.	Remarks.
A'Beckett, William	Puisne Judge	15 July, 1844 to 31 Jan., 1846.	By the Governor, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony.	Primary Judge of the Court of Equity, 15 July, 1844, to 31 Jan., 1846.—Died, June, 1860.
Bent, Geoffrey Hart	Judge	1812 to 1815 ..	.....	Returned to England, 1815.
Burton, Sir William Westbrooke, Knt.	Assistant Judge....	11 Oct., 1832 .. 1 Jan., 1838 to 6 July, 1844.	By the Secretary of State. By the Governor, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the Act of Parliament of 9 Geo. IV cap. 83.	Appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, Madras, 6 July, 1844.—Was knighted in 1844.
Cheeke, Alfred	2nd Puisne Judge..	22 June, 1865 to 14 Mar., 1876.	By the Governor-General, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony.	Died, 14 March, 1876.
Dickinson, John Nodes.....	Puisne Judge..... Acting Chief Justice	13 Oct., 1844 to 14 Feb., 1860. 15 „ 1860 to 17 „ 1861.	By Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual.	Arrived in the Colony on 13 Oct., 1844.—Was knighted in 1860.—Retired on a pension of £1,050 per annum, 17 Feb., 1861.—Died, 22 Mar., 1882.
Dowling James	Assistant Judge .. Acting Chief Justice Chief Justice	16 Aug., 1827 to 15 April, 1836. 16 April, 1836 to 29 Aug., 1837. 30 „ 1837 to 27 Sept., 1844.	By His Majesty, by Warrant under the Sign Manual. By the Governor, by Commission. By Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Sign Manual.	Was knighted in 1839.—Died, 27 September, 1844.—Pension of £200 per annum allowed Lady Dowling, from 1 January, 1846.
Faucett, Peter.....	3rd Puisne Judge .. 2nd do 1st do	4 Oct., 1865 to 14 Mar., 1876. 15 Mar., 1876 to — Oct., 1881. — Oct., 1881 ..	By the Governor-General, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony. By the Governor and Executive Council, by Commission. do	Still in office.
Field, Barron	Judge	— 1816 to 4 Feb., 1824.	.....	Arrived in the Colony, 24 February, 1817.—Sailed for Europe, 4 February, 1824.
Forbes, Francis	Chief Justice	13 Oct., 1823 to 1 July, 1837.	By His Majesty's Charter or Letters Patent.	Was the first Chief Justice of the Colony.—Allowed a pension of £700 per annum, from 1 July, 1837.—Knighted in 1837.—Died, 8 November, 1841.—Pension of £200 per annum allowed Lady Forbes, from 1 Jan., 1846.
Hargrave, John Fletcher	1st Puisne Judge ..	22 June, 1865 to 11 Oct., 1881.	By the Governor, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Colony.	Judge of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, from 1 July, 1873, to 11 August, 1879.—Retired on a pension of £1,050 per annum, from 11 October, 1881.
Innes, Sir Joseph George Long, Knt.	4th Puisne Judge ..	14 Oct., 1881 ..	By the Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Knighted in 1875.—Still in office.
Kinchela, John, LL.D.	Assistant Judge....	16 April, 1836 to 4 Nov., 1837.	By the Governor, by Commission.	Arrived in the Colony, 25 June, 1831.—Allowed a pension of £500 per annum from 4 Nov., 1837.—Died, 21 July, 1845.—His widow received a pension of £100 per annum, from 1 Jan., 1852.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

711

JUDGES—continued.

Name.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Remarks.
Manning, William Montagu	Judge (Acting)	12 Jan., 1848 to 18 Nov., 1849.	By the Governor, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	Allowed a pension of £800 per annum as late Solicitor-General. —Knighted in 1858. —Still in office.
	3rd Puisne Judge ..	28 April, 1876 to -- Oct., 1881.	By the Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	
Martin, Sir James, Knt.	2nd do Chief Justice	— „ 1881 .. 19 Nov., 1873.	do By the Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Knighted in 1869. —Still in office.
Milford, Samuel F.	Puisne Judge	1 Jan., 1856 to 1 Apl., 1857.	By the Governor, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony.	Deputy Judge and Commissary of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, from 1856 to 1857. —Resident Judge, Moreton Bay, 1 April, 1857. —Deputy-Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court and Primary Equity Judge, from 1859 to 1865. —Died, 26 May, 1865.
	do	1 Feb., 1859 to 26 May, 1865.	do ..	
Stephen, Alfred	Puisne Judge	30 Apl., 1839 to 6 Oct., 1844.	By the Governor, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony, dated 9 May, 1839.	Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, from 1839 to 1844.
	Chief Justice	7 Oct., 1844 to 6 Nov., 1873.	By the Governor, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony.	Retired on a pension of £1,400 per annum, on 6 November, 1873. —Knighted in 1846; made a C.B., in 1862; and a K.C.M.G. in 1874. Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales in 1879.
Stephen, John	Additional Judge ..	17 Aug., 1825 to 28 Feb., 1826.	By Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony.	Retired on a pension of £500 per annum, from 1 January, 1833. —Died, 21 December, 1833.
	2nd Judge	1 Mar., 1826 to 1 Jan., 1833.	By His Majesty, by Warrant under the Sign Manual.	
Therry Roger	Puisne Judge	1 Feb., 1846 to 31 Jan., 1859.	By Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual.	Primary Judge of the Court of Equity, from 1 February, 1846 to 31 January, 1856. —Retired on a pension of 1,050 per annum, 31 January, 1859. —Died in England, 1874.
Willia, John Walpole	Puisne Judge	4 Nov., 1837 to — 1841.	By Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Sign Manual.	Arrived in the Colony on 3 November, 1837. Appointed Resident Judge at Port Phillip, under the Act of Council 4 Vic. No 22, in 1841. —Died in England, 1877.
Windeyer, William Charles ..	4th Puisne Judge (Temporary)	11 Aug., 1879 to 5 „ 1881.	By the Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the provisions of Supreme Court Temporary Judge Act.	Appointed Judge of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, 12 August, 1879. —Still in office.
	3rd Puisne Judge .	6 „ 1881.	By the Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	
Wise, Edward	Puisne Judge	15 Feb., 1860 to 28 Sept., 1865.	By the Governor, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony.	Died, 28 September, 1865.
Wylde John, LL.B.	The Judge of the Criminal Court, Vice Admiralty, and Civil (Governor's) Courts; Assessor to the Governor-in-Chief in the High Court of Appeals; Deputy Military Judge-Advocate, and the Official Notary Public of the Colony.	1 Jan., 1816 to 12 Feb., 1825.	By Earl Bathurst, under the Sign Manual, and by Commission from the High Court of Admiralty in England.	Arrived in the Colony, 5 October, 1816. —Returned to England, 12 February, 1825.
	Judge, Supreme Court (<i>pro tem.</i>)	23 Mar., 1824 to 12 Feb., 1825.	.....

III.—MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Members of the Legislative Council from 11 August, 1824, to 5 January, 1843.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Official Position.		Remarks.
		Office.	Date.	
Baxter, Alexander Macduff..	30 Jan., 1829	Attorney-General ..	1 Aug., 1827 to 24 Jan., 1831.	Seat vacated, 24 Jan., 1831.
Bell, Archibald	25 Sept., 1832	.....	.....	Died, 23 April, 1837.
Berry, Alexander	30 Jan., 1829	.....	.....	} Held seats till proclamation of new Constitution, 5 Jan., 1843.
Blaxland, John	10 Oct., 1837	.....	.....
Blaxland, John	30 Jan., 1829	.....	.....
Blaxland, John	10 Oct., 1837	.....	.....
Bowman, James	11 Aug., 1824	Principal Colonial Surgeon.	.....	} Absent from Colony from 15 Mar., 1834, to 2 June, 1836.—Held seat till proclamation of new Constitution, 5 Jan., 1843.—Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Sydney from 1 Jan., 1843, to 20 Feb., 1853.—Died, 20 Feb., 1853.
Broughton, The Venerable William Grant, M.A.	17 July, 1825	Archdeacon	6 Feb., 1829 to 17 Jan., 1836.	
	17 Sept., 1829	Member of Executive Council.	17 Sept., 1829 to 29 Mar., 1847.	
	1 Dec., 1836	Bishop of Australia..	18 Jan., 1836 to 31 Dec., 1847.	
	10 Oct., 1837			
Campbell, John Thomas ..	30 Jan., 1829	Acting Collector of Customs.	5 Apl., 1827 to — 1828.	Died, 30 Jan., 1830.
Campbell, Robert, senior....	17 July, 1825	.....	.....	} Held seat till proclamation of new Constitution, 5 Jan., 1843.
	7 April, 1827	.....	.....
	30 Jan., 1829	.....	.....
	10 Oct., 1837	.....	.....
Close, Edward Charles	30 Jan., 1829	.....	.....	} Seat vacated, Feb., 1839.
Cotton, Michael Cullen.....	10 Oct., 1837	.....	.....
	30 Jan., 1829	Collector of Customs	— 1828 to 30 Apl., 1834.	Leave of absence to proceed to England, 6 Oct., 1831, and did not return.
Dowling, James	16 April, 1836	Acting Chief Justice	16 „ 1836 to 29 Aug., 1837.	Held seat till proclamation of new Constitution, 5 Jan., 1843.—In 1827 he was appointed Puisne Judge; in 1839 was Knighted.—Died in Sydney, 27 Sept., 1844.
	10 Oct., 1837	Chief Justice	30 „ 1837 to 27 „ 1844.	
Forbes, Francis	11 Aug., 1824	.....	.....	} Leave of absence to proceed to England, 16 April, 1836, and did not return.—Was Knighted in 1837.—Died, November, 1841.
	17 July, 1825	Member of Executive Council.	— July, 1825 to 30 Apl., 1829.	
	7 April, 1827	Chief Justice	13 Oct., 1823 to 16 Apl., 1836.	
	30 Jan., 1829			
Gibbes, John George Nathaniel.	— May, 1834	Collector of Customs	1 May, 1834..	Held seat till proclamation of new Constitution, 5 Jan., 1843.
Goulburn, Major Frederick..	10 Oct., 1837	.....	.....
	11 Aug., 1824	Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records.	30 June, 1820 to 7 Jan., 1826.	
	17 July, 1825			
Jamison, Sir John, Knt.	8 May, 1837	Physician in H.M. Navy.	.....	} Held seats till proclamation of new Constitution, 5 Jan., 1843.
	10 Oct., 1837	.....	.....
Jones, Richard	30 Jan., 1829	.....	.....
	10 Oct., 1837	.....	.....
Kinchela, John, LL.D.	25 June, 1831	Attorney-General ..	4 Aug., 1830 to 16 Apl., 1836.	Seat vacated, 16 April, 1836.
		Judge, Sup. Court ..	16 „ 1836 to 4 Nov., 1837.	Received a pension of £500 per annum from 4 Nov., 1837.
King, Phillip Parker	12 Feb., 1839	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Oct., 1839.
Langa, Burman	14 Sept., 1831	Acting Collector of Customs.	14 Sept., 1831 to 30 Apl., 1834.	Seat vacated, 30 April, 1834.
Lindesay, Colonel Patrick, of 89th Regiment of Foot.	7 April, 1827	Senior Officer commanding H.M. Land Forces.	.....
	30 Jan., 1829	Member of Executive Council.	30 Apl., 1829 to 25 Sept., 1832.	Seat vacated, 25 Sept., 1832.
Lithgow, William	30 „ 1829	Auditor-General	1 Nov., 1824 to 30 Apl., 1852.	Held seat till proclamation of new Constitution, 5 Jan., 1843.—Retired from office of Auditor-General on pension of £379 3s. 4d. per annum, on 1 May, 1852.
	10 Oct., 1837	.....	.....

Members of the Legislative Council.

713

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS from 1824 to 1843—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Official Position.		Remarks.
		Office.	Date.	
Macarthur, Hannibal Hawkins.	11 Jan., 1830	} Held seats till proclamation of new Constitution, 5 Jan., 1843.
Macarthur James	10 Oct., 1837	.....	.....
	24 „ 1839	.....	.....
Macarthur, John.....	11 Aug., 1824	Seat vacated, 19 Nov., 1833.
	17 July, 1825	.....	.....
	7 April, 1827	.....	.....
	30 Jan., 1829	.....	.....
Macleay, Alexander	17 July, 1825	Col. Secretary and Registrar of Records.	14 June, 1825 to 31 Dec., 1836.	Seat vacated, 31 Dec., 1836.
	7 April, 1827	Member of Executive Council.	17 July, 1825 to 31 Dec., 1836.	
	30 Jan., 1829			
O'Connell, Sir Maurice Charles, K.C.H.	6 Dec., 1837	Senior Officer commanding H.M. Land Forces.	1834 to 1848 ..	Held seat till proclamation of new Constitution, 5 Jan., 1843.
		Member of Executive Council.	6 Dec., 1837 to 17 Jan., 1848.	
Oxley, John	11 Aug., 1824	Surveyor-General ..	1 Jan., 1812 to 27 May, 1828.	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1825.
Plunkett, John Hubert, B.A.	16 April, 1836	Solicitor-General....	26 Oct., 1831 to 16 Apl., 1836.	Seat vacated, 21 Mar., 1841.
	10 Oct., 1837	Attorney-General ..	16 „ 1836 to 21 Mar., 1841.	
Scott, The Venerable Thomas Hobbes, M.A.	17 July, 1825	Archdeacon of New South Wales.	5 Apl., 1824 to 6 Feb., 1829.	Seat vacated, 17 Sept., 1829.
	7 April, 1827	Member of Executive Council.	17 July, 1825 to 6 Feb., 1829.	
	30 Jan., 1829			
Snodgrass, Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth, C.B.	19 Nov., 1833	Senior Officer commanding H.M. Land Forces.	19 Nov., 1833 to 5 Dec., 1837.	Seat vacated, 6 Dec., 1837.—Left the Colony in 1836 to administer the Government of Van Diemen's Land, until arrival of Sir John Franklin.—Died October, 1853.
	10 Oct., 1837	Member of Executive Council.	19 Nov., 1833 to 5 Dec., 1837.	
		Acting Governor-in-Chief.	6 „ 1837 to 23 Feb., 1838.	
		* Lieut.-Governor....	4 Sept., 1823 to 4 Dec., 1827.	
Stewart, William	11 Aug., 1824	Acting Governor	6 „ 1825 to 18 „ 1825.	Seat vacated, 4 Dec., 1827.
	17 July, 1825	Member of Executive Council.	1823 to 1827.	
Therry, Roger	21 Mar., 1841	Attorney-General ..	21 Mar., 1841 to 5 Aug., 1843.	Held seat till proclamation of new Constitution, 5 Jan., 1843.—Was Commissioner of the Court of Requests, county of Cumberland, from 14 April, 1829, to 18 Jan., 1845.
Thomson, Edward Deas-	1 Jan., 1837	Col. Secretary and Registrar of Records	1 Jan., 1837 to 28 Apl., 1856.	Held seat till proclamation of new Constitution, 5 Jan., 1843.—Was Clerk to Executive Council from 29 Dec., 1828, to 31 Dec., 1836.
	10 Oct., 1837			
Throsby, Charles	17 July, 1825	Seat vacated, 1828.
	7 April, 1827	.....	.....

* This office was discontinued on 4 December, 1827.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Non-elective Members of the partly Elective and partly Non-elective Council, from 5 January, 1843, to 29 February, 1856.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Official Position.		Remarks.
		Office.	Date.	
Allen, George	23 July, 1845	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848
	8 Dec., 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
Attorney-at-law	13 Oct., 1851	.....	.....	} Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1853.
Barker, Thomas	6 April, 1853	Director of the Sydney Railway Company.	4 Aug., 1853 ..	
		Commissioner for Railways.	— 1855.	
Barney, George	17 July, 1843	Colonial Engineer ..	1 Jan., 1833 ..	Seat vacated, Aug., 1843.
	13 Oct., 1851	Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.	1 „ 1849 ..	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1853.
		Surveyor-General ..	11 Oct., 1855.	
Berry, Alexander	17 July, 1843	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	8 Dec., 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	13 Oct., 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1853.
Blaxland, John	17 July, 1843	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 13 Sept., 1844.—Died, August, 1845.
Bradley William	10 Nov., 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856. Was an elected Member for County of Argyle, from June, 1843, to July, 1846.
Broadhurst, Edward, Barrister-at-law.	13 Oct., 1851	.....	.....	} Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Christie, William Harvie	14 May, 1852	Postmaster-General	1 May, 1852 ..	
Cox, Edward	26 Nov., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, May, 1855.
Darvall, John Bayley, Barrister-at-Law.	24 July, 1844	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1843.—Elected for County of Bathurst, July, 1843.
Denison, Alfred	13 Oct., 1851	Member of Senate of Sydney University.	24 Dec., 1850 ..	Seat vacated, Nov., 1851.
Dobie, John	13 „ 1851	Surgeon in the Royal Navy on half-pay.	.....	Seat vacated, Mar., 1855.
Elwin, Hastings	17 July, 1843	Chairman of Committees.	1843 to 1844	Seat vacated, July, 1844.
Gibbes, John George Nathaniel.	17 „ 1843	Collector of Customs.	1 May, 1834 ..	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	8 Dec., 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	13 Oct., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, May, 1855.—Received a pension of £500 per annum from 10 May, 1850.—Died, 5 Dec., 1873.
Hamilton, Edward	17 July, 1843	.....	.....	Seat vacated, May, 1846.
	8 Dec., 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, May, 1850.
Holden, John Rose.....	3 Nov., 1853	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.—Was an Elected Member for Cumberland Boroughs from Sept., 1851, to April, 1853.
Hughes, John	13 Oct., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Oct., 1853.
Icely, Thomas	17 July, 1843	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	8 Dec., 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	13 Oct., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, April, 1853.
	3 April, 1855	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Jones, Richard	17 July, 1843	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Nov., 1843.—Elected for Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley, Oct., 1850.
King, Phillip Parker	27 May, 1850	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.—Elected for Counties of Gloucester and Macquarie, Sept., 1851.
Lamb, John	10 Sept., 1844	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	8 Dec., 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.—Elected for City of Sydney, Sept., 1851.
* Lithgow, William	17 July, 1843	Auditor-General	14 June, 1825 to 30 Apl., 1852.	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	8 Dec., 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	13 Oct., 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 February, 1853.
Longmore, Alexander, Attorney-at-Law.	13 „ 1851	.....	.....	Died, 27 October, 1851.

* Allowed a pension of £379 3s. 4d. per annum, as late Auditor-General, from 1 May, 1852.

Members of the Legislative Council.

715

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NON-ELECTIVE MEMBERS, from 1843 to 1856—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Official Position.		Remarks.
		Office.	Date.	
Lowe, Robert, Barrister-at-Law.	7 Nov., 1843	.....	.....	Seat vacated, September, 1844.—Became an elected Member for Counties of St. Vincent and Auckland, April 1845.
Manning, William Montagu..	13 Oct., 1851	Solicitor-General....	1 Sept., 1844 to 12 Jan., 1848	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
		Acting Judge, Sup. Court.	12 „ 1848 to 19 Nov., 1849.	
		Solicitor-General....	19 „ 1849 to 5 June, 1856.	
Mayne, William Colburn	14 May, 1852	Inspector-General of Police.	1 Jan., 1852 ..	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Merewether, Francis Lewis Shaw.	13 Oct., 1851	Acting Col. Treasurer with Stephen Greenhill.	8 May, 1841 to 31 July, 1841.	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
		Clerk of the Councils	14 Apl., 1842 to 13 „ 1843.	
		Clerk of Executive Council.	14 „ 1843 to 10 June, 1851.	
		Postmaster-General..	10 „ 1851 to 30 Apl., 1852.	
		Auditor-General	1 May, 1852 to 28 Apl., 1856.	
		Acting Col. Treasurer	26 Jan., 1854 to — Feb., 1856.	
		Member of Executive Council.	7 July, 1852 to 28 Apl., 1856.	
Mitchell, James	28 May, 1855	President of N.S.W. Medical Board.	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
O'Connell, Lieut.-General Sir Maurice Charles, K.C.H.	17 July, 1848	Senior Officer commanding H.M. Land Forces.	1838 to 1847 ..	Died, 25 May, 1848.
		Governor-in-Chief ..	12 July, 1846 to 2 Aug., 1846.	
		Member of Executive Council.	5 Oct., 1837 to 17 Jan., 1848.	
* Parker, Henry Watson	11 May, 1846	Chairman of Committees.	28 May, 1846 to — June, 1848.	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	8 Dec., 1848	do	17 May, 1849 to 30 June, 1851.	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	13 Oct., 1851	do	17 Oct., 1851 to 29 Feb., 1856.	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Pfunkett, John Hubert, B.A..	7 Aug., 1843	Attorney-General ..	5 Aug., 1843 to 5 June, 1856.	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	8 Dec., 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	13 Oct., 1851	Member of Executive Council.	10 Nov., 1846 to 19 Dec., 1855.	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Riddell, Campbell Drummond	17 July, 1843	Member of Executive Council.	25 June, 1831 to 28 April, 1856.	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	8 Dec., 1848	Colonial Treasurer..	1 Aug., 1829 to 28 April, 1856.	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	13 Oct., 1851	Acting Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records.	26 Jan., 1854 to — Feb., 1856.	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Spain, William.....	13 „ 1851	Inspector-General of Police.	1 Jan., 1851 to 31 Dec., 1851.	Seat vacated, 31 Dec., 1851.
Stirling, John	30 Jan., 1854	Chief Inspector of Distilleries.	1 Jan., 1847 to 25 „ 1854.	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
		Acting Auditor-General.	26 „ 1854 to — Feb., 1856.	
† Thomson, Edward Deas- ..	17 July, 1843	Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records.	1 Jan., 1837 to 28 April, 1856.	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	8 Dec., 1848	Member of Executive Council.	1 Jan., 1837 to 28 April, 1856.	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	13 Oct., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated. Left Colony on leave of absence, 25 Jan., 1854.
Ward, Captain Edward Wolstenholme, R.E.	28 May, 1855	Deputy-master and Chief Officer of Branch Royal Mint	26 April, 1853 to 31 Dec., 1867.	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Wynyard, Major-General Edward Buckley, C.B.	8 Dec., 1848	Senior Officer commanding H.M. Land Forces.	1847	Seat vacated, Feb., 1851.
		Member of Executive Council.	18 Jan., 1848 to 28 July, 1853.	

* Salary of Chairman of Committees increased from £250 to £500 from 1 January, 1853.

† Salary of Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records increased from £1,500 to £2,000 from 3 August, 1846.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Elective Members of the Partly Elective and Partly Non-elective Council from 5 January, 1843, to 29 February, 1856.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Official Position.		Remarks.
			Office.	Date.	
Airey, John Moore Cole	District of Port Phillip....	Dec., 1847	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
Bettington, James Brindley.	Pastoral Districts of Wellington and Bligh.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	} Seats vacated, Mar., 1853.
Bigge, Francis Edward	Pastoral Districts of Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranoa.	„ 1851	.....	.....
Bland, William	City of Sydney	June, 1843	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	do	Dec., 1849	.....	.....	Seat vacated, July, 1850.
Bligh, James William, Attorney-at-Law.	County of Bathurst	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	} Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Bowman, George	Counties of Northumberland and Hunter.	„ 1851	.....	.....
Bowman, William	Cumberland Boroughs, viz., Towns of Windsor, Richmond, Campbelltown, and Liverpool.	June, 1843	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	do	July, 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	Cumberland Boroughs, viz., Towns of Windsor, Richmond, Liverpool, Campbelltown, and Penrith.	Apl., 1853	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Boyd, Benjamin	District of Port Phillip....	Sept., 1844	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Sept., 1845.
Boyd, Thomas Elder ..	do	Aug., 1845	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Jan., 1846.
Bradley, William	County of Argyle	June, 1843	.....	.....	Seat vacated, July, 1846.— Became a Non-elective Member, 10 Nov., 1851.
Brewster, Edward Jones, Barrister-at-Law.	District of Port Phillip....	Jan., 1846	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
Byrnes, James... ..	County of Cumberland....	Mar., 1850	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
Campbell, Robert	City of Sydney	Nov., 1851	.....	.....	} Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Chisholm, James	Counties of King and Georgiana.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....
Coghill, John	Counties of St. Vincent and Auckland.	June, 1843	.....	.....	Seat vacated, April, 1845.
Condell, Henry	Town of Melbourne	„ 1843	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Mar., 1844.
Cooper, Daniel.....	Counties of Murray and St. Vincent.	Mar., 1855	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Cooper, Daniel, junior	Counties of St. Vincent and Auckland.	June, 1849	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
Cowper, Charles	County of Cumberland....	July, 1843	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	do	„ 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, March, 1850.
	County of Durham	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Curr, Edward	District of Port Phillip ..	„ 1845	.....	.....	Seat vacated, June, 1846.
	do	„ 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, June, 1849.
Dangar, Henry	County of Northumberland	Oct., 1845	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	do	July, 1848	.....	.....	} Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
Darvall, John Bayley, Barrister-at-Law.	County of Bathurst	„ 1848	.....	.....
	County of Cumberland ..	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.— Was a Non-elective Member from 24 July, 1844, to dissolution of Council, June, 1848.—In 1853 was made a Q.C.
Dickson, John	District of Port Phillip ..	„ 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
Donaldson, Stuart Alexander.	County of Durham	July, 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, June, 1849.
	do	„ 1849	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	do	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Feb., 1853.
	Sydney Hamlets	Feb., 1855	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.

Members of the Legislative Council.

717

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ELECTIVE MEMBERS, from 1843 to 1856—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Official Position.		Remarks.
			Office.	Date.	
Douglas, Henry Grat-tan, M.D.	Counties of Northumber-land and Hunter.	Sept., 1851	Member of Lunatic Board.	25 Mar., 1852 ..	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.— Was Clerk of the Legisla- tive Council from 19 Feb., 1825, to 7 Sept., 1827. Dissolution, June, 1848.
Dumaresq, William ..	Counties of Hunter, Bris-bane, and Bligh.	June, 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	Counties of Phillip, Bris-bane, and Bligh.	Sept., 1851	Acting Col. Treasurer.	1 Apl., 1829 to 31 July, 1829.	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Ebden, Charles Hotson	District of Port Phillip....	June, 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, April, 1844.
	do	July, 1850	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
Egan, Daniel.....	Pastoral District of Mane-roo.	April, 1854	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Faithfull, William Pitt	County of Argyle	July, 1846	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
Finch, Charles Wray ..	Pastoral Districts of Wel-lington and Bligh.	April, 1853	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Fitzgerald, Robert	County of Cumberland....	Mar., 1849	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	do	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Flood, Edward.....	North-eastern Boroughs, viz., Newcastle, with Stockton and Raymond Terrace.	„ 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Foster, John Fitzgerald	District of Port Phillip....	June, 1846	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
Leslie.	do	„ 1849	.....	.....	Seat vacated, July, 1850.
Foster, William, Barris-ter-at-Law.	County of Northumberland	„ 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Oct., 1845.
			Solicitor-General.	12 Jan., 1848 to 19 Nov., 1849.	
Grant, Patrick.....	Northumberland Boroughs, viz., Towns of East Mait-land, West Maitland, and Newcastle.	Sept., or Nov., 1845	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
* Grey, Henry (Earl Grey).	City of Melbourne.....	July, 1848	Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.	— July, 1846 to — Feb., 1852.	Seat vacated, Nov., 1850.
Hill, George	Counties of St. Vincent and Auckland.	„ 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 1848.
Holden, John Rose ..	Cumberland Boroughs, viz., Towns of Windsor, Richmond, Liverpool, Campbelltown, and Pen-rith.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Mar., 1853.— Became a Non-elective Member, 3 Nov., 1853.
Holroyd, Arthur Todd, Barrister-at-Law.	Western Boroughs, viz., Bathurst Plains and Carcoar.	„ 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Hood, Thomas Hood ..	Pastoral Districts of Clarence and Darling Downs.	April, 1855	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Jeffreys, Arthur	Pastoral District of Mane-roo.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Mar., 1854.
Jones, Richard	Counties of Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley.	Oct., 1850	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	Stanley Boroughs, viz., North Brisbane, South Brisbane, and Kangaroo Point, and Ipswich.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Died, 6 Nov., 1852.—Was a Non-elective Member from July, 1843, to Nov., 1843.
King, Phillip Parker ..	Counties of Gloucester and Macquarie.	„ 1851	Chairman of Denomina-tional School Board.	17 May, 1852 ..	Died, Feb., 1856.—Was a Non-elective Member from 27 May, 1850, to 30 June, 1851.—In 1855 attained the rank of Rear-Admiral.
Lamb, John	City of Sydney	„ 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Feb., 1853.— Was a Non-elective Mem- ber from 10 Sept., 1844, to 30 June, 1851.
Lang, John Dunmore, D.D.	District of Port Phillip...	June, 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Nov., 1847.
	City of Sydney	July, 1850	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	do	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Oct., 1851.
	County of Stanley	Aug., 1854	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.— Was Minister of the Pres- byterian Church, Sydney. Seat vacated, Feb., 1849.
Lawson, Nelson Sim-mons.	County of Cumberland..	July, 1848	.....	.....
Lawson, William	do ..	„ 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.

* The Law Officers reported that this election was valid, and would therefore have to stand until Earl Grey should notify his resignation ; but the election was not published in the New South Wales Government Gazette.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ELECTIVE MEMBERS, from 1843 to 1856—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Official Position.		Remarks.
			Office.	Date.	
Leslie, George Farquhar.	Pastoral Districts of Clarence and Darling Downs.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Mar., 1855.
Lord, Francis	County of Bathurst.....	June, 1843	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1843.
* Lowe, Robert, Barrister-at-Law.	Counties of St. Vincent and Auckland.	April, 1845	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1843.
	City of Sydney	July, 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Nov., 1849.—Non-elective Member from 7 Nov., 1843, to 10 Sept., 1844.
Macarthur, Hannibal Hawkins.	Town of Parramatta.....	June, 1843	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1843.—Was a Member of the Nominee Council from 11 Jan., 1830, to 6 Jan., 1843.—Died in England, 1861.
Macarthur, James	County of Camden	July, 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	Western Division of County of Camden.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Macarthur, William ..	District of Port Phillip....	Feb., 1849	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	Pastoral Districts of Lachlan and Lower Darling.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Feb., 1855.
† Macleay, Alexander..	Counties of Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley.	June, 1843	Speaker	1 Aug., 1843 to 19 May, 1846.	Died, 19 June, 1843.
Macleay, George.....	Pastoral District of Murrumbidgee.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Macleay, William	Pastoral Districts of Lachlan and Lower Darling.	Mar., 1855	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Marsh, Matthew Henry	Pastoral Districts of New England and Macleay.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Aug., 1855.
Martin, James, Attorney-at-Law.	Counties of Cook and Westmoreland.	July, 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, June, 1849.
	do	„ 1849	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	do	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
M'Intyre, Donald	Counties of Hunter, Brisbane, and Bligh.	July, 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
M'Kinnon, Lachlan ..	District of Port Phillip ..	Sept., 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, June, 1849.
	do	July, 1849	.....	.....	Seat vacated, June, 1850.
Mercer, William Drummond.	do	„ 1850	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
† Mitchell, Sir Thomas Livingston, Knt.	do	April, 1844	Surveyor-General.	27 May, 1828 to 5 Oct., 1855.	Seat vacated, 15 Aug., 1844.
Moor, Henry	do	July, 1849	Registrar of the Lord Bishop of Melbourne.	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
Morris, Augustus	Pastoral Districts of Liverpool Plains and Gwydir.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Murray, Terence Aubrey.	Counties of Murray, King, and Georgiana.	June, 1843	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1843.
	do	July, 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	Southern Boroughs, viz., Goulburn, Queanbeyan, Braidwood, and Yass.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Nichols, George Robert, Attorney-at-Law.	Northumberland Boroughs, viz., Towns of East Maitland, West Maitland, and Newcastle.	July, 1848	Solicitor to the Commissioners of the City of Sydney.	1849	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	Northumberland Boroughs, viz., Towns of Morpeth, East Maitland, and West Maitland.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.—Died, 12 Sept., 1857.
§ Nicholson, Charles, M. D.	District of Port Phillip....	June, 1843	Chairman of Committees.	2 Aug., 1844 to 19 May, 1846.	Dissolution, June, 1843.
			Speaker	20 „ 1846 to — June, 1848.	
	County of Argyle	July, 1848	do	15 May, 1849 to 30 June, 1851.	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	do	Sept., 1851	do	14 Oct., 1851 to 29 Feb., 1856.	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.

* Arrived in the Colony in 1842; returned to England in 1851; in 1852 was returned for Kidderminster in the Imperial Parliament.—Is now Viscount Sherbrooke.

† Received a pension of £750 per annum from Government for past services as retired Secretary to the Transport Board.

‡ In 1839 he was knighted and made a D.C.L., of Oxford.—Eighteen months' leave of absence, from 28 March, 1847.—Died, 5 Oct., 1855.

§ In 1852 was knighted.—In 1854 was Chancellor of Sydney University.—In 1857 received the honorary title of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.—In 1859 was created a Baronet; and in 1863 received the honorary title of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge.

Members of the Legislative Council.

719

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ELECTIVE MEMBERS, from 1843 to 1856—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Official Position.		Remarks.
			Office.	Date.	
Oakes, George	Town of Parramatta.....	July, 1843	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
* O'Connell, Maurice	do	Sept. 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Charles.	District of Port Phillip....	Aug., 1845	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.—
Osborne, Alick	Counties of Murray and St. Vincent.	Sept., 1851	Surgeon of the Royal Navy, on half pay.	.....	Died, 23 March, 1879. Seat vacated, Feb., 1855.
Osborne, Henry	Eastern Division of the County of Camden.	„ 1851	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Palmer, James Fred-erick.	District of Port Phillip....	„ 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, June, 1849.
Panton, John	Counties of Cook and Westmoreland.	June, 1843	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
Park, Alexander.....	County of Durham	Feb., 1853	.....	.....	} Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Parkes, Henry.....	City of Sydney	May, 1854	.....	.....
Richardson, John	County of Stanley.....	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, July, 1854.
	Stanley Boroughs, viz., North Brisbane, South Brisbane, and Kangaroo Point, and Ipswich.	„ 1855	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Robinson, Joseph Phelps.	Town of Melbourne	Mar., 1844	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
Rusden, Thomas George.	Pastoral Districts of New England and Macleay.	Aug., 1855	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Russell, Henry Stuart..	Stanley Boroughs, viz., North Brisbane, South Brisbane, and Kangaroo Point, and Ipswich.	Jan., 1853	.. ..	.....	Seat vacated, Aug., 1855.
Samuel, Saul	Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington.	Oct., 1854	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Smart, Thomas Ware..	Sydney Hamlets	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Jan., 1855.
Smith, Richard Joseph	Pastoral Districts of Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranoa.	Mar., 1853	.....	.....	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Snodgrass, Colonel Kenneth, C.B.	Counties of Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley.	July, 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Sept., 1850.—
Suttor, William Henry.	Counties of Roxburgh, Phillip, and Wellington.	June, 1843	.....	.....	Died Oct., 1853. Dissolution, June, 1848.
	do	July, 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington.	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Sept., 1854.
† Therry, Roger, Barrister-at-Law.	County of Camden	June, 1843	Attorney-General.	21 Mar., 1841 to 4 Aug., 1843.	Seat vacated, Jan., 1845.
Thomson, Alexander, M.D.	District of Port Phillip ..	June, 1843	.....	.....	Seat vacated, March, 1844.
Thurlow, William, Attorney-at Law.	City of Sydney	Mar., 1853	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Dec., 1854.
Walker, Thomas.....	District of Port Phillip ..	June, 1843	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Sept., 1845.
Wentworth, D'Arcy ..	Northumberland Boroughs, viz., Town of East Maitland, West Maitland, and Newcastle.	„ 1843	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Aug., 1845.
Wentworth, William Charles, Barrister-at-Law.	City of Sydney	„ 1843	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
	do	July, 1848	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
	do	Sept., 1851	.....	.....	Seat vacated, April, 1854.
Westgarth, William ..	City of Melbourne.....	Nov., 1850	.....	.....	Dissolution, 30 June, 1851.
Wild, John	County of Camden	Feb., 1845	.....	.....	Dissolution, June, 1848.
Williamson, James....	District of Port Phillip ..	Sept., 1848	.....	.....	Seat vacated, Jan., 1849.
Wilshire, James Robert	City of Sydney	Jan., 1855	.....	.. ..	Dissolution, 29 Feb., 1856.
Windeyer, Richard, Barrister-at-Law.	County of Durham	June, 1843	.....	.....	Died, 2 Dec., 1847.
Young, Adolphus William.	District of Port Phillip ..	April, 1844	Sheriff .....	.....	Seat vacated, July, 1845.

* In 1848 was appointed Commissioner for Crown Lands for district of Burnett.—In 1854 was made Government Resident at Port Curtis, which office he held until the separation of the Colony of Queensland from New South Wales. He was one of the Commissioners to open the first Parliament of Queensland on 22 May, 1860.—In 1868 was knighted.

† In 1845 was Resident Judge at Port Phillip.—In 1846 was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.—He retired from the Bench in 1859—Knighted.—Died in England 17 May, 1874.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Members of the Legislative Council since Responsible Government, from 22nd May, 1856, to 10th August, 1883.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Seat when taken.	Official Position.		Remarks.
			Office.	Date.	
A'Beckett, Arthur Martin.	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated by absence, 9 Nov., 1860.—Died, May, 1871.
Alderson, William Madison.	29 Dec., 1881	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 19 Aug., 1882.
Alexander, John.....	21 Aug., 1882	22 Aug., 1882	.....	.....
	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
Allen, George	13 „ 1856	22 „ 1856	Chairman of Committees.	6 June, 1856 to 13 May, 1861.	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	do	3 Sept., 1861 to 15 Jan., 1873.	Deceased, 3 Nov., 1877.
Allen, George Wigram	25 May, 1860	6 June, 1860	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Bayley, Lyttleton Holyoake.	18 Jan., 1859	19 Jan., 1859	Attorney-General ..	1 Mar., 1859 to 26 Oct., 1859.	Seat vacated, 26 April, 1859.
Bell, Archibald	7 Oct., 1879	28 Oct., 1879	.....	.....	Deceased, 9 Aug., 1883.
Berry, Alexander	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.—Died, September, 1873.
Blake, Isidore John ..	29 Mar., 1858	7 April, 1858	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 7 Nov., 1859.
Bland, Dr. William ..	23 Mar., 1858	24 Mar., 1858	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 21 Mar., 1861.—Died, July, 1863.
Blaxland, John	24 Nov., 1863	25 Nov., 1863	.....	.....
Bligh, James William..	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 23 Mar., 1859.
Bloomfield, Colonel Henry Keane.	13 „ 1856	22 „ 1856	Senior Officer Commanding H.M. Land Forces.	.....	Seat vacated, 10 Nov., 1867.
			Member of Executive Council.	7 Aug., 1854 to 28 April, 1856.	
Broadhurst, Edward, Q.C.	13 „ 1856	22 „ 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.—Deceased, 7 April, 1883.
Brodribb, William Adams.	29 Dec., 1881	22 Aug., 1882	.....	.....
Brown, Stephen Campbell.	16 Nov., 1881	16 Nov., 1881	Postmaster-General..	15 Nov., 1881 to 22 Aug., 1882.	Deceased, 16 Oct., 1882.
Burton, Sir William Westbrooke, Knt.	9 July, 1857	11 Aug., 1857	President	9 Feb., 1858 to 10 May, 1861.	Was knighted in 1844.—Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
Busby, Alexander	20 May, 1856	6 „ 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 16 Feb., 1858.
Busby, William	1 July, 1867	2 July, 1867	.....	.....
Butler, Edward, Q.C..	2 Sept., 1861	3 Sept., 1861	Crown Prosecutor ..	20 Jan., 1859 ..	Seat vacated, 24 Nov., 1863.
	29 Oct., 1877	5 Dec., 1877	.....	.....	Deceased, 9 June, 1879.
Byrnes, James	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	{ Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Byrnes, William	17 Aug., 1858	25 Aug., 1858	.....	.....
	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....
Cadell, Thomas	29 Dec , 1881	22 Aug., 1882	.....	.....
Campbell, Alexander..	3 June, 1864	18 Oct., 1864	Postmaster - General, Vice-President of Executive Council, and Representative of the Government.	30 Aug., 1862 to 3 Jan., 1883.	
Campbell, Charles	25 Jan., 1870	1 Feb., 1870	.....	.....
Campbell, John	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 7 June, 1856.
	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....
Chisholm, James	17 Oct., 1864	27 Jan., 1865	.....	.....
Comrie, James.....	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.

NOTE.—The names in italics in this table are those of gentlemen who were appointed Members of the Legislative Council on the 10th of May, 1861; but were not sworn in on that occasion owing to the simultaneous resignation of the President and a majority of the Members.

Members of the Legislative Council.

721

ALPHABETICAL LIST SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Seat when taken.	Official Position.		Remarks.
			Office.	Date.	
Cowper, Charles	9 Mar., 1860	9 Mar., 1860	Colonial Secretary and Vice-President of Executive Council.	9 Mar., 1860 to 9 Jan., 1861.	Seat vacated, 30 Nov., 1860.
Cox, Edward	6 June, 1866	24 July, 1866	.....	.....	Decease announced, 13 Oct., 1868.
Cox, Edward King	14 July, 1874	11 Nov., 1874	.....	.....	Deceased, 25 July, 1883.
Cox, George Henry ..	17 June, 1863	23 June, 1863	.....	.....
Dalley, William Bede	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
	28 May, 1870	11 Aug., 1870	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 19 Sept., 1873.
	9 Feb., 1875	9 Feb., 1875	Attorney-General. A Member of the Government without a seat in the Executive Council.	9 Feb., 1875 to 21 Mar., 1877.	Seat vacated, 8 April, 1880.—Was made a Q.C. in 1870.
			Attorney-General ..	17 Aug., 1877 to 17 Dec., 1877.	
	5 Jan., 1883	5 Jan., 1883	do	5 Jan., 1883 ..	
Darley, Frederick Matthew.	28 Sept., 1868	13 Oct., 1868	Vice-President of Executive Council and Representative of the Government.	16 Nov., 1881 to 3 Jan., 1883.	Was made a Q.C. in 1880.
Darvall, John Bayley, Q.C.	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	Attorney-General ..	1 Aug., 1863 to 15 Oct., 1863.	Seat vacated, 17 June, 1863. In 1853 was made Q.C.; in 1868 a C.M.G.; and in 1877 a K.C.M.G.
Darsson John	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	} Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Day, William	10 „ 1861	do ....	.....	.....
De Salis, Leopold Fane	14 July, 1874	3 Nov., 1874	.....	.....
Dickinson, John Nodes	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	Puisne Judge, Supreme Court. Acting Chief Justice	13 Oct., 1844 to 14 Feb., 1860. 15 „ 1860 to 17 „ 1861.	Seat vacated, 9 April, 1858.—Retired from office of Judge, Supreme Court, on a pension of £1,050 per annum.—In 1860 was knighted.—Deceased, 22 Mar., 1882.
Dickson, John	16 Sept., 1856	24 Sept., 1856	Representative of the Government.	21 „ 1859 to 26 Oct., 1859.	Seat vacated, 10 Nov., 1859.
	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861
Docker, Joseph	20 „ 1856	13 Aug., 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
	1 Dec., 1863	16 Dec., 1863	Postmaster-General and Representative of the Government.	22 Jan., 1866 to 27 Sept., 1868.	
			Colonial Secretary and Representative of the Government.	28 „ 1868 to 26 Oct., 1868.	
			Postmaster-General and Representative of the Government	16 Dec., 1870 to 13 May, 1872.	
			Chairman of Committees.	16 Jan., 1873 to 9 Feb., 1875.	
			Minister of Justice and Public Instruction and Representative of the Government.	9 „ 1875 to 21 Mar., 1877.	
			Minister of Justice and Public Instruction and Representative of the Government and Vice-President of Executive Council.	17 Aug., 1877 to 17 Dec., 1877.	
			Chairman of Committees.	16 „ 1880.	
†Douglass, Henry Grat-tan, M.D.	27 Nov., 1856	3 „ 1856	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.

* Premier and Colonial Secretary in Legislative Assembly from 10 Jan., 1861, to 15 Oct., 1863.—Agent-General in England from 6 Dec., 1870, to 20 Oct., 1875. —Was made a K.C.M.G. in 1870.—Died in England, 20 Oct., 1875. † Member of the Medical Board of New South Wales.—Member of Board of Medical Visitors to Lunatic Asylums.

ALPHABETICAL LIST SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Seat when taken.	Official Position.		Remarks.
			Office.	Date.	
Dumaresq, William ..	13 May, 1856	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 19 May, 1856.
Eagar, Geoffrey	13 Sept., 1859	14 Sept., 1859	Secretary for Public Works and Representative of the Government.	27 Oct., 1859 to 8 Mar., 1860.	Seat vacated, 24 Nov., 1860.—By the Queen's Authority retains the title of Honorable.—Now holds office of Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.
Eales, John	10 Dec., 1880	15 Dec., 1880	.....	.....
Fairfax, John	29 Oct., 1874	3 Nov., 1874	.....	.....	Decease announced, 20 June, 1877.
Faithfull, William Pitt	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
Fitzgerald, Robert	20 „, 1856	6 Aug., 1856	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
	24 June, 1861	1 Oct., 1861	.....	.....	Decease announced, 10 May, 1865.
Flood, Edward	7 Oct., 1879	28 „, 1879	.....	.....
Forbes, George	25 Mar., 1858	31 Mar., 1858	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Foster, William John..	18 Dec., 1877	23 Jan., 1878	Attorney-General ..	18 Dec., 1877 to 20 „, 1878.	Seat vacated, 28 Oct., 1880. Without a seat in Executive Council to Mar., 1878. With a seat from 1 April, 1878.
Frazer, John	14 July, 1874	3 Nov., 1874	.....	.....
Giles, James	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Gordon, Samuel Deane	2 Sept., 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....	Decease announced, 22 Aug., 1882.
Graham, George	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Grahame, William	19 Jan., 1875	2 Feb., 1875	.....	.....
Hardy, William	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	} Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Hargrave, John Fletcher.	10 Oct., 1859	12 Oct., 1859	Solicitor-General	21 Feb., 1859 to 26 Oct., 1859.	
			do	3 Nov., 1859 to 8 Mar., 1860.	
	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	Attorney-General and Representative of the Government.	2 April, 1860 to 31 July, 1863.	Seat vacated, 23 June, 1866.
			Solicitor-General and Representative of the Government.	1 Aug., 1863 to 15 Oct., 1863.	
			Solicitor-General	8 Feb., 1865 to 21 June, 1865.	
			Puisne Judge, Supreme Court.	22 „, 1865 to 11 Oct., 1881.	Retired from office of Judge, Supreme Court, on a pension of £1,050 per annum.
Hay, John	26 June, 1867	2 July, 1867	*President.....	8 July, 1873 ..	In 1878 was made a K.C.M.G.
Hellyer, William	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Higgins, Patrick	10 Dec., 1880	15 Dec., 1880	.....	.....	Deceased, 28 Jan., 1882.
Hill, Edward Smith ..	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Hill, George	20 „, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.—Deceased, 19 July, 1883.
Hill, Richard	10 Dec., 1880	15 Dec., 1880	.....	.....
Hill, Rowland Broadhurst.	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Holden, George Kenyon	13 „, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 1 Jan., 1863.
Holt, Thomas	28 Sept., 1868	13 Oct., 1868	.....	.....
Hood, Thomas Hood..	30 July, 1856	6 Aug., 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.

* The President of the Legislative Council for the time being appointed to act as Administrator of the Government during any absence of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, by Royal Commission of 30 April, 1879.

Members of the Legislative Council.

723

ALPHABETICAL LIST SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Seat when taken.	Official Position.		Remarks.
			Office.	Date.	
Hunt, Edward.....	25 Mar., 1858	31 Mar., 1858	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Icely, Thomas	3 June, 1864	26 Oct., 1864	.....	.....	Decease announced, 18 Feb., 1874.
Innes, Joseph George Long.	2 Sept., 1873	9 Sept., 1873	Solicitor-General and Representative of the Government.	14 May, 1872 to 19 Nov., 1873.	Seat vacated, 14 Oct., 1881.—In 1875 was knighted.
			Attorney-General ..	20 „, 1873 to 8 Feb., 1875.	Without a seat in the Cabinet, from 9 Dec., 1873, to 8 Feb., 1875.
			Chairman of Committees.	10 „, 1875 to 10 Aug., 1880.	
			Minister of Justice ..	11 „, 1880 to 13 Oct., 1881.	
			Judge, Sup. Court..	14 „, 1881 ..	
Innes, William	10 May, 1831	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Isaacs, Robert Macintosh.	19 Feb., 1857	25 Feb., 1857	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
Jenkins, Robert Pitt..	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
*Jennings, Patrick Alfred.	28 Mar., 1867	31 July, 1867	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 21 Jan., 1870.
Johnson, Robert.....	18 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
	24 Nov., 1863	25 Nov., 1863	.....	.....	Decease announced, 7 Nov., 1866.
Jones, David.....	20 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 3 April, 1860.
Joseph, Samuel Aron	29 Dec., 1881	22 Aug., 1882	.....	.....
Kemp, Charles.....	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....	Decease announced, 18 Oct., 1864.
King, Philip Gidley ..	10 Dec., 1880	15 Dec., 1880	.....	.....
Knox, Edward.....	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 9 Nov., 1857.
	29 Dec., 1881	22 Aug., 1882	.....	.....
Lamb, John, R.N.	9 July, 1857	11 „, 1857	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
Lang, Andrew	29 Mar., 1858	31 Mar., 1858	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Leary, George	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Lee, George	29 Dec., 1881	22 Aug., 1882	.....	.....
Lethbridge, Robert....	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 17 Nov., 1857.
Levy, Lewis Wolfe	10 Dec., 1880	15 Dec., 1880	.....	.....
Lloyd, Edward Henry..	17 June, 1863	1 July, 1863	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1865.
Lord, Francis	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
	17 Oct., 1864	18 Oct., 1864	.....	.....
Lord, George William..	29 „, 1877	28 Nov., 1877	.....	.....	Deceased, 17 May, 1880.
Lucas, John	10 Dec., 1880	15 Dec., 1880	.....	.....
Lutwyche, Alfred James Peter.	12 Sept., 1856	24 Sept., 1856	Solicitor-General and Representative of the Government.	12 Sept., 1856 to 2 Oct., 1856	Seat vacated, 22 Feb., 1859.—Appointed Judge, Supreme Court, Moreton Bay District, 21 Oct., 1859.
			Solicitor-General	7 Sept., 1857 to 14 Nov., 1858	
			Attorney-General ..	15 „, 1858 to 23 Feb., 1859	
Macarthur, Alexander.	24 June, 1861	3 „, 1861	.....	.....	Seat vacated by absence, 24 Oct., 1865.
Macarthur, James	6 „, 1866	24 July, 1866	.....	.....	Deceased, 21 April, 1867.
Macarthur, Sir William, Knt.	17 Oct., 1864	26 Oct., 1864	.....	.....	Seat vacated by absence, 22 Aug., 1882.—Was knighted in 1856.—Deceased 29 Oct., 1882.
Macfarlane, John, M.D.	17 Aug., 1858	18 Aug., 1858	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 26 May, 1870.
Macintosh, John	29 Dec., 1881	22 Aug., 1882	.....	.....

* Was made a K.C.M.G. in 1880. Received the following Papal honors:—Cavalier, 1874; Knight Commander, St. Gregory the Great, 1875; Knight Commander, Pius the Ninth, 1876.

ALPHABETICAL LIST SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Seat when taken.	Official Position.		Remarks.
			Office.	Date.	
Macleay, William	29 Oct., 1877	27 Nov., 1877	.....	.....
Macnamara, John	30 July, 1856	20 Aug., 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 29 Aug., 1858.
*Manning, Sir William Montagu, Knt., Q.C.	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	† Attorney-General ..	31 Oct., 1868 to 15 Dec., 1870.	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1878.
Marks John	14 Jan., 1878	23 Jan., 1878	Judge, Sup. Court ..	28 Apl., 1876.	
			Vice-President of Executive Council, and Representative of Government.	14 Jan., 1878 to 20 Dec., 1878.	
‡ Mayne, William Colburn.	4 Aug., 1856	6 Aug., 1856	Representative of the Government.	4 Aug., 1856 to 25 „, 1856.	Seat vacated, 25 Aug., 1856.
Merewether, Francis Lewis Shaw.	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	Clerk, Executive Council.	17 Oct., 1856 to 8 Nov., 1858.	Pension, £900 per annum, as late Auditor-General.—Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....	Seat vacated by absence, 24 Oct., 1865.
Mitchell, James	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	President of the New South Wales Medical Board.	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....	Decease announced, 1 Feb., 1869.
Montefiore, Jacob Levi	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 25 April, 1860.
	14 July, 1874	3 Nov., 1874	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 23 July, 1877.
Moore, Charles	10 Dec., 1880	15 Dec., 1880	.....	.....
Moore, Henry	28 Sept., 1868	13 Oct., 1868	.....	.....
Mort, Henry	29 Dec., 1881	22 Aug., 1882	.....	.....
Murphy, James	10 May, 1861	Not sworn	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Murray, James Fitzgerald.	2 June, 1856	4 June, 1856	.....	.....	Deceased, 1858.
Murray, Terence Aubrey.	13 Oct., 1862	14 Oct., 1862	President	14 Oct., 1862 to 22 June, 1873.	Deceased, 22 June, 1873.—Gazetted a Knight, 26 Feb., 1869.
Norton, James	16 Sept., 1856	24 Sept., 1856	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
§ Norton, James	7 Oct., 1879	28 Oct., 1879	.....	.....
Oakes, Francis	25 May, 1860	6 June, 1860	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Oakes, George	10 „, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
	7 Oct., 1879	28 Oct., 1879	.....	.....	Decease announced, 11 Aug., 1881.
Ogilvie, Edward David Stuart.	24 Nov., 1863	25 Nov., 1863	.....	.....
Onslow, Arthur Alexander Walton, Capt., R.N.	10 Dec., 1880	15 Dec., 1880	.....	.....	Decease announced, 22 Aug., 1882.
Owen, Robert	8 „, 1868	8 „, 1868	Representative of the Government with a seat in the Cabinet.	27 Oct., 1868 to 1 Aug., 1870.	Decease announced, 27 Nov., 1878.
Park, Alexander	1 May, 1858	5 May, 1858	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
	28 Sept., 1868	13 Oct., 1868	.....	.....	Decease announced, 9 Sept., 1878.
Pennington, William George.	23 Mar., 1858	24 Mar., 1858	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 14 June, 1859.
Piddington, William Richman.	7 Oct., 1879	28 Oct., 1879	.....	.....
Plunkett, John Hubert, Q.C.	28 Jan., 1857	28 Jan., 1857	President	29 Jan., 1857 to 6 Feb., 1858.	Seat vacated, 6 Feb., 1858.
	24 June, 1861	1 Oct., 1861	Vice-President of Executive Council and Representative of the Government.	22 Nov., 1863 to 2 Feb., 1865.	Decease announced, 28 Sept., 1869.—Formerly Attorney-General (1837 to 1856), for which he received a pension of £1,200 per annum.
Portus, Alexander Brown.	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	Attorney-General ..	25 Aug., 1865 to 21 Jan., 1866.	
Prince Henry	23 Mar., 1858	24 Mar., 1858	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
			.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.—Died 15 February, 1882.

* Solicitor-General before Responsible Government (1844 to 1856), for which he receives a pension of £800 per annum, which merges into his present salary.—Was knighted in 1858. † A Member of the Government without a seat in the Cabinet. ‡ Was Agent-General from 1864 to 1870. § Son of the preceding.

Members of the Legislative Council.

725

ALPHABETICAL LIST SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Seat when taken.	Official Position.		Remarks.
			Office.	Date.	
Richardson, Charles..	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 18 May, 1861.
Richardson, John	28 Sept., 1868	18 Oct., 1868	.....	.. ..
Riddell, Campbell Drummond.	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	. .....	Seat declared vacant, 8 Dec., 1858, by reason of absence under the 5th clause of the Constitution Act, 18 & 19 Vic. cap. 54. — Pension, £1,000 per annum as late Colonial Treasurer (1829 to 1856).
Riley, Charles	12 Sept., 1856	24 Sept., 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 19 May, 1858.
Roberts, Richard Hutchinson.	29 Dec., 1881	22 Aug., 1882	.....	.....
Robertson, John	8 April, 1861	3 April, 1861	Secretary for Lands	9 Mar., 1860 to 15 Oct., 1863.	Lapse of term of first appointments, 18 May, 1861.
	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 30 Dec., 1861.
	21 Dec., 1878	22 Jan. 1879	Vice-President of Executive Council, and Representative of the Government.	21 Dec., 1878 to 15 Nov., 1881.	Seat vacated, 31 Dec., 1881.
			Minister of Public Instruction, Vice-President of Executive Council, and Representative of the Government.	1 May, 1880 to 15 Nov., 1881.	In 1877 was made a K.C.M.G.
			Acting Colonial Secretary (during absence of Sir Henry Parkes.)	29 Dec., 1881 to 16 Aug., 1882.	
Robey, Ralph Mayer ..	23 Mar., 1858	24 Mar., 1858	Secretary for Lands	29 Dec., 1881 to 3 Jan., 1883.	
	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 18 May, 1861.
Rundle, Jeremiah Brice	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....	Decease announced, 18 Oct., 1864.
	29 Dec., 1881	13 ,, 1882	.....	.....
Russell, Bourn	17 Aug., 1858	20 Aug., 1858	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 18 May, 1861.
	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....	Deceased, 4 July, 1890.
Russell, William	24 ,, 1861	3 ,, 1861	.....	.....	Seat vacated by absence, 24 Oct., 1865.
Salomons, Julian Emanuel.	5 Aug., 1870	11 Aug., 1870	Solicitor-General and Representative of the Government.	18 Dec., 1869 to 15 ,, 1870.	Seat vacated, 15 Feb., 1871.— In 1881 was made a Q.C.
Samuel, Saul	11 June, 1872	12 June, 1872	Vice-President of Executive Council, and Representative of the Government.	14 May, 1872 to 8 Feb., 1875.	Seat vacated, 16 Aug., 1880.— In 1874 was made a C.M.G.; and in 1882 a K.C.M.G.
			Postmaster-General	5 Dec., 1872 to 8 Feb., 1875.	
			Postmaster-General and Representative of the Government.	22 Mar., 1877 to 16 Aug., 1877.	
			Postmaster-General	21 Dec., 1878 to 10 Aug., 1880.	
			Agent-General (Resident in England).	12 ,, 1880.	
Scott, Alexander Walker.	24 June, 1861	27 May, 1862	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 1 May, 1866.
Smart, Thomas Ware..	25 Jan., 1870	27 Jan., 1870	.....	.....	Deceased, 28 May, 1881.
Smith, Henry Gilbert..	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.. ..	.....	Seat vacated, 4 Aug., 1858.
Smith, John	10 Dec., 1880	15 Dec., 1880	.....	.....

ALPHABETICAL LIST SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Seat when taken.	Official Position.		Remarks.
			Office.	Date.	
Smith, John, M.D., LL.D.	14 July, 1874	3 Nov., 1874	President of Council of Education.	3 Jan., 1873..	Professor of Chemistry and Physics, University of Sydney, in 1852.—Obtained from Aberdeen the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1876; and was made a C.M.G. in 1877.
Spain, William	28 Oct., 1856	31 Oct., 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 21 May, 1858.
* Stephen, Sir Alfred, Knt.	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	President	20 May, 1856 to 28 Jan., 1857.	Seat vacated, 16 Nov., 1858.
	8 „ 1875	23 Mar., 1875	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 20 March, 1879
	8 Aug., 1879	28 Oct., 1879	Lieutenant-Governor	30 April, 1879.	
Stewart, John	7 Oct., 1879	28 „ 1879	.....	.....
Sutherland, John	29 Dec., 1881	Not sworn.	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 29 Nov., 1882.
Suttor, John Bligh....	29 „ 1881	22 Aug., 1882	.....	.....
Suttor, William Henry	10 „ 1880	15 Dec., 1880	.....	.....
Taylor, James	10 May, 1861	Not sworn ..	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Terry, Samuel Henry..	29 Dec., 1881	22 Aug., 1882	.....	.....
Therry, Roger	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	Judge, Supreme Court.	1 Feb., 1846 to 20 „ 1859.	Seat vacated, 9 Mar., 1859.—Retired from office of Judge, Supreme Court, on pension of £1,050 per annum. Died in England, 17 May, 1874.
Thomson, Edward Deas.	13 „ 1856	22 „ 1856	Member of Executive Council.	3 Oct., 1856 to 31 „ 1859.	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
			Vice-President of Executive Council and Representative of the Government.	26 May, 1857 to 7 Sept., 1857.	
	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....	Formerly Colonial Secretary (1837 to 1856), for which he received a pension of £2,000 per annum.—In 1856 made a C.B.—In 1874 made a K.C.M.G.—Deceased, 16 July, 1879.
Thornton, George	10 May, 1861	Not sworn ..	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
	29 Oct., 1877	27 Nov., 1877	.....	.....
Tooth, Robert	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 5 Feb., 1857.
Towns, Robert	13 „ 1856	22 „ 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
	17 June, 1863	23 June, 1863	.....	.....	Deceased, 16 April, 1873.
Walker, James	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Deceased, 1858.
Walker, William	17 June, 1863	23 June, 1863	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 25 April, 1867.
Wallace, Hugh	6 „ 1866	16 Aug., 1866	.....	.....	Decease announced, 13 Oct., 1868.
Waller, John Gough..	10 May, 1861	Not sworn ..	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 13 May, 1861.
Want, Randolph John..	13 „ 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 10 May, 1861.
Ward, Captain Edward Wolstenholme, R.E.	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	Deputy-Master of the Branch Royal Mint, Sydney.	26 Apl., 1853 to 31 Dec., 1867.	Seat vacated, 12 Apl., 1865.—In 1874 was made a C.M.G.
Warren, Alexander	13 May, 1856	22 May, 1856	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 16 March, 1858.
Watt, John Brown	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 9 April, 1866.
	29 Oct., 1874	3 Nov., 1874	.....	.....
Webb, Edmund	29 Dec., 1881	22 Aug., 1882	.....	.....

* Appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, during the absence of Mr. Justice W. W. Burton from the Colony, 30 April, 1839.—Was Chief Justice from 7 October, 1844, to 5 November, 1873, when he retired on a pension of £1,400 per annum.—In 1846 was knighted, and in 1862 was made a C.B.—On the departure of Earl Belmore, 22 February, 1872, he acted as Administrator of the Government, till the arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson, 2 June, 1872.—In 1874 was made a K.C.M.G.

Members of the Legislative Council.

727

ALPHABETICAL LIST SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Seat when taken.	Official Position.		Remarks.
			Office.	Date.	
Weekes, Elias Carpenter.	10 July, 1865	24 Oct., 1865	.....	.....	Seat vacated, 24 Nov., 1880.— Deceased, 5 Aug., 1881.
Wentworth, William Charles.	24 June, 1861	3 Sept., 1861	President	24 June, 1861 to 10 Oct., 1862.	Seat vacated, 10 Oct., 1862.
White, James	14 July, 1874	3 Nov., 1874	.....	.....
Williams, John	10 May, 1861	Not sworn....	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 18 May, 1861.
Wilshire, James Robert	23 Mar., 1858	24 Mar., 1858	.....	.....	Lapse of term of first appointments, 18 May, 1861.
Wise, Edward	19 Feb., 1857	25 Feb., 1857	Solicitor-General	26 May, 1857 to 7 Sept., 1857.	Seat vacated, 17 Feb., 1860.— Deceased, 28 Sept., 1865.
			Attorney-General ..	27 Oct., 1859 to 18 Feb., 1860.	
			Puisne Judge, Supreme Court.	15 „ 1860 to 28 Sept., 1865.	

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales since Responsible Government, namely—From the opening of the First Responsible Parliament on 22nd May, 1856, to the closing of the Second Session of the Eleventh Parliament on 2nd June, 1883.*

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Abbott, Joseph Palmer	Gunnedah ..	29 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do. ..	21 Dec., 1882	11th	Sec. for Mines	5 Jan., 1883 ..	Acceptance of office.	5 Jan., 1883.
	do. ..	11 Jan., 1883	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abbott, Robert Palmer	Tenterfield ..	12 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Resigned	24 July, 1874.
				Sec. for Mines	27 July, 1874 to		
					8 Feb., 1875.		
	do. ..	24 Aug., 1874	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do. ..	29 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	Hartley	26 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
Abigail, Francis	West Sydney	26 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do. ..	5 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aldcorn, Andrew ...	St. Vincent ..	19 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
† Alexander, Maurice	Goulburn ..	13 June, 1861	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1864.
	do. ..	7 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do. ..	13 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
‡ Allen, George Wigram	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legis-	6 June, 1860 to
						lative Council.	13 May, 1861.
	The Glebe ..	11 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do. ..	19 Feb., 1872	7th	Minister of Jus-	9 Dec., 1873 to	Acceptance of office.	9 Dec., 1873.
				tice and Public	8 Feb., 1875.		
				Instruction.			
	do. ..	17 Dec., 1873	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do. ..	11 „ 1874	8th	Speaker	23 Mar., 1875 to	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
				Resigned	30 „ 1875.		
				Re-elected	30 „ 1875 to		
					12 Oct., 1877.		
	do. ..	29 Oct., 1877	9th	Speaker	27 Nov., 1877 to	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
					9 „ 1880.		
	do. ..	18 Nov., 1880	10th	do. ..	15 Dec., 1880 to	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
					23 Nov., 1882.		
	do. ..	1 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	Resigned	14 Aug., 1883.
Allen, William Bell ..	The Williams	14 „ 1860	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
Andrews, Joseph	The Hastings	27 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	and Manning						
Arnold, William Mun-	Durham	7 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
nings.	do. ..	5 Feb., 1858	2nd	Chairman of	25 Mar., 1858 to	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
				Committees.	26 Nov., 1858.		
				do. ..	10 Dec., 1858 to		
					9 Apl., 1859.		
	The Paterson	16 June, 1859	3rd	Sec. for Public	8 Mar., 1860 to	Acceptance of office.	8 Mar., 1860.
				Works.	15 Oct., 1863.		
	do. ..	21 Mar., 1860	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do. ..	8 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	do. ..	14 „ 1864	5th	Sec. for Public	3 Feb., 1865 to	Acceptance of office.	7 Feb., 1865.
				Works.	19 Oct., 1865.		
				Sec. for Lands	20 „ 1865 to		
					31 „ 1865.		
	do. ..	21 Feb., 1865	5th	Speaker	1 Nov., 1865 to	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
					15 „ 1869.		
	do. ..	15 Dec., 1869	6th	do. ..	27 Jan., 1870 to	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
					3 Feb., 1872.		
	do. ..	19 Feb., 1872	7th	do. ..	30 Apl., 1872 to	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
					28 Nov., 1874.		
	do. ..	18 Dec., 1874	8th	do. ..	27 Jan., 1875 to	Died	1 Mar., 1875.
					1 Mar., 1875.		
Asher, Morris	The Hume ..	28 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
Atkinson, James Henry	Central Cum-	23 „ 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1860.
	berland.						
	do. ..	22 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	14 Apl., 1863.

* With additions and alterations to 15 August, 1883. † Died 27 January, 1874. ‡ Was knighted in 1877.
§ Quinquennial appointments under Constitution Act terminated, 13 May, 1861.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

729

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Badgery, Henry Septimus.	East Maitland	5 June, 1878	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	Monaro	2 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
Baker, Ezekiel Alexander.	do.	15 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gold Fields South	10 Jan., 1870	6th	.....	.....	Resigned	27 May, 1870.
	do.	20 June, 1870	6th	.....	.....	Declared incapable of being elected by Committee of Elections and Qualifications	3 Nov., 1870.
	do.	12 Dec., 1870	6th	.....	.....	Seat declared vacant	4 „ 1870.
	do.	25 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	11 Jan., 1875	8th	Sec. for Lands	6 Feb., 1877 to 21 Mar., 1877.	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	21 Feb., 1877	8th	Sec. for Mines	17 Aug., 1877 to 19 Nov., 1877.	Acceptance of office.	6 Feb., 1877.
	do.	29 Aug., 1877	8th	Sec. for Lands	20 Nov., 1877 to 17 Dec., 1877.	do.	17 Aug., 1877.
	do.	27 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	2 Jan., 1879	9th	Sec. for Mines	21 Dec., 1878 to 13 Aug., 1881.	Resigned	20 Dec., 1878.
Barbour, Robert.....	Carcoar	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	The Murray..	5 „ 1877	9th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barker, Thomas	do.	16 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 „ 1880.
	Gloucester and Macquarie.	10 Apl., 1858	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
Barton, Edmund	The University of Sydney	26 Aug., 1879	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	Wellington ..	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	East Sydney..	30 „ 1882	11th	Speaker	3 Jan., 1883.	.....	.....
Barton, Russell	Bourke.....	30 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do.	19 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bawden, Thomas.....	The Clarence	7 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	5 Mar, 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	22 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	3 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned. Seat declared vacant.	16 Mar., 1880.
Bayley, Lyttleton Holyoake.	.....	.....	..	Attorney-General.	1 Mar., 1859 to 26 Oct., 1859.	Member of the Legislative Council.	19 Jan., 1859 to 28 Apl., 1859.
Bell, Archibald	Mudgee	18 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	26 Nov., 1859.
	The Upper Hunter.	6 „ 1868	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 „ 1860.
	do.	16 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
Bell, David .....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	7 Oct., 1879.
	Camden	15 Aug., 1861	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
Bennett, Hanley.....	Liverpool Plains.	11 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do	28 „ 1874.
	do.	6 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	Insolvent. Seat declared vacant.	2 May, 1876.
	do.	5 June, 1876	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	3 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
Beyers, Hugo Louis ..	Gold Fields West.	12 „ 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 „ 1880.
	Mudgee	1 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
Black, John	East Sydney	9 June, 1859	3rd	Sec. for Lands	26 Oct., 1859 to 8 Mar., 1860.	Acceptance of office.	26 Oct., 1859.
	do.	8 Nov., 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
Blake, Isidore John ..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	29 Mar., 1858 to 7 Nov., 1859.
	The Hunter..	25 Apl., 1860	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 „ 1860.
	do.	12 Dec., 1860	4th	Accepted appointment as Dist. Court Judge.	1 July, 1861 ..	Resigned	9 July, 1861.
Bodel, John	Forbes	27 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Booth, John.....	West Sydney	15 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 „ 1874.
	East Macquarie	5 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
Bowker, Richard Ryther Steer.	North-eastern Boroughs.	25 May., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	Newcastle ..	26 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.

* Died 9 August, 1883.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Bowman, Alexander ..	The Hawkesbury.	26 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	26 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
Bowman, William	Cumberland Boroughs.	8 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
Brenan, John Ryan ..	Cumberland (S. Riding).	21 Aug., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Unseated upon Report of Committee of Elections and Qualifications on petition of A. Morris, Esq.	28 Oct., 1856.
Brodrigg, William Adams.	Wentworth..	24 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Resigned	29 Dec., 1881.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	29 „ 1881.
Brookes, William	Northumberland.	9 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
Broughton, Thomas ..	West Sydney	14 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
Brown, Edward George	The Tumut..	20 Aug., 1866	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do.	22 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
Brown, Herbert Harrington.	The Paterson	18 Mar., 1875	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	24 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	Durham	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do.	9 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown, John	Patrick's Plains.	25 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Brown, Stephen Campbell.	Newtown....	6 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do.	10 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	4 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	11 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	26 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	22 Nov., 1880	10th	Postmaster-General.	15 Nov., 1881 to 22 Aug., 1882.	Acceptance of office	15 „ 1881.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	16 „ 1881.
						to	
Brown, Thomas	Hartley	6 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Died	16 Oct., 1882.
	do.	16 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
						Seat declared vacant: adoption of Report of E. & Q. Committee declaring him disqualified	28 Mar., 1876.
Browne, William Charles.	Patrick's Plains.	27 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	16 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	30 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
Brunker, James Nixon	East Maitland	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do.	4 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buchanan, David	Morpeth	14 „ 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	2 Sept., 1862.
	East Macquarie.	6 Oct., 1864	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do.	24 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	1 Aug., 1867.
	East Sydney	3 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	Gold Fields	25 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	West.						
	do.	11 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	*Mudgee	6 „ 1879	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	1 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do.	11 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buchanan, James	Gold Fields North.	7 Apl., 1863	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
Buckley, Henry	Stanley (County).	9 „ 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	1 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
Burlekin, Marshall ..	Liverpool Plains.	29 Jan., 1863	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1864.
	The Williams	8 Dec., 1864	5th	Col. Treasurer	4 Jan., 1866 to 21 „ 1866.	Acceptance of office.	9 Jan., 1866.
	do.	22 Jan., 1866	5th	.....	.....	Not re-elected.	.....
	East Sydney	20 Mar., 1867	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
Burdekin, Sydney	Tamworth ..	2 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.

* Awarded seat by Report of Elections and Qualifications Committee brought up 18 March, 1879.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

731

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Sent vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Burns, John Fitzgerald	The Hunter..	5 Aug., 1861	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do. ..	7 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do. ..	2 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 „ 1874.
	do. ..	2 Jan., 1875	8th	Postmaster-General.	9 Feb., 1875 to 21 Mar., 1877.	Acceptance of office.	9 Feb., 1875.
	do. ..	16 Feb., 1875	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do. ..	26 Oct., 1877	9th	Postmaster-General.	18 Dec., 1877 to 20 „ 1878.	Acceptance of office.	18 Dec., 1877.
	do. ..	29 Dec., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	do. ..	23 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do. ..	12 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do. ..	2 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butcher, Robert	Paddington..	2 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler, Edward .....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	2 Sep., 1861 to 24 Nov., 1863.
	Argyle	13 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do. ..	4 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Resigned	14 May, 1872.
	do. ..	27 May, 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1874.
	do. ..	28 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
Byrnes, Charles Joseph	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	29 „ 1877, to 9 June, 1879.
	Parramatta..	10 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	Did	12 Oct., 1877.
	do. ..	18 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	* Byrnes, James.....	Cumberland (S. Riding).	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
	Parramatta..	19 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1850.
	do. ..	18 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	do. ..	8 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned; did not take his seat.	26 Mar., 1861.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	† Appointed to Legislative Council.	10 May, 1861.
	Parramatta..	24 Nov., 1864	5th	Sec. for Public Works.	22 Jan., 1866 to 26 Oct., 1868.	Acceptance of office.	23 Jan., 1866.
	do. ..	31 Jan., 1866	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	do. ..	17 Dec., 1869	6th	Sec. for Public Works.	16 Dec., 1870 to 18 May, 1872.	Acceptance of office.	20 Dec., 1870.
	do. ..	2 Jan., 1871	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1864.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Resigned	13 Sept., 1866.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
Caldwell, John	East Sydney..	7 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do. ..	22 Nov., 1864	5th	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cameron, Angus	West Sydney	16 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do. ..	25 Oct., 1877	9th	Chairman of Committees.	12 Sept., 1878 to 24 July, 1879.	do. ....	.....
	do. ..	22 Nov., 1880	10th	do. ..	29 Oct., 1879 to 18 July, 1880.	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do. ..	5 Dec., 1882	11th	do. ..	17 Dec., 1880 to 6 April, 1881.	.....	.....
	do. ..	.....	.....	do. ..	6 July, 1881 to 20 Dec., 1881.	.....	.....
	do. ..	.....	.....	do. ..	22 Aug., 1882 to 23 Nov., 1882.	.....	.....
	do. ..	.....	.....	do. ..	18 Jan., 1883 to 2 May, 1883.	.....	.....
Campbell, Alexander..	The Williams	16 Feb., 1860	3rd	.....	.....	.....	.....

Campbell, George	Carcoar	1 Dec., 1881	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do. ..	6 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	3 June, 1864.
Campbell, James.....	Morpeth	13 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do. ..	17 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do. ..	20 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell, John .....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	13 May, 1856, to 7 June, 1856.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
Campbell, John	Sydney Hamlets.	10 Oct., 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	do. ..	12 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	The Glebe ..	15 June, 1869	3rd	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	24 June, 1861.

* By the Queen's authority retains the title of Honorable.

† Sent not taken.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Campbell, Robert	Sydney (City)	13 Mar., 1856	1st	Col. Treasurer	26 Aug., 1856 to 2 Oct., 1856.	Acceptance of office.	26 Aug., 1856.
	do. do.	3 Sept., 1856	1st	Col. Treasurer	4 Jan., 1858 to 30 Mar., 1859.	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do. ..	15 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	*Died	30 Mar., 1859.
Campbell, William	West Sydney	15 Dec., 1868	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
Robert.	The Gwydir..	24 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do. ..	13 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
† Cape, William Timothy.	Wollombi ..	14 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	13 Apl., 1860.
Carter, George Lord..	South Sydney	18 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Cass, George Edwin ..	The Bogan ..	30 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do. ..	19 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chambers, Joseph	East Maitland	18 June, 1859	3rd	Crown Prosecutor.	31 Aug., 1859 ..	Acceptance of office.	31 Aug., 1859.
Charles, Samuel	Kiama	18 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	27 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned	17 June, 1880.
Church, Walter	Gold Fields	15 Feb., 1869	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	West. do. ..	10 Jan., 1870	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
Clarke, Henry	Eden	14 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 „ 1872.
	do. ..	26 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do. ..	28 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do. ..	30 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do. ..	26 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do. ..	5 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarke, William	Orange	24 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do.	6 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clements, John Findlater.	Bathurst	9 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
Close, Edward Charles, junior.	Morpeth	24 „ 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	12 July, 1860.
	do.	18 Sep., 1862	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
Cohen, Henry Emanuel	West Maitland	21 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	31 Oct., 1877	9th	Col. Treasurer	18 Dec., 1877 to 20 „ 1878.	Acceptance of office.	18 Dec., 1877.
	do.	28 Dec., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	7 „ 1882	11th	Minister of Justice.	5 Jan., 1883 ..	Acceptance of office.	5 Jan., 1883.
	do.	10 Jan., 1883	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cohen, Samuel	Morpeth	7 Aug., 1860	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution ...	10 Nov., 1860.
‡ Combes, Edward	Bathurst	23 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 „ 1874.
	Orange	19 „ 1877	8th	Sec. for Public Works.	17 Aug., 1877 to 17 Dec., 1877.	Acceptance of office.	17 Aug., 1877.
	do.	30 Aug., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	24 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Seat declared vacant by Election and Qualification Committee.	11 Feb., 1879.
	East Macquarie.	15 Aug., 1879	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	23 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do.	4 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooke, Henry Harry..	Forbes	27 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Coonan, Walter Thomas	The Bogan ..	12 „ 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 „ 1880.
	Forbes	11 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
§ Cooper, Daniel	Sydney Hamlets.	11 Mar., 1856	1st	Speaker	22 May, 1856 to 19 Dec., 1857.	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	12 Jan., 1858	2nd	do.	23 Mar., 1858 to 11 Apl., 1859.	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	Paddington..	10 June, 1859	3rd	do.	31 Aug., 1859 to 31 Jan., 1860.	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
				Acting Agent-General in England.	1 „ 1880 to 14 Nov., 1880.	.....	.....
Cooper, Frederick Augustus.	Braidwood ..	20 „ 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	14 July, 1860.

* Dissolution soon afterwards; no writ issued. † Died in England, 14 June, 1863. ‡ In 1878 was made a C.M.G.; also, Knight of the Legion of Honour. § In 1857 he was knighted, in 1863 was made a Baronet, and in 1880 a K.C.M.G.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

733

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Cooper, Theophilus ..	New England	24 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
Cooper, Walter Hampson.	EastMacquarie	1 ,, 1873	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 ,, 1874.
Copeland, Henry	Gold Fields North.	27 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 ,, 1880.
	New England	2 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 ,, 1882.
	Newtown....	16 ,, 1882	11th	Sec. for Public Works.	5 Jan., 1883 to 29 Mar., 1883.	Acceptance of office.	5 Jan., 1883.
	do.	13 Jan., 1883	11th	.....	.....	Not re-elected .....	.....
	East Sydney..	23 ,, 1883	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Cowper, Charles	Sydney (City)	13 Mar., 1856	1st	†Premier and Col. Secretary	26 Aug., 1856 to 2 Oct., 1856.	Acceptance of office..	26 Aug., 1856.
	do. do.	3 Sept., 1856	1st	do. ..	7 Sept., 1857 to 26 Oct., 1859.	do.	8 Sept., 1857.
	do. do.	24 ,, 1857	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	Sydney.....	15 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	East Sydney..	9 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	27 Oct., 1859.
	do.	10 Nov., 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	17 Nov., 1859.
	.....	.....	..	†Col. Secretary	9 Mar., 1860 to 9 Jan., 1861.	Member of the Legislative Council.	9 Mar., 1860 to 29 Nov., 1860.
				†Premier and Col. Secretary	10 ,, 1861 to 15 Oct., 1863.		
	East Sydney..	7 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 ,, 1864.
	do.	22 Nov., 1864	5th	†Premier and Col. Secretary.	3 Feb., 1865 to 21 Jan., 1866.	Acceptance of office..	7 Feb., 1865.
	do.	17 Feb., 1865	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	23 ,, 1867.
	Liverpool Plains	23 Dec., 1869	6th	†Premier and Col. Secretary.	13 Jan., 1870 to 15 Dec., 1870.	Accepted office prior to meeting of Parliament.	.....
	do.	29 Jan., 1870	6th	Agent-General in England.	6 ,, 1870 to 20 Oct., 1875.	Acceptance of office.	15 Dec., 1870.
Cowper, Charles, junr.	The Tumut...	1 Nov., 1860	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	6 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	30 Aug., 1861.
				†Clerk, Executive Council.	1 Sept., 1861 to 15 Oct., 1863.		
	do.	26 Sept., 1861	4th	.....	.....	do.	24 Oct., 1863.
	Orange	4 Nov., 1863	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	The Tumut..	10 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Seat declared vacant by reason of absence for an entire Session without leave.	25 July, 1866.
Cox, George Henry ..	Wellington (County).	10 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	29 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	17 June, 1863.
Cramsie, John	Balranald ..	2 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do.	7 ,, 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creed, John Mildred ..	The Upper Hunter.	29 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1874.
Cribb, Benjamin	Stanley Boroughs	1 ,, 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
Cribb, Robert	East Moreton	18 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Ceased to sit—Electorate included in Queensland.	10 Dec., 1859.
Cummings, William ..	EastMacquarie	13 ,, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	11 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 ,, 1864.
	do.	24 ,, 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 ,, 1869.
	do.	21 ,, 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	22 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1874.
Cunneen, James Augustine.	The Hawkesbury.	17 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 ,, 1864.
	do.	26 Nov., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned during recess.	26 Sept., 1865.
				†Postmaster-General.	1 Oct., 1865 to 21 Jan., 1866.		
	do.	9 Oct., 1865	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	Wollombi ..	21 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 ,, 1874.
	do.	14 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
Dalglish, Daniel Charles.	West Sydney	12 ,, 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1864.

* In 1870 made a K.C.M.G. ; died in England, 20 October, 1875.

† Vice-President of Executive Council.

‡ Member of the Government without a seat in the Cabinet.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Dalley, William Bede...	Sydney (City)	30 Dec., 1856	1st	Solicitor-General.	15 Nov., 1858 to 11 Feb., 1859.	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	Cumberland	20 Jan., 1858	2nd			Acceptance of office.	16 Nov., 1858.
	Boroughs	24 Nov., 1858	2nd			Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
	do.	21 June, 1859	3rd			Resigned	25 Feb., 1860.
	Windsor	.....	..			*Appointed to Legislative Council.	10 May, 1861.
	Carcoar	16 Oct., 1862	4th	†Attorney-General.	9 Feb., 1875 to 21 Mar., 1877.	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	.....	.....	..			Member of the Legislative Council.	28 May, 1870, to 23 Sept., 1873.
	.....	.....	..			do.	9 Feb., 1875 to 8 Apl., 1880.
	.....	.....	..			Appointed to Legislative Council.	5 Jan., 1883.

Dalton, Thomas	Orange	6 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
Dangar, Henry Carey	West Sydney.	16 „ 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
Dangar, Thomas	East Sydney.	17 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
Dangar, Thomas	The Upper Hunter.	15 Apl., 1861	4th	.....	.....	Election declared void by Committee of Elections and Qualifications.	25 May, 1865.
Dangar, Thomas Gordon Gibbons.	The Gwydir..	24 Jan., 1865	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	do.	29 June, 1865	5th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	21 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	21 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	26 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	29 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	The Namoi ..	19 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do.	9 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	Wellington ..	26 July, 1860	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	3 Feb., 1862.
	do.	15 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	25 Jan., 1860.
Dark, Stephen Neate..	The Williams	16 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	.....	.....
‡ Darvall, John Bayley	Cumberland	4 Apl., 1856	1st	Solicitor-General.	6 June, 1856 to 25 Aug., 1856.	Acceptance of office.	6 June, 1856.
	(N. Riding).	16 June, 1856	1st			do.	3 Oct., 1856.
	do.	.....	.....			.....	.....
	do.	16 Oct., 1856	1st			Resigned	26 Nov., 1857.
	The Hawkesbury.	25 June, 1859	3rd			Dissolution	10 „ 1860.
	.....	.....	..	Attorney-General.	31 July, 1863 to 15 Oct., 1863.	Member of the Legislative Council.	24 June, 1861, to 17 June, 1863.
	East Maitland	18 June, 1863	4th			Resigned	31 July, 1863.
	do.	11 Aug., 1863	4th			Acceptance of office.	10 Nov., 1864.
	West Sydney	24 Nov., 1864	5th			Dissolution	7 Feb., 1865.
	do.	18 Feb., 1865	5th			Acceptance of office.	22 June, 1865.
§ Davics, John	East Sydney	9 Dec., 1874	8th	Postmaster-General.	17 Aug., 1877 to 17 Dec., 1877.	Resigned	17 Aug., 1877.
	do.	28 Aug., 1877	8th			Acceptance of office.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	24 Oct., 1877	9th			Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	South Sydney	18 Nov., 1880	10th			do.	23 „ 1882.
	do.	.....	.....			do.	9 „ 1880.
Davies, William	Argyle	1 „ 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
Day, George	The Hume ..	29 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	5 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	Albury	17 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do.	4 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dean, Horace	The Hastings	23 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	Declared not duly elected by Committee of Election and Qualification.	6 May, 1870.
	do.	4 July, 1870	6th	.....	.....	do.	23 Sep., 1870.

* Seat not taken. † A member of the Government without a seat in the Executive Council. ‡ In 1853 was made a Q.C.; in 1867 returned to England; in 1868 was made a C.M.G.; and in 1877 a K.C.M.G. § In 1880 was made a C.M.G.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

735

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
* Deniehy, Daniel Henry.	Argyle	13 Feb., 1857	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	18 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	East Macquarie.	10 May, 1860	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
De Salis, George Fane	Queanbeyan	4 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Salis, Leopold Fane	do.	17 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	14 July, 1874.
De Salis, Leopold William Fane.	Queanbeyan	6 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
Dibbs, George Richard	West Sydney	16 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	St. Leonards	5 „ 1882	11th	Col. Treasurer	5 Jan., 1883 ..	Acceptance of office,	5 Jan., 1883.
	do.	10 Jan., 1883	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dick, Alexander	Liverpool	15 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	31 Dec., 1862.
	Plains.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dickson, James	Northumberland Boroughs	6 Nov., 1857	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 „ 1857.
	do.	27 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	East Maitland	15 Sept., 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	14 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Died	28 Apl., 1863.
Dight, Arthur	Windsor	22 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
Dignam, Philip	Argyle	16 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 Nov., 1869.
† Dillon, John	The Hunter ..	15 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	Tenterfield ..	3 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	22 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	Resigned	5 Jan., 1882.
Dodds, Alexander	East Maitland	15 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	do.	16 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
‡ Donaldson, Stuart Alexander.	Sydney Hamlets.	11 Mar., 1856	1st	Premier and Col. Secretary.	6 June, 1856 to 25 Aug., 1856.	Acceptance of office.	6 June, 1856.
	do.	16 June, 1856	1st	Col. Treasurer	3 Oct., 1856 to 7 Sep., 1857.	do.	3 Oct., 1856.
	do.	9 Oct., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Not re-elected .....	.....
	Cumberland (S. Riding).	4 Nov., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	30 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
Donnelly, Stephen Augustine.	Gold Fields	15 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	29 Dec., 1866.
Douglas, James Henry.	The Murrumbidgee.	1 „ 1890	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Douglas, John	Darling Downs.	5 July, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Ceased to sit—Electorate included in Queensland.	10 Dec., 1859.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Resigned	17 July, 1861.
Driver, Richard, junr.	Camden	21 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	West Macquarie.	10 „ 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do.	21 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	Carcoar	17 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	Windsor	20 Feb., 1872	7th	Chairman of Committees	7 Nov., 1872 to 25 April, 1873.	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	do.	11 Sept., 1873 to 25 June, 1874.	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	do.	5 Nov., 1874 to 26 „ 1874.	.....	.....
	do.	16 Dec., 1874	8th	do.	24 Mar., 1875 to 11 Aug., 1875.	Acceptance of office	22 Mar., 1877.
	.....	.....	.....	do.	18 Nov., 1875 to 22 Aug., 1876.	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	Sec. for Lands	22 Mar., 1877 to 16 Aug., 1877.	.....	.....
	do.	3 Apl., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	1 Nov., 1877	9th	Chairman of Committees	15 Mar., 1878 to 21 May, 1878.	Died	7 July, 1880.
§ Eagar, Geoffrey ....	.....	.....	..	§ Sec. for Public Works.	27 Oct., 1859 to 8 Mar., 1860.	Member of the Legislative Council.	13 Sep., 1859 to 24 Nov., 1860.
	West Sydney	8 Jan., 1863	4th	Col. Treasurer	16 Oct., 1863 to 2 Feb., 1865.	Acceptance of office	20 Oct., 1863.
	do.	30 Oct., 1863	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do.	7 July, 1865	5th	Col. Treasurer	22 Jan., 1866 to 26 Oct., 1868.	Acceptance of office	23 Jan., 1866.
	do.	29 Jan., 1866	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.

* Died 22 October, 1865.
1858; died 11 January, 1867.
retains the title of Honorable.

† Appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate, 29 December, 1881.
§ Now holds office of Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, and by the Queen's Authority
|| Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

‡ He was knighted in

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Eckford, Joseph	Wollombi....	17 May, 1860	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do. ..	15 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	do. ..	13 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do. ..	13 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	Insolvent. Seat de- clared vacant.	19 Aug., 1870.
	do. ..	19 „ 1870	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do. ..	2 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do. ..	24 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
Egan, Daniel	Monaro	16 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	5 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	Eden.....	23 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	5 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	do.	17 „ 1864	5th	Postmaster- General.	27 Oct., 1863 to 16 „ 1870.	Acceptance of office	27 Oct., 1863.
	do.	16 Nov., 1868	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	Monaro	4 Jan., 1870	6th	.....	.....	Died	16 Oct., 1870.
Elliott, Gilbert	The [Burnett	5 July, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Ceased to sit.—Elec- torate included in Queensland.	10 Dec., 1859.
Emanuel, Samuel	Argyle	30 Oct., 1862	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
Ellis, James Coles ...	Newcastle ..	30 Nov., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fallon, James Thomas	The Hume ..	23 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
Farnell, James Squire	St. Leonards	2 May, 1860	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	Parramatta..	24 Nov., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do.	17 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	20 Feb., 1872	7th	Sec. for Lands	14 May, 1872 to 8 Feb., 1875.	Acceptance of office	14 May, 1872.
	do.	30 May, 1872	7th	Also Sec. for Mines, with- out salary.	9 May, 1875 to 26 July, 1875.	.....	.....
	St. Leonards	21 Dec., 1874	8th	Chairman of Committees.	13 Dec., 1876 to 11 Oct., 1877.	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	27 Oct., 1877	9th	Premier and Sec. for Lands.	18 Dec., 1877 to 20 „ 1878.	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	27 Dec., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Acceptance of office	13 Dec., 1877.
	do.	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	New England	16 Dec., 1882	11th	Sec. for Lands	5 Jan., 1883 ..	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do.	11 Jan., 1883	11th	.....	.....	Acceptance of office	5 Jan., 1883.
	do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faucett, Peter	King and Georgiana.	7 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	1 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	East Sydney	20 Jan., 1860	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	Yass Plains..	15 Aug., 1861	4th	Solicitor- General.	16 Oct., 1863 to 2 Feb., 1865.	Acceptance of office	20 Oct., 1863.
	do.	2 Nov., 1863	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
Fawcett, Charles Hugh	do.	20 Dec., 1864	5th	Puisne Judge, Supreme Court.	4 Oct., 1865 ..	Acceptance of office	24 Oct., 1865.
	The Clarence	7 Apl., 1880	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
Ferguson, David	The Richmond	19 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	Wellington ..	13 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fergusson, Alexander.	Glen Innes ..	24 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Fergusson, William	do.	12 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Fitzpatrick, Michael	Yass Plains..	20 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	4 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	18 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	31 Oct., 1877	9th	† Col. Secretary	18 Dec., 1877 to 20 „ 1878.	Acceptance of office	18 Dec., 1877.
	do.	2 Jan., 1878	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
Fletcher, James	do.	23 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Died.....	12 Dec., 1881.
	Newcastle ..	22 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Flett, Henry	do.	30 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
	The Hastings	1 July, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
do.	do.	21 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.

* Clerk, Executive Council, from 10 June, 1851, to 9 October, 1856. Under-Secretary for Lands from 9 October, 1856, to 18 December, 1859. † In receipt of a pension of £426 13s. 4d. per annum, which is not drawn during tenure of office.

737

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Flood, Edward	North Eastern Boroughs.	29 Mar., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857
	Cumberland (S. Riding).	30 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	Canterbury..	18 June, 1859	3rd	Sec. for Public Works.	30 Sep., 1859 to 26 Oct., 1859.	Acceptance of office	30 Sep., 1859.
	do.	8 Oct., 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	13 Jan., 1860.
	Central Cumberland.	28 Dec., 1860	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	7 Oct., 1879.
Forlonge, William	Orange.....	15 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	12 June, 1867.
Forster, Robert Henry Mariner.	New England	2 Apl., 1862	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	Gold Fields North.	18 ,, 1870	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	11 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
Forster, William	Murray	5 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	5 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	Queanbeyan	17 June, 1859	3rd	Premier and Col. Secretary.	26 Oct., 1859 to 8 Mar., 1860.	Acceptance of office	26 Oct., 1859.
	do.	15 Nov., 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	East Sydney	29 May, 1861	4th	Col. Secretary	16 Oct., 1863 to 2 Feb., 1865.	Acceptance of office	20 Oct., 1863.
	do.	28 Oct., 1863	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	The Hastings	24 Dec., 1864	5th	Sec. for Lands	27 Oct., 1868 to 16 May, 1870.	Acceptance of office	27 Oct., 1868.
	do.	16 Nov., 1868	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	Queanbeyan	23 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	Illawarra	29 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	The Murrumbidgee.	2 Jan., 1875	8th	Col. Treasurer	9 Feb., 1875 to 4 ,, 1876	Acceptance of office	9 Feb., 1875.
	do ..	22 Feb., 1875	8th	Agent-General (resident in England).	4 ,, 1876 to 31 Dec., 1879.	do.	4 ,, 1876.
Foster, William John ..	Gundagai....	30 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Died	30 Oct., 1882.
	.....	.....	..	Attorney-General.	18 Dec., 1877 to 20 ,, 1878.	Member of the Legislative Council.	18 Dec., 1877 to 28 Oct., 1880.
	Newtown....	22 Nov., 1880	10th	Minister of Justice.	14 Oct., 1881 to 3 Jan., 1883.	Acceptance of office.	14 ,, 1881.
	do.	24 Oct., 1881	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Fraser, Augustus Ryan	Tenterfield ..	6 Feb., 1882	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 ,, 1882.
Fraser, Colin Alexander	do.	23 Nov., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
Fremlin, Alfred Reginald.	Redfern	19 ,, 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov. 1882.
	do.	4 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fullford, James	West Maitland	25 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Gannon, John Thomas	Argyle ..	9 Dec., 1881	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 ,, 1882.
	do.	12 ,, 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garland, James	Lachlan and Lower Darling	19 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
Garrard, Jacob	Balmain ..	19 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
	do.	2 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garrett, John	Shoalhaven..	21 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	17 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	19 Dec., 1861.
Garrett, Thomas	Monaro ..	11 ,, 1860	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	Shoalhaven..	21 ,, 1864	5th	Chairman of Committees.	8 Mar., 1865 to 21 June, 1865.	do.	15 ,, 1869.
				do. ..	25 Oct., 1865 to 7 Apl., 1866.		
				do. ..	25 July, 1866 to 22 Dec., 1866.		
				do. ..	3 July, 1867 to 27 Apl., 1868.		
				do. ..	22 Dec., 1868 to 1 Apl., 1869.		
				do. ..	20 Sept., 1869 to 13 Nov., 1869.		
	do.	14 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	Resigned	21 July, 1871.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Garrett, Thomas—continued.	Camden ..	26 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do. ..	4 Jan., 1875	8th	Sec. for Lands	9 Feb., 1875 to 6 " 1877.	Acceptance of office.	9 Feb., 1875.
	do. ..	17 Feb., 1875	8th	do. ..	17 Aug., 1877 to 19 Nov., 1877.	do.	17 Aug., 1877.
	do. ..	27 Aug., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do. ..	30 Oct., 1877	9th	Chairman of Committees.	22 Jan., 1878 to 13 Mar., 1878.	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do. ..	30 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
Garvan, James Patrick	Eden ..	4 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do. ..	26 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Goold, Stephen Stiles..	do. ..	5 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mudgee ..	23 " 1874	8th	.....	.....	Died	28 Aug., 1876.
Gordon, Hugh	Tenterfield ..	3 " 1861	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do. ..	24 " 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 " 1866.
Gordon, Samuel Deane	Durham ..	7 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
	do. ..	5 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1860.
	Illawarra ..	28 Oct., 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	2 Sept., 1881, to
Grahame, William ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Died	24 July, 1882.
	Monaro ..	30 Mar., 1865	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1866.
	do. ..	15 " 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 " 1874.
Gibbes, Frederick Jamieson.	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	19 Jan., 1875.
	Newtown....	16 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gill, John	Tamworth ..	13 " 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gorrick, Joseph Albert	Wollombl ..	13 " 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gould, Albert John ..	Patrick's Plains.	7 " 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gray, Samuel William	Kiama	16 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	11 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	2 April, 1864.
	Illawarra....	28 " 1874	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	29 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned	22 June, 1880.
	The Richmond	9 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Greenwood, James ..	East Sydney..	24 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
Greville, Edward	Braidwood ..	17 " 1870	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do. ..	5 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do. ..	22 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do. ..	26 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
Griffiths, George Neville	East Sydney..	30 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton, Alexander..	Monaro	30 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
Handcock, William ..	Darling Downs.	5 July, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Ceased to sit—Electorate included in Queensland.	10 Dec., 1859.
Hannell, James	Newcastle ..	6 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do.	22 " 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 " 1866.
	Northumberland.	21 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 " 1874.
† Hargrave, John Fletcher.	.....	.....	..	Solicitor-General.	21 Feb., 1859 to 26 Oct., 1859.	.....	.....
	East Camden	15 Mar., 1859	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 April, 1859.
	Illawarra	15 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	11 Oct., 1859.
	.....	.....	..	Solicitor-General.	3 Nov., 1859 to 8 Mar., 1860.	Member of the Legislative Council.	10 " 1859 to 13 May, 1861.
	.....	.....	..	§Attorney-General.	2 April, 1860 to 31 July, 1863.	do.	24 June, 1861, to 23 " 1865.
	.....	.....	..	§Solicitor-General.	1 Aug., 1863 to 15 Oct., 1863.	.....	.....
	.....	.....	..	Solicitor-General.	3 Feb., 1865 to 21 June, 1865.	.....	.....
	.....	.....	..	Puisne Judge, Supreme Court.	22 " 1865 to 11 Oct., 1881.	.....	.....

* Died 5 November, 1882. † In 1860 made a Q C. ‡ Quinquennial appointments under Constitution Act terminated 18 May, 1861. § Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

739

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Hargrave, Richard....	New England and Macleay	17 April, 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
Harpur, Joseph Jehosophat.	Patrick's Plains.	4 July, 1861	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1864.
Harris, John.....	West Sydney	25 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 „ 1880.
	South Sydney	2 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hart, James	New England and Macleay	26 Nov., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 April, 1859.
	New England	30 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	Bathurst	6 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	East Sydney..	22 Nov., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	Monaro.....	17 „ 1870	6th	.....	.....	do.	8 Feb., 1872.
Hawkins, Thomas Jarman.	East Macquarie.	6 Oct., 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	10 April, 1860.
Haworth, Robert	Illawarra	12 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
* Hay, John.....	Murrumbidgee.	16 Apl., 1856	1st	Sec. for Lands and Works.	3 Oct., 1856 to 7 Sept., 1857.	Acceptance of office.	3 Oct., 1856.
	do. ..	14 Oct., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do. ..	9 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	The Murray..	22 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	do. ..	19 Dec., 1860	4th	Speaker	14 Oct., 1862 to 10 Nov., 1864.	do.	10 „ 1864.
	Central Cumberland.	26 Nov., 1864	5th	do.	24 Jan., 1865 to 31 Oct., 1865.	Resigned	27 May, 1867.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	26 June, 1867.
	.....	.....	..	President of Legislative Council.	8 July, 1873.	.....	.....
Hay, William	The Murray..	5 Aug., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	7 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	2 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
Hellyer, Thomas Henry	West Macquarie.	9 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hely, Hovenden	Northumberland & Hunter.	17 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
Henson, William	Canterbury..	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
Heydon, Louis Francis	Yass Plains..	10 Jan., 1882	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do. ..	6 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hezlet, William	Paddington..	20 Feb., 1880	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	18 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
Hill, Richard	Canterbury..	16 Sept., 1868	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do. ..	23 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	8 Feb., 1872.
	do. ..	20 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do. ..	28 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	10 Dec., 1880.
† Hodgson, Arthur ..	Clarence and Darling Downs	29 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
	Newcastle ..	14 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
Holborow, William Hillier.	Argyle	26 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do. ..	12 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
‡ Holroyd, Arthur Todd	Western Broughs.	29 Mar., 1856	1st	Chairman of Committees	16 Sept., 1856 to 18 Mar., 1857.	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do. ..	.....	.....	do.	12 Aug., 1857 to 18 Dec., 1857.	.....	.....
	Parramatta..	10 Apl., 1861	4th	Sec. for Public Works.	16 Oct., 1863 to 2 Feb., 1865.	Acceptance of office	20 Oct., 1863.
	do. ..	28 Oct., 1863	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
Holtermann, Bernard Otto.	St. Leonards.	5 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holt, Thomas	Stanley Broughs.	7 Apl., 1856	1st	Col. Treasurer	6 June, 1856 to 25 Aug., 1856.	Acceptance of office	6 June, 1856.
	do. ..	23 June, 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	Newtown....	12 July, 1861	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1864.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	28 Sept., 1868.

* Received the honor of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1878. † In 1868 was Premier of Queensland; in 1878 was made a K.C.M.G. ‡ In 1866 was appointed Master in Equity, and in 1879, Master in Lunacy.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Hoskins, James	Gold Fields North.	6 July, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do. ..	5 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	17 Feb., 1863.
	do. ..	6 July, 1863	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	Patrick's Plains.	23 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	The Tumut..	21 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1874.
	do.	2 Jan., 1875	8th	Sec. for Public Works.	22 Mar., 1877 to 16 Aug., 1877.	Acceptance of office	22 Mar., 1877.
	do.	5 Apl., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	5 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned	20 Dec., 1878.
				Sec. for Lands	21 Dec., 1878 to 28 „ 1881.		
	do.	3 Jan., 1879	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	20 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Resigned. Seat declared vacant.	26 Sept., 1882.
Humphrey, Frederick Thomas.	Shoalhaven..	7 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungerford, Thomas..	The Upper Hunter.	21 June, 1875	8th	.....	.....	Election declared void by Election and Qualification Committee.	12 July, 1875.
	Northumberland.	29 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned. Seat declared vacant.	14 Apl., 1880.
	do.	18 Jan., 1882	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
* Hurley, John	Narellan	27 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1860.
	do.	17 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do.	4 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 „ 1874.
	do.	15 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	27 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
Hurley, John	Central Cumberland.	22 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 „ 1874.
	Hartley	21 Apl., 1876	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	1 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
Hutchinson, William Alston.	Balmain	2 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyerominus, Nicolas..	Wellington ..	15 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Died	26 June, 1860.
† Innes, Joseph George Long.	Mudgee	7 Mar., 1872	7th	† Solicitor-General.	14 May, 1872 to 19 Nov., 1873.	Acceptance of office	14 May, 1872.
	do.	27 May, 1872	7th	.....	.....	Resigned	11 Aug., 1873.
	.....	.....	..	§ Attorney-General.	20 Nov., 1873 to 8 Feb., 1875.	Member of the Legislative Council.	2 Sept., 1873, to 14 Oct., 1881.
				Minister of Justice. Judge, Supreme Court	11 Aug., 1880 to 14 Oct., 1881. 14 „ 1881.		
Isaacs, Robert Macintosh.	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	19 Feb., 1857, to 10 May, 1861.
	Yass Plains ..	6 Nov., 1865	5th	Solicitor-General.	22 Jan., 1866 to 26 Oct., 1868.	Acceptance of office	23 Jan., 1866.
	do.	8 Feb., 1866	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
Irving, Clark	Clarence and Darling Downs.	15 Apl., 1856	1st	...	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
	The Clarence	21 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	7 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Seat declared vacant	24 June, 1863.
	do.	23 July, 1863	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
Jacob, Archibald Hamilton.	The Lower Hunter.	7 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 „ 1874.
	do.	4 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	26 Oct., 1877	9th	Sec. for Mines	20 Nov., 1877 to 17 Dec., 1877.	Acceptance of office	19 Nov., 1877.
	do.	26 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	Gloucester ..	27 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
Jamison, Robert Thomas.	Cook and Westmoreland.	4 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	20 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	The Nepean..	13 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.

* Died 27 November, 1882.

† In 1875 was knighted.

‡ Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

§ Without a seat in the Cabinet from 9 December, 1873.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

741

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
* Jenkins, Richard Lewis.	Liverpool Plains and Gwydir.	10 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
	The Gwydir..	14 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
† Jennings, Patrick Alfred.	.....	... ..	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council..	28 Mar., 1867, to 21 Jan. 1870.
	The Murray..	29 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do. ...	7 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Resigned	25 June, 1872.
	The Bogan ..	30 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do. ..	19 Dec., 1882	11th	Vice-President of Executive Council, without Portfolio.	5 Jan., 1883 to 1 Aug., 1883	.....	.....
Johnston, William	The Williams	12 Feb., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do. ..	1 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
Jones, Auber George..	The Murrumbidgee.	18 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jones, Richard	Durham	7 Apl., 1856	1st	Col. Treasurer	7 Sept., 1857 to 3 Jan., 1858.	Acceptance of office.	8 Sept., 1857.
	do. ...	25 Sep., 1857	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do. ...	5 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	The Hunter..	25 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	10 „ 1860.
Joseph, Samuel Aaron	West Sydney	24 Nov., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	1 Sept., 1868.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	29 Dec., 1881.
Josephson, Joshua Frey	Braidwood ..	18 Dec., 1864	5th	Solicitor-General.	27 Oct., 1868 to 9 Sept., 1869.	Acceptance of office	27 Oct., 1868.
	do. ...	16 Nov., 1868	5th	District Court Judge.	10 Sept., 1869.	Resigned	3 Sept., 1869.
Kelly, Michael William	Braidwood ..	20 Sept., 1869	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	do. ...	14 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	Declared not duly elected by Committee of Election and Qualification.	20 Sept., 1870.
Kemp, Charles	Liverpool Plains.	10 April, 1860	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	24 June, 1861, to 18 Oct., 1864.
Kemp, James Ruthven	Bathurst	21 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	14 Dec., 1866.
Kerr, Andrew Taylor..	Orange.....	4 Mar., 1879	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	24 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
Kidd, John	Camden	20 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
King, George	East Sydney..	3 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
Lackey, John	Parramatta ..	8 „ 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1864.
	Central Cumberland.	27 June, 1867	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do. ...	28 Dec., 1869	6th	Chairman of Committees.	2 Feb., 1870 to 7 May, 1870.	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
			do. ...	do. ...	12 Aug., 1870 to 22 June, 1871.		
			do. ...	do. ...	15 Nov., 1871 to 1 Feb., 1872.		
	do. ...	22 Feb., 1872	7th	do. ...	18 June, 1872 to 13 Aug., 1872.	do.	28 „ 1874.
	do. ...	8 Jan., 1875	8th	Sec. for Public Works.	9 Feb., 1875 to 21 Mar., 1877.	Acceptance of office	9 „ 1875.
	do. ...	18 Feb., 1875	8th	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	17 Aug., 1877 to 17 Dec., 1877.	do.	17 Aug., 1877.
	do. ...	31 Aug., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do. ...	26 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned	20 Dec., 1878.
	do. ...	31 Dec., 1878	9th	Sec. for Public Works.	21 Dec., 1878 to 3 Jan., 1883.	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	do. ...	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do. ...	5 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Died 14 August, 1883.

† In 1874 received the Order of St. Gregory the Great ; in 1877 received the distinction of Knight Commander of Pius IX ; in 1880 was made a K.C.M.G.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Laidlaw, Thomas	Yass Plains..	16 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	2 Sept., 1859.
	do.	15 Sept., 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
Landale, Robert	The Murray..	10 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
Lang, George Dunmore	The Tumut..	30 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	10 April, 1860.
Lang, Gideon Scott ..	Liverpool Plains and Gwydir.	16 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
* Lang, The Rev. John	West Sydney	14 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
Dunmore, D.D.	do.	12 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	do.	24 Nov., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
Laycock, John Connell	Central Cum- berland.	23 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1860.
	do.	22 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	The Clarence.	29 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	21 July, 1866.
† Leary, Joseph	Narellan	20 „ 1860	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do.	17 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	The Murrumbidgee.	21 Feb., 1876	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct. 1877.
	do.	5 Nov., 1877	9th	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	18 Dec., 1877 to 20 „ 1878.	Acceptance of office.	18 Dec., 1877.
	do.	29 Dec., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
† Lee, Benjamin	West Maitland	13 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do.	20 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
Lee, Benjamin, junior	do.	5 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Resigned	20 July, 1874.
Lee, William	Roxburgh ..	8 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	27 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
Lesley, William Cope- land.	Patrick's Plains.	13 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	5 June, 1861.
Leslie, Patrick.....	Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranda	19 Nov., 1857	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
Levien, Robert Henry	Tamworth ..	2 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
	do.	13 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Levin, Leyser	The Hume ..	29 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do.	8 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Levy, Lewis Wolfe	Liverpool Plains.	9 Jan., 1871	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	West Maitland	4 Aug., 1874	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legis- lative Council.	10 Dec., 1880.
Lewis, Thomas	Northumber- land.	8 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	11 „ 1862.
Lloyd, Edward Henry..	Liverpool Plains and Gwydir.	10 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legis- lative Council.	17 June, 1863, to 10 May, 1865.
Lloyd, George Alfred..	Newcastle ..	8 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	2 Mar., 1872	7th	Postmaster- General. Col. Treasurer	14 May, 1872 to 4 Dec., 1872. 5 „ 1872 to 8 Feb., 1875.	Acceptance of office.	14 May, 1872.
	do.	29 May, 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	8 Dec., 1874	8th	Sec. for Mines	22 Mar., 1877 to 16 Aug., 1877.	Acceptance of office.	22 Mar., 1877.
	do.	29 Mar., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
Lloyd, John Charles ..	Liverpool Plains.	10 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
Loder, Andrew	do.	5 July, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	5 Mar., 1860.
Long, William Alex- ander.	Central Cum- berland.	30 June, 1875	8th	Col. Treasurer	17 Aug., 1877 to 17 Dec., 1877.	Acceptance of office.	17 Aug., 1877.
	do.	31 Aug., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	Parramatta..	27 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.

* Died 8 August, 1878.

† Died 20 October, 1881.

‡ Died 13 April, 1879.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

743

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Lord, George William..	Wellington and Bligh.	16 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	27 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	The Bogan ..	5 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	19 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	do.	10 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do.	22 „ 1869	6th	Col. Treasurer	16 Dec., 1870 to 13 May, 1872.	Acceptance of office.	20 Dec., 1870.
	do.	4 Jan., 1871	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	11 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	4 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	29 „ 1877, to
Loughnan, George Cumberlege.	The Murrumbidgee.	1 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do.	18 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Love, William	West Sydney.	12 „ 1860	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
Lucas, John	Canterbury..	4 Feb., 1860	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1860.
	do.	15 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	do.	7 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned to sit for Hartley.	14 Feb., 1865.
	Hartley	8 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	Canterbury..	6 Jan., 1871	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	20 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	28 Dec., 1874	8th	Sec. for Mines	9 Feb., 1875 to 21 Mar., 1877.	Acceptance of office.	9 Feb., 1875.
	do.	17 Feb., 1875	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	29 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	10 Dec., 1880.
Lynch, Andrew	Carcoar	14 June, 1876	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	26 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do.	6 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyne, William John ..	The Hume ..	29 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882
	do.	8 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyons, Samuel.....	Canterbury..	18 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	Central Cumberland.	17 Dec., 1868	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
* Macalister, Arthur ..	Ipswich	14 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Ceased to sit—Electorate included in Queensland.	10 Dec., 1859.
Macarthur, Alexander	Newtown....	17 „ 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	17 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	20 June, 1861.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	24 „ 1861, to
Macarthur, James ....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Seat declared vacant through absence.	24 Oct., 1865.
	Western Division of Camden	31 Mar., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Resigned	6 June, 1856.
	do.	16 June, 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	West Camden	21 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	6 June, 1866, to
Macintosh, John.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Died	21 Apl., 1867.
	East Sydney	13 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	9 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	24 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	29 Dec., 1881.
Mackinnon, James Archibald.	Young	4 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
† Macleay, George	Murrumbidgee	16 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	9 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.

* Afterwards a Member of the Queensland Assembly ; was made a C.M.G. in 1876. † In 1869 was made a C.M.G. ; and in 1875 a K.C.M.G.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Macleay, William, jun.	Lachlan and Lower Darling	19 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	25 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	The Murrumbidgee.	10 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	5 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	do.	10 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do.	9 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	7 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	29 Oct., 1877.
Macpherson, Allan	Central Cumberland.	6 June, 1863	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do.	26 Nov., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	31 Oct., 1868.
Macphillamy, John ..	West Macquarie.	11 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	6 Dec., 1859.
* Manning, William Montagu.	Cumberland (S. Riding).	9 Apl., 1856	1st	Attorney-General.	6 June, 1856 to 25 Aug., 1856.	Acceptance of office	6 June, 1856.
	do.	16 June, 1856	1st	do.	3 Oct., 1856 to 25 May, 1857.	do.	3 Oct., 1856.
	do.	14 Oct., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Resigned	18 May, 1857
	.....	.....	..	Attorney-General.	21 Feb., 1860 to 8 Mar., 1860.	.....	.....
	.....	.....	..	† do.	31 Oct., 1868 to 15 Dec., 1870.	Member of the Legislative Council.	24 June, 1861. to 10 May, 1876
Manton, Frederick Julian.	The Williams	22 Jan., 1866	5th	.....	.....	Insolvent. Seat declared vacant.	29 Mar., 1866.
	New England..	24 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	13 Feb., 1862.
‡ Marks, John.....	Eastern Division of Camden.	31 Mar., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	East Camden	22 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
§ Martin, James . . .	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	14 Jan., 1878.
	Cook & Westmoreland.	4 Apl., 1856	1st	Attorney-General.	26 Aug., 1856 to 2 Oct., 1856.	Acceptance of office	26 Aug., 1856.
	do.	5 Sep., 1856	1st	do.	7 Sep., 1857 to 8 Nov., 1858.	do.	8 Sep., 1857.
	do.	19 Sep., 1857	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	20 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	East Sydney	9 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	Orange.....	28 „ 1862	4th	Premier and Attorney-General.	16 Oct., 1863 to 2 Feb., 1865.	Acceptance of office	20 Oct., 1863.
	do.	4 Nov., 1863	4th	.....	.....	Not re-elected.....	.....
	Tumut	16 „ 1863	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	Monaro	24 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned to sit for The Lachlan.	7 Mar., 1865.
	The Lachlan	28 „ 1864	5th	¶ Premier and Attorney-General.	22 Jan., 1866 to 26 Oct., 1868.	Acceptance of office	23 Jan., 1866.
	do.	8 Feb., 1866	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	East Sydney	3 Dec., 1869	6th	¶ Premier and Attorney-General.	16 Dec., 1870 to 13 May, 1872.	Acceptance of office	20 Dec., 1870.
	do.	27 Dec., 1870	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872
	East Macquarie.	22 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Resigned	11 Nov., 1873
Martin, William Fraser	.....	.....	.....	Chief Justice of Supreme Court.	19 Nov., 1873.	.....	.....
	West Sydney.	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 „ 1882.
Mate, Thomas Hodges	The Hume...	15 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.. ..	do.	10 „ 1864.
	do.	24 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
McCourt, William	Camden	4 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Was knighted in 1858. † A member of the Government without a seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office. ‡ Vice-President of Executive Council and Representative of Government in Legislative Council, from 14 January to 20 December, 1878. § Was knighted in 1869; made a Q.C. in 1871; and by the Queen's Authority retains the title of Honorable. ¶ Vice-President of the Executive Council.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

745

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
McCulloch, Andrew Hardie, junior.	Central Cumberland. do. do.	26 Oct., 1877 22 Nov., 1880 5 Dec., 1882	9th 10th 11th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
						do.	23 „ 1882.
					
McHattie, Richard Randolph.	Bourke.....	19 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
McElhone, John	The Upper Hunter. do. do. East Sydney	5 Aug., 1875 3 Nov., 1877 30 „ 1880 30 „ 1882	8th 9th 10th 11th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
						do.	9 Nov., 1880.
						do.	23 „ 1882.
						Resigned to sit for the Upper Hunter.	17 Jan., 1883.
						Resigned	21 Feb., 1883.
					
McKay, George	Orange.....	6 Mar., 1883 3 July, 1867	11th 5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
McLaughlin, John	The Upper Hunter. do.	30 Nov., 1880 14 Dec., 1882	10th 11th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
McLaurin, James	The Hume ..	15 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Resigned	27 Feb., 1873.
McQuade, Henry Michael Hale.	Windsor The Hawkesbury.	29 July, 1880 11 Dec., 1882	9th 11th	.....	.....	*Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
					
Melville, Ninian, junior	Northumberland. do. do.	30 Apl., 1880 26 Nov., 1880 9 Dec., 1882	9th 10th 11th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
						do.	23 „ 1882.
					
Merriman, George	West Sydney.	5 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
† Merriman, James ..	do.	25 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
Meston, Robert	Tenterfield ..	15 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	5 „ 1861.
Meyer, Solomon	Carcoar	28 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	25 May, 1876.
Milford, Henry John Bede.	Braidwood ..	3 Feb., 1864	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
Mitchell, Joseph	Newtown....	1 Dec., 1881	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do.	13 Jan., 1883	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montague, Alexander..	Manaro	5 „ 1875	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
Moore, Charles	East Sydney..	15 July, 1874	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	10 Dec., 1880.
Moriarty, Abram Orpen	New England and Macleay.	11 Feb., 1858	2nd	Clerk, Executive Council.	8 Nov., 1858 to 30 „ 1859.	Resigned	13 Oct., 1858.
Moriarty, Merion Marshall.	Braidwood ..	10 May, 1860	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	10 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Died	10 Jan., 1864.
Morrice, John	Camden	21 „ 1860	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do.	15 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do.	14 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
Morris, Augustus	Balranald ..	5 July, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	5 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
Mort, Henry.....	West Moreton	21 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Ceased to sit—Electorate included in Queensland.	10 Dec., 1859.
	West Macquarie.	28 Dec., 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	29 Dec., 1881.
Moses, Henry	The Hawkesbury. do. do. do. Canterbury..	18 Dec., 1869 7 Mar., 1872 28 Dec., 1874 30 Oct., 1877 9 Dec., 1882	6th 7th 8th 9th 11th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
						do.	28 Nov., 1874.
						do.	12 Oct., 1877.
						do.	9 Nov., 1880.
					
Murphy, John	Monaro.....	2 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
Murray, Richard Lennon.	Inverell	29 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do.	12 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Not sworn in. Elected during recess in which Parliament dissolved.

† Died 13 May, 1883.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
* Murray, Terence Aubrey.	Southern Boroughs.	4 Apl., 1856	1st	Chairman of Committees. Sec. for Lands and Works; also Auditor-General.	26 May, 1856 to 26 Aug., 1856. 26 „ 1856 to 2 Oct., 1856. 26 Aug., 1856 to 17 Sept., 1856.	Acceptance of office	26 Aug., 1856.
	do.	5 Sept., 1856	1st	Sec. for Lands and Works.	7 „ 1857 to 12 Jan., 1858.	do.	8 Sept., 1857.
	do.	24 „ 1857	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	28 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 April, 1859.
	Argyle	18 June, 1859	3rd	Speaker	31 Jan., 1860 to 10 Nov., 1860.	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	5 Dec., 1860	4th	do.	10 Jan., 1861 to 14 Oct., 1862.	Acceptance of office	14 Oct., 1862.
	.....	.....	..	President of Legis. Council	14 „ 1862 to 22 June, 1873.	Member of the Legislative Council.	13 „ 1862, to
Myers, Phillip George	Argyle	26 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Died	22 June, 1873.
						Died	16 Nov., 1881.
Neale, James Henry	East Sydney	22 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 „ 1869.
	Hartley	23 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	East Sydney	13 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Resigned	25 June, 1874.
Nelson, Harris Levi	Orange	4 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	17 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	Resigned	24 Jan., 1877.
Nichols, George Robert	Northumberland Boroughs	28 Mar., 1856	1st	Auditor-General, also Sec. for Works & Lands during same period.	6 June, 1856 to 25 Aug., 1856.	Acceptance of office	6 June, 1856.
	do.	16 June, 1856	1st	.....	.....	Died	12 Sept., 1857.
Nott, Randolph	Tenterfield	24 „ 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
Nowlan, John	The Williams	19 Apl., 1866	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do.	31 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	8 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
Oakes, George	Parramatta	29 „ 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	19 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	do.	18 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	†Appointed to Legislative Council.	10 May, 1861.
	East Sydney	12 June, 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	7 Oct., 1879, to
† Oatley, James	Canterbury	7 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Died	10 Aug., 1881.
						Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
O'Brien, Henry	Yass Plains	15 „ 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	16 July, 1861.
O'Connor, Daniel	West Sydney	25 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1890.
	do.	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1892.
	do.	5 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
O'Connor, Joseph Graham.	Mudgee	9 Sept., 1873	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
Olliffe, Joseph Benjamin.	South Sydney	2 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
O'Mara, Thomas Chrysostom.	Tumut	17 Oct., 1882	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1892.
	do.	9 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onslow, Arthur Alexander Walton, Captain, R.N.	Camden	14 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	26 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1874.
	do.	4 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	30 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	10 Dec., 1880, to
Osborne, Henry	Eastern Division of Camden	31 Mar., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Died	31 Jan., 1882.
						Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
Osborne, James	Illawarra	14 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
Osborne, Patrick Hill	do.	10 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	24 Aug., 1866.
§ Owen, Robert	East Camden	22 Jan., 1858	2nd	District Court Judge.	1 Mar., 1859 to 30 June, 1861.	Seat declared vacant	3 Mar., 1859.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	8 Dec., 1868, to
						Died	27 Nov., 1878.

* In 1869 he received the honor of Knighthood. † Seat not taken. ‡ Died 29 December, 1878. § Representative of Government in Legislative Council with a seat in the Cabinet from 27 October, 1868 to 1 August, 1870.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

747

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Oxley, Henry Molesworth.	Camden	28 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
Oxley, John Norton ..	Western Division of Camden.	31 Mar., 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
* Parker, Henry Watson	Parramatta..	29 Mar., 1856	1st	Premier and Col. Secretary	3 Oct., 1856 to 7 Sept., 1857.	Acceptance of office	3 Oct., 1856.
	do. ..	10 Oct., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
† Parkes, Henry	Sydney (City)	18 Mar., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Resigned	19 „ 1856.
	Cumberland (N. Riding)	28 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	28 Aug., 1858.
	East Sydney..	9 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do. ..	7 Dec., 1860	4th	Immigration Commissioner	13 May, 1861 ..	Resigned	13 May, 1861.
	Kiama	29 April, 1864	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do.	20 Dec., 1864	5th	Col. Secretary	22 Jan., 1866 to 17 Sept., 1868.	Acceptance of office	23 Jan., 1866.
	do.	5 Feb., 1866	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	East Sydney..	3 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	Resigned to sit for Kiama.	15 Feb., 1870.
	Kiama	14 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	Resigned	14 Oct., 1870.
	do.	3 Nov., 1870	6th	.....	.....	do.	9 Dec., 1870.
	Mudgee	2 Jan., 1872	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	East Sydney..	18 Feb., 1872	7th	Premier and Col. Secretary	14 May, 1872 to 8 Feb., 1875.	Acceptance of office	14 May, 1872.
	do. ..	22 May, 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do. ..	9 Dec., 1874	8th	Premier and Col. Secretary	22 Mar., 1877 to 16 Aug., 1877.	Acceptance of office	22 Mar., 1877.
	do. ..	28 Mar., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	Canterbury..	29 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned	20 Dec., 1878.
	do. ..	31 Dec., 1878	9th	Premier and Col. Secretary	21 Dec., 1878 to 3 Jan., 1883.	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	East Sydney..	17 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	Tenterfield ..	4 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paterson, John	Lachlan and Lower Darling.	26 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
† Pechey, Alfred John	East Macquarie	19 „ 1882	10th	.....	.....	Died	5 June, 1882.
Pelsley, John	Orange	8 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	10 „ 1862.
Pennell, James.....	West Sydney	14 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	Canterbury..	24 Feb., 1865	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	19 May, 1868.
Phelps, Joseph James	Balranald....	15 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	do.	15 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	7 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	22 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
Pickering, George Farrer.	Gold Fields North.	10 Jan., 1865	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	7 May, 1863.
Piddington, William Richman.	Northumberland and Hunter.	17 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857
	do. ..	30 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	The Hawkesbury.	25 June, 1859	3rd	Chairman of Committees	1 Sept., 1859 to 4 July, 1860.	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	do. ..	17 Dec., 1860	4th	do. ..	27 Sept., 1860 to 8 Nov., 1860.	do.	10 Nov., 1864.
	do. ..	26 Nov., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do. ..	18 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do. ..	7 Mar., 1872	7th	Col. Treasurer	14 May, 1872 to 5 Dec., 1872.	Acceptance of office	14 May, 1872.
	do. ..	27 May, 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do. ..	28 Dec., 1874	8th	Col. Treasurer	22 Mar., 1877 to 16 Aug., 1877.	Acceptance of office	22 Mar., 1877.
	do. ..	7 Apl., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	7 „ 1879.

* In 1858 was knighted ; in 1877 was made a K.C.M.G. ; died February, 1881. † In 1877 was made a K.C.M.G.
 ‡ Elected during recess ; died before opening of Parliament.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Pigott, William Hilson	Canterbury..	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do. ..	9 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pilcher, Charles Edward.	West Macquarie.	4 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do. ..	26 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do. ..	27 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
*Plunkett, John Hubert	Bathurst (County).	31 Mar., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Resigned to sit for Argyle.	29 May, 1856.
	Argyle	31 „ 1856	1st	.....	.....	Resigned	27 Jan., 1857.
	.....	.....	..	President of Legislative Council.	29 Jan., 1857 to 6 Feb., 1858.	Member of the Legislative Council.	28 „ 1857, to 6 Feb., 1858.
	Cumberland (N. Riding).	13 Sep., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
	West Sydney	14 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	.....	.....	..	† Vice-President Executive Council.	23 Nov., 1863 to 2 Feb., 1865.	Member of the Legislative Council.	24 June, 1861, to 28 Sep., 1869.
				‡ Attorney-General.	25 Aug., 1865 to 21 Jan., 1866.	Died	
Poole, William Thomas	South Sydney	18 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do. ..	2 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proctor, William Consett.	New England	2 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do. ..	16 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purves, John Mitchell	The Clarence	18 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do. ..	12 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pye, James	Cumberland (N. Riding).	4 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
Quin, Edward	Wentworth..	23 Jan., 1882	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
	do. ..	18 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raper, Edward	Canterbury..	15 „ 1860	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
Raphael, Joseph George	West Sydney	15 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 „ 1874.
Redman, William	Queanbeyan	12 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
Reid, George Houston	East Sydney	17 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do. ..	30 „ 1882	11th	Minister of Public Instruction.	5 Jan., 1883 ..	Acceptance of office	5 Jan., 1883.
	do. ..	11 Jan., 1883	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renwick, Arthur, M.D.	do. ..	17 Dec., 1879	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	do. ..	17 Nov., 1880	10th	Sec. for Mines	12 Oct., 1881 to 8 Jan., 1882.	Acceptance of office	12 Oct., 1881.
	do. ..	19 Oct., 1881	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Richardson, John	Stanley Boroughs.	7 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
	do. ..	1 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	Brisbane	10 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Ceased to sit—Electorate included in Queensland.	10 Dec., 1859.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	28 Sep., 1868.
§ Roberts, Charles James, C.M.G.	The Hastings and Manning.	13 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roberts, Richard Hutchinson.	Camden	15 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	29 Dec., 1881.
Roberts, William	Goulburn ..	14 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.

* Formerly Attorney-General (1837 to 1856), for which he received a pension of £1,200 per annum. † And representative of Government in Legislative Council. ‡ Pension not drawn during tenure of office. § Was made a C.M.G. in 1882.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Sent vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
* Robertson, John . . .	Phillip, Brisbane, and Bligh.	11 Apl., 1856	1st	..... Sec. for Lands and Public Works.	13 Jan., 1858 to 30 Sept., 1859.	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do. ..	1 Feb., 1858	2nd	..... Sec. for Lands	1 Oct., 1859 to 26 „ 1859.	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	The Upper Hunter.	24 June, 1859	3rd	Premier and Sec. for Lands.	9 Mar., 1860 to 9 Jan., 1861.	Acceptance of office.	8 Mar., 1860.
	do. ..	19 Mar., 1860	3rd	Sec. for Lands	10 „ 1861 to 15 Oct., 1863.	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do. ..	10 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigne	28 Mar., 1861.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	3 Apl., 1861 to †13 May, 1861.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	do.	24 June, 1861, to 31 Dec., 1861.
	Shoalhaven..	7 Jan., 1862	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	West Sydney	24 Nov., 1864	5th	Sec. for Lands	3 Feb., 1865 to 19 Oct., 1865.	Acceptance of office.	7 Feb., 1865.
	do. ..	18 Feb., 1865	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	10 Oct., 1865.
	do. ..	18 Oct., 1865	5th	Sec. for Lands	1 Jan., 1866 to 21 „ 1866.	Acceptance of office.	9 Jan., 1866.
	do. ..	17 Jan., 1866	5th	.....	.....	Not re-elected.	.....
	The Clarence	27 Aug., 1866	5th	Premier and Col. Secretary.	27 Oct., 1868 to 12 Jan., 1870.	Acceptance of office.	27 Oct., 1868.
	do. ..	16 Nov., 1868	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	West Sydney	9 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	Resigned	22 Feb., 1870.
	do. ..	2 Mar., 1870	6th	Sec. for Lands	13 Aug., 1870 to 15 Dec. 1870.	Acceptance of office.	16 Aug., 1870.
	do. ..	22 Aug., 1870	6th	Col. Secretary	16 „ 1870 to 13 May, 1872.	do.	16 Dec., 1870.
	do. ..	30 Dec., 1870	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do. ..	15 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do. ..	16 Dec., 1874	8th	Premier and Col. Secretary	9 Feb., 1875 to 21 Mar., 1877.	Acceptance of office.	9 Feb., 1875.
	do. ..	16 Feb., 1875	8th	do.	17 Aug., 1877 to 17 Dec., 1877.	do.	17 Aug., 1877.
	do. ..	27 Aug., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	East Macquarie.	5 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned to sit for Mudgee.	12 Jan., 1878.
	Mudgee	5 „ 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned	13 Dec., 1878.
	.....	.....	..	‡ Vice - President of Executive Council. Minister of Public Instruction. §Sec. for Lands	21 Dec., 1878 to 16 Nov., 1881. 1 May, 1880 to 16 Nov., 1881. 29 Dec., 1881 to 3 Jan., 1883.	Member of the Legislative Council.	21 „ 1878 to 31 „ 1881.
	Mudgee	13 Jan., 1882	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do.	11 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....

* In 1877 was made a K.C.M.G.

† Quinquennial appointments under Constitution Act terminated 13 May, 1861.

‡ And Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

§ Charged with duties of Colonial Secretary during absence from the Colony of Sir Henry Parkes, 29 December, 1881, to 16 August, 1882.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Robertson, Thomas ..	The Hume ..	31 Mar., 1873	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1874.
Rodd, James	Gold Fields South.	10 Jan., 1865	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
Roseby, John	do. ..	25 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	*Resigned	16 „ 1874.
	Shoalhaven ..	31 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 „ 1880.
Ross, Andrew, M.D. ..	do. ..	23 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	Molong.....	26 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
Rotton, Henry	do. ..	12 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Western Boroughs.	28 June, 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
	Hartley	25 „ 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
Rouse, Richard	do. ..	14 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	Mudgee	5 Oct., 1876	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	6 Jan., 1879	9th	.....	.....	Declared not elected by Report of Election and Qualification Committee.	7 Mar., 1879.
Rusden, Francis Townsend.	Liverpool Plains and Gwydir.	16 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	The Gwydir..	19 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1864.
Rusden, Thomas George.	New England and Macleay.	17 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
Russell, Bourn	NorthumberlandBoroughs	28 Mar., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Unseated upon Report of Committee of Elections and Qualifications, on petition of William Christie, of Maitland.	5 Aug., 1856.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	17 Aug., 1858, to 13 May, 1861.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	do.	24 June, 1861, to 4 July, 1880.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Died	10 Nov., 1860.
Russell, William	Patrick's Plains	30 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	24 June, 1861, to 24 Oct., 1865.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Rutledge, Thomas	Queanbeyan..	27 Jan., 1881	10th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ryan, James Tobias ..	The Nepean..	14 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	do. ..	10 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	do. ..	14 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
Ryan, John Nagel	The Lachlan..	16 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	do. ..	24 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
Ryrie, Alexander	Braidwood ..	29 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do. ..	12 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sadleir, Richard	The Lower Hunter.	19 July, 1861	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
† Samuel, Saul.....	Orange	18 June, 1859	3rd	Col. Treasurer	26 Oct., 1859 to 8 Mar., 1860.	Acceptance of office	26 Oct., 1859.
	do.	15 Nov., 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	Wellington ..	26 Feb., 1862	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	do.	21 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	18 Oct., 1865.
	do.	1 Nov., 1865	5th	Col. Treasurer	20 Oct., 1865 to 3 Jan., 1866.	.....	.....
	do.	1 Nov., 1865	5th	Col. Treasurer	27 Oct., 1868 to 15 Dec., 1870.	Acceptance of office	27 „ 1868.
	do.	13 Nov., 1868	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	Orange	15 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	East Sydney	13 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Resigned	4 June, 1872.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	11 „ 1872, to 16 Aug., 1880.
	.....	.....	..	§ Postmaster-General.	5 Dec., 1872 to 8 Feb., 1875.	.....	.....
	.....	.....	..	|| do. ..	22 Mar., 1877 to 16 Aug., 1877.	.....	.....

* Writ issued for new Election. Parliament dissolved before day of Nomination. † Quinquennial appointments under Constitution Act terminated 13 May, 1861. ‡ Was made a C.M.G. in 1874; a K.C.M.G. in 1882. § Vice-President of Executive Council and Representative of Government in Legislative Council from 14 May, 1872, to 8 February, 1875. || Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

751

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Sandeman, Gordon ..	Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranda.	17 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Resigned	10 Oct., 1857.
Sayers, Edward Mawney.	St. Leonards	17 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	16 Apl., 1860.
Scholey, Stephen	East Maitland	24 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	16 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	31 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Died	May, 1878.
Scott, Alexander Walker.	Northumberland and Hunter.	17 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	30 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
	Northumberland.	17 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	The Lower Hunter.	15 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	22 June, 1861.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	24 „, 1861 to 1 May, 1866.
See, John	Grafton	26 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do.	5 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd, Isaac	St. Leonards	19 „, 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1864.
Shepherd, John	Wellington ..	2 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 „, 1880.
Shepherd, Patrick Lindesay Crawford.	The Nepean..	23 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
Simson, Colin William	Balranald	12 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
Single, Joseph Daniel..	The Nepean..	23 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	23 „, 1874.
Slattery, Thomas Michael.	Boorowa	29 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „, 1882.
	do.	8 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smart, Thomas Ware..	The Glebe ..	14 „, 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	20 Mar., 1863.
	do.	7 May, 1863	4th	Col. Treasurer	21 Mar., 1863 to 15 Oct., 1863.	.....	.....
	do.	29 Nov., 1864	5th	Col. Treasurer	3 Feb., 1865 to 19 Oct., 1865.	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do.	17 Feb., 1865	5th	Sec. for Public Works.	20 „, 1865 to 21 Jan., 1866.	Acceptance of office..	7 Feb., 1865

	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	25 Jan., 1870, to
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Died	23 May, 1881
Smith, Arthur Bruce ..	*Gundagai....	23 Nov., 1882	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882
	do.	13 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith, John Samuel ..	Wellington ..	23 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1874.
	do.	7 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
Smith, Robert Burdett †	The Hastings	4 July, 1870	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	29 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1874.
	do.	14 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	3 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	The Macleay.	19 „, 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „, 1882.
	do.	8 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith, Sydney	East Macquarie.	11 July, 1882	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do.	4 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith, Thomas Richard	The Nepean..	29 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	19 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „, 1882.
	do.	5 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith, Thomas Whistler	Cumberland (N. Riding).	11 „, 1857	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	23 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
Speer, William	West Sydney	9 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
Spring, Gerald	Wellington ..	23 „, 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 „, 1872.
	Young	4 „, 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
† Stephen, Matthew Henry	Mudgee	16 „, 1869	6th	.....	.....	Resigned	12 Dec., 1871.
Stephen, Montague Consett	Canterbury..	23 „, 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	13 „, 1870.
Stephen, Septimus Alfred.	do.	9 „, 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens, Charles James	Northumberland.	17 „, 1874	8th	.....	.....	Insolvent. Seat declared vacant.	6 July 1877.

* Not sworn in—elected same day that Parliament dissolved. and Qualifications, 23 September, 1870.

† Declared sitting Member by Committee of Elections
‡ In 1880 made a Q.C.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Stewart, John	Illawarra	10 Sep., 1866	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869
	Kiama	9 Jan., 1871	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	19 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	7 Oct., 1879.
Stewart, Robert	East Sydney	7 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do.	21 Sep., 1866	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
Stimpson, Barnard....	Carcoar	15 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
Stokes, Alfred	Forbes	11 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Stuart, Alexander ..	East Sydney..	9 „ 1874	8th	Col. Treasurer	8 Feb., 1876 to 21 Mar., 1877.	Acceptance of office	8 Feb., 1876.
	do.	15 Feb., 1876	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	24 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned.—Seat declared vacant.	25 Nov., 1879.
	Illawarra	7 July, 1880	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 „ 1880.
	do.	20 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do.	9 Dec., 1882	11th	Premier and Col. Secretary	5 Jan., 1883 ..	Acceptance of office	5 Jan., 1883.
	do.	10 Jan., 1883	11th	Acting-Sec. for Pub. Works.	29 Mar., 1883 to 28 May, 1883.	.....	.....
	Paddington..	6 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do.	23 Nov., 1864	5th	Sec. for Public Works.	27 Oct., 1868 to 15 Dec., 1870.	Acceptance of office	27 Oct., 1868.
	do.	10 „ 1868	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
Sutherland, John	do.	4 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	20 Feb., 1872	7th	Sec. for Public Works.	14 May, 1872 to 8 Feb., 1875.	Acceptance of office	14 May, 1872.
	do.	21 May, 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	8 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	23 Oct., 1877	9th	Sec. for Public Works.	18 Dec., 1877 to 20 „ 1878.	Resigned	18 Dec., 1877.
	do.	28 Dec., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1880.
	Redfern	19 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	29 Dec., 1881.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	† Member of the Legislative Council.	29 Dec., 1881 to 29 Nov., 1882.
	Redfern	4 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bathurst	2 Jan., 1875	8th	Min. of Justice and Public Instruction.	22 Mar., 1877 to 16 Aug., 1877.	Acceptance of office	22 Mar., 1877.
Sutton, Francis Bathurst.	do.	3 Apl., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	29 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned	20 Dec., 1878.
	.....	.....	..	Min. of Justice and Public Instruction.	21 Dec., 1878 to 30 Apl., 1880.	.....	.....
	do.	31 Dec., 1878	9th	Minister of Justice.	1 May, 1880 to 10 Aug., 1880.	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	.....	.....	..	Postmaster-General.	11 „ 1880 to 13 Nov., 1881.	.....	.....
	.....	.....	..	Also, Acting-Sec. for Mines	30 Aug., 1881 to 11 Oct., 1881.	.....	.....
	.....	.....	..	Min. of Public Instruction.	14 Nov., 1881 to 8 Jan., 1883.	.....	.....
	do.	19 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
	do.	2 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sutton, John Bligh....	East Macquarie	26 Aug., 1867	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	do.	21 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	31 „ 1872.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	29 Dec., 1881.
† Sutton, William Henry	Bathurst (County).	16 June, 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 „ 1857.
	do.	19 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1860.
	East Macquarie	13 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Resigned	13 Sept., 1860.
	do.	11 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	14 „ 1864.
	Bathurst	21 „ 1866	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	do.	20 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
Sutton, William Henry, junior.	East Macquarie	5 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	5 Nov., 1877	9th	Sec. for Mines	18 Dec., 1877 to 20 „ 1878.	Acceptance of office	18 Dec., 1877.
	do.	28 Dec., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned	23 July, 1879.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	10 Dec., 1880.

* Appointed Agent-General 25 November, 1879; resigned that office without leaving the Colony, 15 April, 1880.
† Seat not taken. ‡ Died 20 October, 1877.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

753

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Targett, Walter Scott..	Hartley	15 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarrant, Harman John	Kilma	2 July, 1880	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	24 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do.	11 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor, Adolphus	Mudgee	11 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	Resigned	21 Feb., 1883.
George.	do.	6 Mar., 1883	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor, Hugh	Parramatta..	20 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Resigned	8 May, 1872.
	do.	20 May, 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	10 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	Resigned	31 Mar., 1876.
	do.	20 Apl., 1876	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	27 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	2 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor, William Tydd..	New England and Macleay	11 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
Teece, William, junior	Goulburn ..	5 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	21 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	29 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	16 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 „ 1882.
	do.	30 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terry, Samuel Henry	Mudgee	19 Dec., 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	15 „ 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 „ 1864.
	do.	24 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 „ 1869.
	New England	28 Aug., 1871	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	8 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	30 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	3 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	Mudgee	1 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Resigned	29 Dec., 1881.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	29 „ 1881.
Thompson, James	St. Vincent ..	10 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 „ 1857.
Thompson, James Banford.	Queanbeyan.	29 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 Nov., 1880.
	do.	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Resigned	11 Jan., 1881.
Thornton, George	Sydney	15 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	* Appointed to Legislative Council.	10 May, 1861.
	Gold Fields West.	26 Feb., 1867	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	31 Dec., 1868.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legislative Council.	29 Oct., 1877.
Tighe, Atkinson Alfred Patrick.	Northumberland.	23 Dec., 1862	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	do.	24 „ 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	28 Sep., 1868.
	do.	10 Oct., 1868	5th	Postmaster-General.	29 Sep., 1868 to 26 Oct., 1868.	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	do.	9 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tooth, Robert .....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legislative Council.	13 May, 1856. to 5 Feb. 1857.
Tooth, Robert Lucas ..	Sydney	15 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
	Monaro	2 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1882.
	do.	15 „ 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
† Tooth, William Butler.	Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, Maranoa, Port Curtis, and Leichhardt.	12 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
Trickett, William Joseph.	Paddington..	18 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
	do.	2 Dec., 1882	11th	Postmaster-General.	28 May, 1883 ..	Acceptance of office.	29 May, 1883.
	do.	2 June, 1883	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
† Tuaks, William	St. Leonards	7 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	do.	20 „ 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	6 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
Turner, William	Northumberland.	20 July, 1877	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	26 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Resigned	20 Dec., 1881.
Vaughn, Robert Mateson.	Grenfell	29 „ 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 188
	do.	8 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Seat not taken.

† Awarded seat by Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 22 June, 1858.

‡ Died, 12 April, 1883.

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Walker, William	Windsor	12 Mar., 1860	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	22 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 " 1864.
	do.	24 Nov., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 " 1869.
Walsh, Charles Hamilton.	Goulburn....	7 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	14 May, 1861.
Walsh, William Henry	Leichhardt ..	15 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Ceased to sit—Elec- torate included in Queensland.	10 Dec., 1859.
Warden, James	Shoalhaven..	21 Aug., 1871	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	5 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	14 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
Watson, James	The Lachlan..	28 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	9 Mar., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	do.	4 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do.	26 Oct., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned	20 Dec., 1878.
				Col. Treasurer	21 Dec., 1878 to 3 Jan., 1883.		
	do.	10 Jan., 1879	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	Young	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 " 1882.
Watson, William.....	The Williams	31 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	Resigned	16 Jan., 1877.
Watson, William John	Young	22 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
Watt, William Redfern	Carcoar	15 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 " 1860.
	do.	11 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	27 Sept., 1862.
Wearne, Joseph	West Sydney	9 " 1860	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	15 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	Central Cum- berland.	8 Jan., 1875	8th	.....	.....	Resigned	12 June, 1875.
Weaver, Charles Thomas.	New England	23 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	do.	18 July, 1871.
Webb, Edmund	West Mac- quarie.	15 " 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	do.	24 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	do.	28 Nov., 1874.
	East Macquarie	1 " 1878	9th	.....	.....	do.	9 " 1880.
	do.	23 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Resigned	29 Dec., 1881.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legis- lative Council.	29 " 1881.
* Weekes, Elias Car- penter.	Cumberland (S. Riding).	9 Apl., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Resigned to sit for Northumberland Boroughs.	5 Aug., 1856.
	† Northumber- land Boroughs.	23 Mar., 1856	1st	.....	.....	Dissolution	19 Dec., 1857.
	do.	27 Jan., 1858	2 ^r	.....	.....	do.	11 Apl., 1859.
				Col. Treasurer	18 Apl., 1859 to 26 Oct., 1859.		
	West Maitland	20 June, 1859	3rd	do.	8 Mar., 1860 to 20 " 1863.	Acceptance of office	8 Mar., 1860.
	do.	16 Mar., 1860	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	do.	18 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	do.	10 " 1864.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legis- lative Council.	10 July, 1865, to 24 Nov., 1869.
West, Thomas Henry..	Carcoar	21 Feb., 1872	7th	.....	.....	Dissolution	28 " 1874.
White, Francis.....	The Upper Hunter.	23 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	Died. Seat declared vacant.	11 May, 1875.
White, George Boyle..	Northumberland and Hunter.	30 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
White, James	The Upper Hunter.	15 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	Resigned	8 May, 1868.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Appointed to Legis- lative Council.	14 July, 1874.
White, Robert Hoddle Driberg.	Gloucester ..	21 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wild, William Vander- muelen.	West Camden	21 Jan., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
Wilkinson, Robert Bliss	Camden	23 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do.	10 Nov., 1860.
	Balranald ..	2 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 " 1882.
	do.	7 " 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamson, James....	Gloucester and Macquarie.	10 Feb., 1858	2nd	.....	.....	Dissolution	11 Apl., 1859.
Wilshire, James Robert	Sydney (City)	13 Mar., 1856	1st	.....	.....	do.	19 Dec., 1857.
	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Member of the Legis- lative Council.	23 Mar. 1858 to 13 May, 1861.

* Died 5 August, 1881. † Awarded seat by Committee of Elections and Qualifications.
‡ Quinquennial appointments under Constitution Act terminated 13 May, 1861.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

755

ALPHABETICAL LIST—continued.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Election.	Parliament.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Seat vacated.	
						In what manner.	Date.
Wilson, Alexander....	The Murray..	2 Dec., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do ..	16 " 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Wilson, John Bowie..	Gold Fields	6 July, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	South	5 Dec., 1860	4th	Sec. for Lands	16 Oct., 1863 to 2 Feb., 1865.	Acceptance of office	20 Oct., 1863.
	do ..	16 Nov., 1863	4th	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1864.
	Patrick's Plains.	9 Dec., 1864	5th	Sec. for Lands	22 Jan., 1866 to 26 Oct., 1868.	Acceptance of office	23 Jan., 1866.
	do ..	8 Feb., 1866	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	East Sydney..	23 " 1870	6th	Sec. for Lands	16 Dec., 1870 to 18 May, 1872.	Acceptance of office	20 Dec., 1870.
	do ..	27 Dec., 1870	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
Windeyer, William	The Lower Hunter.	29 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	do	10 Nov., 1860.
Charles.	West Sydney	12 Dec., 1860	4th	.....	.....	Resigned	22 Dec., 1862.
	do. ..	17 Jan., 1866	5th	.....	.....	Dissolution	15 Nov., 1869.
	do. ..	9 Dec., 1869	6th	Solicitor-General.	16 Dec., 1870 to 18 May, 1872.	Acceptance of office.	20 Dec., 1870.
	do. ..	30 " 1870	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	The University of Sydney.	8 Sept., 1874	8th	† Attorney-General.	22 Mar., 1877 to 16 Aug., 1877.	Acceptance of office.	22 Mar., 1877.
	do. ..	28 Mar., 1877	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
	do. ..	5 Nov., 1877	9th	.....	.....	Resigned	20 Dec., 1878.
	do. ..	28 Dec., 1878	9th	Attorney-General.	21 Dec., 1878 to 10 Aug., 1879.	do.	10 Aug., 1879.
				Temporary Judge Supreme Court.	11 Aug., 1879 to 5 " 1881.		
				3rd Puisne Judge	6 " 1881.		
Wisdom, Robert	Gold Fields	18 June, 1859	3rd	.....	.....	Dissolution	10 Nov., 1860.
	West.	19 Dec., 1860	4th	Chairman of Committees	15 Jan., 1861 to 11 May, 1861.	do.	10 " 1864.
	do. ..			do. ..	4 Sept., 1861 to 20 Jan., 1862.		
				do. ..	28 May, 1862 to 20 Dec., 1862.		
				do. ..	24 June, 1863 to 22 April, 1864.		
	The Lower Hunter.	8 Dec., 1864	5th	.....	.....	do.	15 " 1869.
	Gold Fields North.	10 Jan., 1870	6th	.....	.....	Resigned to sit for the Lower Hunter.	1 Mar., 1870.
	The Lower Hunter.	17 Dec., 1869	6th	.....	.....	Dissolution	3 Feb., 1872.
	Morpeth.....	17 " 1874	8th	.....	.....	do.	12 Oct., 1877.
	do. ..	27 Oct., 1877	9th	Attorney-General.	18 Aug., 1879 to 3 Jan., 1883.	Resigned	13 Aug., 1879.
	do. ..	26 Aug., 1879	9th	.....	.....	Dissolution	9 Nov., 1880.
	do. ..	16 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 " 1882.
	do. ..	13 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Withers, George	South Sydney	18 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do. ..	2 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wright, Francis Augustus.	Redfern	11 Jan., 1882	10th	.....	.....	Dissolution	23 Nov., 1882.
	do. ..	4 Dec., 1882	11th	Postmaster-General.	5 Jan., 1883 to 28 May, 1883.	Acceptance of office.	5 Jan., 1883.
	do. ..	10 Jan., 1883	11th	Sec. for Public Works.	28 " 1883.	.....	.....
Wright, John James..	Queanbeyan	23 Dec., 1874	8th	.....	.....	Dissolution	12 Oct., 1877.
Young, James Henry..	The Hastings and Manning	27 Nov., 1880	10th	.....	.....	do.	23 Nov., 1882.
	do. ..	12 Dec., 1882	11th	.....	.....	.....	.....

* By the Queen's Authority retained the title of Honorable. Died 4 May, 1883.

† A member of the Government without a seat in the Executive Council.

IV.—PARLIAMENTS.

RETURN showing the Number of Parliaments under Responsible Government ; when Opened for the Dispatch of Business, and when Dissolved ; also, the Number of Sessions in each Parliament, and the Dates thereof.

FIRST PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 22nd May, 1856.....Dissolved, 19th December, 1857.

Session 1.—(1856-7.)

22nd May, 1856, to 18th March, 1857.

Session 2.—(1857.)

11th August, 1857, to 18th December, 1857.

SECOND PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 23rd March, 1858.....Dissolved, 11th April, 1859.

Session 1.—(1858.)

23rd March, 1858, to 26th November, 1858.

Session 2.—(1858-9.)

8th December, 1858, to 9th April, 1859.

THIRD PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 30th August, 1859.....Dissolved, 10th November, 1860.

Session 1.—(1859-60.)

30th August, 1859, to 4th July, 1860.

Session 2.—(1860.)

25th September, 1860, to 8th November, 1860.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 10th January, 1861.....Dissolved, 10th November, 1864.

Session 1.—(1861.)

10th January, 1861, to 11th May, 1861.

Session 2.—(1861-2.)

3rd September, 1861, to 20th January, 1862.

Session 3.—(1862.)

27th May, 1862, to 20th December, 1862.

Session 4.—(1863-4.)

23rd June, 1863, to 22nd April, 1864.)

Session 5.—(1864.)

18th October, 1864, to 9th November, 1864.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 24th January, 1865.....Dissolved, 15th November, 1869.

Session 1.—(1865.)

24th January, 1865, to 21st June, 1865.

Session 2.—(1865-6.)

24th October, 1865, to 7th April, 1866.

Session 3.—(1866.)

24th July, 1866, to 22nd December, 1866.

Session 4.—(1867-8.)

2nd July, 1867, to 27th April, 1868.

Session 5.—(1868-9.)

13th October, 1868, to 1st April, 1869.

Session 6.—(1869.)

28th September, 1869, to 13th November, 1869.

SIXTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 27th January, 1870.....Dissolved, 3rd February, 1872.

Session 1.—(1870.)

27th January, 1870, to 7th May, 1870.

Session 2.—(1870-1.)

11th August, 1870, to 22nd June, 1871.

Session 3.—(1871-2.)

14th November, 1871, to 1st February, 1872.

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 30th April, 1872.....Dissolved, 23rd November, 1874.

Session 1.—(1872.)

30th April, 1872, to 13th August, 1872.

Session 2.—(1872-3.)

5th November, 1872, to 25th April, 1873.

Session 3.—(1873-4.)

9th September, 1873, to 25th June, 1874.

Session 4.—(1874.)

3rd November, 1874, to 26th November, 1874.

EIGHTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 27th January, 1875.....Dissolved, 12th October, 1877.

Session 1.—(1875.)

27th January, 1875, to 11th August, 1875.

Session 2.—(1875-6.)

16th November, 1875, to 22nd August, 1876.

Session 3.—(1876-7.)

12th December, 1876, to 11th October, 1877.

NINTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 27th November, 1877.....Dissolved, 9th November, 1880.

Session 1.—(1877-8.)

27th November, 1877, to 21st May, 1878.

Session 2.—(1878-9.)

10th September, 1878, to 24th July, 1879.

Session 3.—(1879-80.)

28th October, 1879, to 18th July, 1880.

TENTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 15th December, 1880.....Dissolved, 23rd November, 1882.

Session 1.—(1880-1.)

15th December, 1880, to 6th April, 1881.

Session 2.—(1881.)

5th July, 1881, to 20th December, 1881.

Session 3.—(1882.)

22nd August, 1882, to 21st November, 1882.

ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

Opened, 3rd January, 1883.

Session 1.—(1883.)

3rd January, 1883, to 2nd May, 1883.

Session 2.—(1883.)

29th May, 1883, to 1st June, 1883.

V.—PRESIDENTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	From	To	Total. Yrs. Mths. Dys.
STEPHEN, Sir ALFRED, Knt., C.B., K.C.M.G.	May 20, 1856...	Jan. 28, 1857...	0 8 8
PLUNKETT, JOHN HUBERT, Q.C., C.M.G.	Jan. 29, 1857...	Feb. 6, 1858...	1 0 8
BURTON, Sir WILLIAM WESTBROOKE, Knt.	Feb. 9, 1858...	May 10, 1861...	3 3 1
WENTWORTH, WILLIAM CHARLES	June 24, 1861...	Oct. 9, 1862...	1 3 15
MURRAY, Sir TERENCE AUBREY, Knt..	Oct. 14, 1862...	June 22, 1873...	10 8 8
HAY, Sir JOHN, K.C.M.G.....	July 8, 1873...	.....*	.....

* Still in office.

VI.—SPEAKERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

	From	To	Total. Yrs. Mths. Dys.
COOPER, Sir DANIEL, Bart., K.C.M.G....	May 22, 1856...	Jan. 31, 1860...	3 8 9
MURRAY, Sir TERENCE AUBREY, Knt....	Jan. 31, 1860...	Oct. 14, 1862...	2 8 14
HAY, Sir JOHN, K.C.M.G.....	Oct. 14, 1862...	Oct. 31, 1865...	3 0 17
ARNOLD, WILLIAM MUNNINGS	Nov. 1, 1865...	Mar. 1, 1875...	9 4 0
ALLEN, Sir GEORGE WIGRAM, Knt.....	Mar. 23, 1875...	Nov. 23, 1882...	7 8 1
BARTON, EDMUND	Jan. 3, 1883...	.....*	.....

* Still in office.

VII.—AGENTS-GENERAL.

AGENTS-GENERAL for the Colony of New South Wales (resident in London)
from 1 January, 1863, to 2 June, 1883.

Name.	By whom appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
EDWARD HAMILTON.....	Governor and Executive Council.	1 Jan., 1863	Representative Agent of the Colony.
WILLIAM COLBURN MAYNE..		10 Nov., 1864	Colonial Agent.
CHARLES COWPER, K.C.M.G.		6 Dec., 1870	Was made K.C.M.G. in 1870.— Died in England, 20 Oct., 1875.
WILLIAM FORSTER		7 Feb., 1876	Held office till 31 Dec., 1879.
ALEXANDER STUART		25 Nov., 1879	Never took office; resigned, 15 April, 1880.
SIR DANIEL COOPER, Bart., K.C.M.G.		1 Jan., 1880	In 1857 was knighted, in 1863 created a Baronet, and in 1880 made a K.C.M.G. Acting Agent-General till 14 November, 1880, when Mr. Samuel assumed office.
SAUL SAMUEL, C.M.G.....		12 Aug., 1880	Was made C.M.G. in 1874, K.C.M.G. in 1882. Still in office.

VIII.—MINISTRIES.

RETURN showing the different MINISTRIES since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT ; also, Date of Appointment to and Retirement from Office.

Name.	Office.	From	To
DONALDSON MINISTRY—No. 1.			
Stuart A. Donaldson ¹	Colonial Secretary	6 June, 1856 ..	25 Aug., 1856.
Thomas Holt.....	Colonial Treasurer.....		
William M. Manning ¹	Attorney General		
John Bayley Darvall ¹	Solicitor General		
George R. Nichols ²	Auditor General.....		
William C. Mayne ³ .....	.....	.....	.....
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 2.			
Charles Cowper.	Colonial Secretary	26 Aug., 1856...	2 Oct., 1856.
Robert Campbell	Colonial Treasurer.....		
Terence A. Murray ⁴	Secretary for Lands and Works.		
James Martin	Attorney General	12 Sept., 1856..	Ditto.
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche ³	Solicitor General		
PARKER MINISTRY—No. 3.			
Henry W. Parker	Colonial Secretary	3 Oct., 1856 ...	7 Sept., 1857.
Stuart A. Donaldson	Colonial Treasurer.....		
John Hay	Secretary for Lands and Works.		
William M. Manning	Attorney General	Ditto	25 May, 1857.
John Bayley Darvall	Solicitor General	Ditto	Ditto.
Edward Wise	Attorney General	26 May, 1857...	7 Sept., 1857.
Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B. ⁵	Solicitor General	Ditto	Ditto.
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 4.			
Charles Cowper.....	Colonial Secretary ..	7 Sept., 1857...	26 Oct., 1859.
Richard Jones	Colonial Treasurer	Ditto	3 Jan., 1858.
succeeded by		4 Jan., 1858...	30 Mar., 1859.
Robert Campbell ⁶			
succeeded by		18 April, 1859..	26 Oct., 1859.
Elias C. Weekes			
Terence A. Murray	Secretary for Lands and Public Works.	7 Sept., 1857..	12 Jan., 1858.
succeeded by		13 Jan., 1858...	30 Sept., 1859.
John Robertson.....			
John Robertson		1 Oct., 1859...	26 Oct., 1859.
Edward Flood		Ditto	Ditto.
James Martin	Attorney General	7 Sept., 1857...	8 Nov., 1858.
succeeded by		15 Nov., 1858...	28 Feb., 1859.
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche			
succeeded by		1 Mar., 1859...	26 Oct., 1859.
Lyttleton H. Bayley			
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche ⁷	Solicitor General.....	7 Sept., 1857...	.....
succeeded by		15 Nov., 1858...	11 Feb., 1859.
William Bede Dalley			
succeeded by		21 Feb., 1859...	26 Oct., 1859.
John F. Hargrave ⁹			
John Dickson ³ .....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Appointed Members of the Executive Council on the 29th April, 1856 ; but they did not take office until the 6th June, as some preliminary arrangements were necessary before they vacated their Seats as Members of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Alexander Warren was also appointed a Member of the Executive Council on the 21st May, 1856, but resigned without entering upon the duties of the office.

² Also, Secretary for Lands and Works during same period.

³ Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

⁴ Also, Auditor General, from 26 August to 17 September.

⁵ Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Colonial Secretary. Vice-President of the Executive Council.

⁶ Deceased.

⁷ Appointed Attorney General.

⁸ Re-appointed 3 November, 1859

MINISTRIES—continued.

Name.	Office.	From	To
-------	---------	------	----

FORSTER MINISTRY—No. 5.

William Forster	Colonial Secretary	27 Oct. ¹ , 1859...	8 Mar., 1860.
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer		
John Black	Secretary for Lands		
Geoffrey Eagar ¹	Secretary for Public Works ...		
Edward Wise ²	Attorney General	Ditto	13 Feb., 1860.
succeeded by			
Sir W. M. Manning, Knt....		21 Feb., 1860...	8 Mar., 1860.
John F. Hargrave ³	Solicitor General.....	3 Nov., 1859...	8 Mar., 1860.

ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 6. (To 9 January, 1861.)

John Robertson ⁴	Secretary for Lands	9 Mar., 1860...	Merged into Cowper Ministry.
Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary		
Elias C. Weekes	Colonial Treasurer.....		
William M. Arnold	Secretary for Public Works...		
John F. Hargrave ¹	Attorney General	2 April, 1860..	

COWPER MINISTRY—No. 7. (From 10 January, 1861).*

Charles Cowper ⁵	Colonial Secretary ...	9 Mar., 1860..	15 Oct., 1863.
Elias Carpenter Weekes	Colonial Treasurer	9 Mar., 1860..	20 Mar., 1863.
succeeded by			
Thomas Ware Smart	Secretary for Lands	21 Mar., 1863..	15 Oct., 1863.
John Robertson		9 Mar., 1860..	15 Oct., 1863.
William M. Arnold	Secretary for Public Works...	9 Mar., 1860..	15 Oct., 1863.
John F. Hargrave ⁶	Attorney General	2 April, 1860..	31 July, 1863.
succeeded by			
John Bayley Darvall	Solicitor General	1 Aug., 1863..	15 Oct., 1863.
John F. Hargrave ¹		1 Aug., 1863..	15 Oct., 1863.
Charles Cowper, junr. ⁷	Clerk of the Executive Council	.....	.....

MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 8.

James Martin	Attorney General	16 Oct., 1863..	2 Feb., 1865.
William Forster	Colonial Secretary		
Geoffrey Eagar	Colonial Treasurer		
Peter Fancett	Solicitor General.....		
John Bowie Wilson	Secretary for Lands		
Arthur T. Holroyd	Secretary for Public Works...		
John Hubert Plunkett ⁸

¹ Representative of Government in Legislative Council.² Appointed Puisne Judge.³ Appointed Attorney General (Robertson Ministry), 2 April, 1860.⁴ Premier to 9 January, 1861.⁵ Premier from 10 January, 1861.⁶ Appointed Solicitor General.⁷ A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet.⁸ Vice-President of the Executive Council. Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Attorney General.

* From which date Mr. Cowper took his Seat in the Legislative Assembly as Premier.

MINISTRIES—continued.

Name.	Office.	From	To
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 9.			
Charles Cowper ¹	Colonial Secretary	3 Feb., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.
Thomas Ware Smart ²	Colonial Treasurer	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865.
succeeded by			
Saul Samuel ³	Colonial Treasurer	20 Oct., 1865...	3 Jan., 1866.
succeeded by			
Marshall Burdekin	Attorney General	4 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.
John Bayley Darvall		3 Feb., 1865...	20 June, 1865.
succeeded by	Solicitor General.....		
John Hubert Plunkett ⁴		25 Aug., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.
John Fletcher Hargrave.....	Secretary for Lands	3 Feb., 1865...	21 June, 1865.
John Robertson		3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865.
succeeded by	Secretary for Lands		
William M. Arnold ⁵		20 Oct., 1865...	31 Oct., 1865.
succeeded by	Secretary for Public Works...		
John Robertson		1 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.
William M. Arnold ⁶	Postmaster General	3 Feb., 1865 ..	19 Oct., 1865.
succeeded by			
Thomas Ware Smart		20 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.
James A. Cunneen ⁷		1 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.
MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 10.			
The Honorable James Martin, Q.C. ¹	Attorney General	22 Jan., 1866...	26 Oct., 1866.
Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary	22 Jan., 1866...	17 Sept., 1866.
succeeded by			
Joseph Docker ⁸	Colonial Treasurer	28 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868.
Geoffrey Eagar			
John Bowie Wilson	Secretary for Lands	22 Jan., 1866...	26 Oct., 1866.
James Byrnes			
Robert Mackintosh Isaacs	Solicitor General.....	22 Jan., 1866...	27 Sept., 1866.
Joseph Docker ⁹			
succeeded by	Postmaster General	22 Jan., 1866...	27 Sept., 1866.
Atkinson Alfd. Pk. Tighe ...		29 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868.
ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 11.			
John Robertson ³	Colonial Secretary	27 Oct., 1868...	12 Jan., 1870.
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer	27 Oct., 1868...	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.
William Forster	Secretary for Lands	27 Oct., 1868...	
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works...	27 Oct., 1868...	
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C. ¹⁰	Attorney General	31 Oct., 1868...	
Joshua Frey Josephson ¹¹	Solicitor General.....	27 Oct., 1868...	9 Sept., 1869.
succeeded by			
Julian Emanuel Salomons ...	Postmaster General	18 Dec., 1869...	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.
Daniel Egan		27 Oct., 1868...	
Robert Owen ¹²		27 Oct., 1868...	

¹ Vice-President of the Executive Council.
² Appointed Secretary for Public Works.
³ Resigned
⁴ Formerly Attorney General, for which he receives a Pension of £1,200 per annum. Pension not drawn during present occupancy.
⁵ Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
⁶ Appointed Secretary for Lands.
⁷ A Member of the Government without a Seat in the Cabinet.
⁸ Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.
⁹ Appointed Colonial Secretary. Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.
¹⁰ A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a Pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office.
¹¹ Appointed District Court Judge.
¹² Representative of Government in Legislative Council with a Seat in the Cabinet.

MINISTRIES—continued.

Name.	Office.	From	To
COWPER MINISTRY—No. 12.			
Charles Cowper ¹	Colonial Secretary	13 Jan., 1870...	15 Dec., 1870.
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer	27 Oct., 1868...	15 Dec., 1870.
William Forster ²	Secretary for Lands	27 Oct., 1868...	14 April, 1870.
succeeded by			
John Robertson			
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works ...	27 Oct., 1868...	15 Dec., 1870.
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C. ³	Attorney General	31 Oct., 1868...	15 Dec., 1870.
Julian Emanuel Salomons	Solicitor General	18 Dec., 1869...	15 Dec., 1870.
Daniel Egan ⁴	Postmaster General	27 Oct., 1868...	16 Oct., 1870.
Robert Owen ⁵ .....	.....	27 Oct., 1868...	1 Aug., 1870.
MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 13.			
The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knt., Q.C. ⁶	Attorney General	16 Dec., 1870...	13 May, 1872.
John Robertson.....	Colonial Secretary		
George William Lord	Colonial Treasurer		
The Honorable John Bowie Wilson.	Secretary for Lands		
James Byrnes	Secretary for Public Works...		
William Charles Windeyer.....	Solicitor General.....		
The Honorable Joseph Docker ⁷	Postmaster General		
PARKES MINISTRY—No. 14.			
Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary	14 May, 1872...	8 Feb., 1875.
William Richman Pidding- ton ²	Colonial Treasurer	14 May, 1872...	.....
succeeded by			
George Alfred Lloyd	Secretary for Lands	5 Dec., 1872...	8 Feb., 1875.
James Squire Farnell ⁸		14 May, 1872...	
Robert Palmer Abbott		27 July, 1874...	
John Sutherland		15 May, 1872...	
Edward Butler ²	Attorney General	15 May, 1872...	19 Nov., 1873.
succeeded by			
Joseph George Long Innes ⁹ }	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	20 Nov., 1873...	8 Feb., 1875.
George Wigram Allen.....		9 Dec., 1873...	
Joseph George Long Innes ¹⁰ ...	Solicitor General.....	14 May, 1872...	19 Nov., 1873.
George Alfred Lloyd ¹¹	Postmaster General	14 May, 1872...	4 Dec., 1872.
succeeded by			
Saul Samuel, C.M.G.....		5 Dec., 1872...	8 Feb., 1875.
Saul Samuel ¹² .....	.....	14 May, 1872...	

¹ Vice-President of the Executive Council from 11 January, 1870. Appointed Agent General for the Colony 6 December, 1870, but held office as Colonial Secretary till 15 December, 1870.

² Resigned.

³ A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a Pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office.

⁴ Deceased.

⁵ Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet. Resigned both offices 1 August, 1870.

⁶ Vice-President of the Executive Council.

⁷ Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

⁸ Also, Secretary for Mines, from 9 May to 26 July, without salary.

⁹ Without a Seat in the Cabinet. From 9 December, 1873.

¹⁰ Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Appointed Attorney General.

¹¹ Appointed Colonial Treasurer.

¹² Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of Government in Legislative Council

MINISTRIES—continued.

Name.	Office.	From	To
ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 15.			
John Robertson	Colonial Secretary	9 Feb., 1875...	21 Mar., 1877.
William Forster ¹	Colonial Treasurer	9 Feb., 1875...	21 Mar., 1877.
succeeded by			
Alexander Stuart	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	8 Feb., 1876...	21 Mar., 1877.
Joseph Docker ²			
Thomas Garrett ³	Secretary for Lands	9 Feb., 1875...	21 Mar., 1877.
succeeded by			
Ezekiel Alexander Baker ...	Secretary for Public Works...	6 Feb., 1877...	21 Mar., 1877.
John Lackey	Attorney General	9 Feb., 1875...	21 Mar., 1877.
William Bede Dalley ⁴	Secretary for Mines		
John Lucas	Postmaster General		
John Fitzgerald Burns			
PARKES MINISTRY—No. 16.			
Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary	22 Mar., 1877...	16 Aug., 1877.
William Richman Piddington	Colonial Treasurer		
Francis Bathurst Suttor	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.		
Richard Driver	Secretary for Lands		
James Hoskins	Secretary for Public Works...		
William Charles Windeyer ⁵ ...	Attorney General		
George Alfred Lloyd	Secretary for Mines		
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. ⁶	Postmaster General		
ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 17.			
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary	17 Aug., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877.
William Alexander Long	Colonial Treasurer		
Joseph Docker ⁶	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	17 Aug., 1877...	19 Nov., 1877.
Thomas Garrett ³	Secretary for Lands	17 Aug., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877.
succeeded by			
Ezekiel Alexander Baker ...	Secretary for Public Works...	20 Nov., 1877...	19 Nov., 1877.
Edward Combes	Attorney General	17 Aug., 1877...	
William Bede Dalley	Secretary for Mines	17 Aug., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877.
Ezekiel Alexander Baker ⁷ ...			
succeeded by		20 Nov., 1877...	
Archibald Hamilton Jacob	Postmaster General	17 Aug., 1877...	
John Davies			
FARNELL MINISTRY—No. 18.*			
James Squire Farnell	Secretary for Lands	18 Dec., 1877...	20 Dec., 1878.
Michael Fitzpatrick ⁸	Colonial Secretary		
Henry Emanuel Cohen	Colonial Treasurer		
Joseph Leary	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.		
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works...		
William John Foster ⁹	Attorney General		
William Henry Suttor	Secretary for Mines		
John Fitzgerald Burns	Postmaster General		

¹ Appointed Agent General for the Colony, resident in England.
² Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
³ Resigned.
⁴ A Member of the Legislative Council ; a Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council
⁵ Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council.
⁶ Vice-President of the Executive Council ; Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
⁷ Appointed Secretary for Lands.
⁸ In receipt of a Pension of £426 13s. 4d. per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office.
⁹ A Member of the Legislative Council ; appointed a Member of the Executive Council, 1 April, 1878.
* NOTE.—John Marks, M.L.C., was appointed on the 14th January, 1878, Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

MINISTRIES—continued.

Name.	Office.	From	To
PARKES MINISTRY—No. 19.			
*Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary	21 Dec., 1878...	4 Jan., 1883.
James Watson	Colonial Treasurer	21 Dec., 1878...	4 Jan., 1883.
Francis Bathurst Suttor... ..	† Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	21 Dec., 1878...	30 April, 1880.
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Vice-President of the Executive Council.	21 Dec., 1878...	10 Nov., 1881.
	[Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.]	21 Dec., 1878...	10 Nov., 1881.
	Minister of Public Instruction	1 May, 1880...	10 Nov., 1881.
	Minister of Public Instruction	14 Nov., 1881...	4 Jan., 1883.
succeeded by Francis Bathurst Suttor	Minister of Justice.....	1 May, 1880...	10 Aug., 1880.
succeeded by Sir Joseph George Long Innes, Knt. ³	Minister of Justice.....	11 Aug., 1880...	13 Oct., 1881.
succeeded by William John Foster, M.L.C...	Minister of Justice.....	14 Oct., 1881...	4 Jan., 1883.
William Charles Windeyer ³ ...	Attorney-General	21 Dec., 1878...	10 Aug., 1879.
succeeded by Robert Wisdom	Attorney-General	13 Aug., 1879...	4 Jan., 1883.
James Hoskins ⁶	Secretary for Lands	21 Dec., 1878...	28 Dec., 1881.
succeeded by Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. ¹	Secretary for Lands	29 Dec., 1881...	4 Jan., 1883.
John Lackey	Secretary for Public Works...	21 Dec., 1878...	4 Jan., 1883.
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. ⁴	Postmaster-General	21 Dec., 1878...	10 Aug., 1880.
succeeded by Francis Bathurst Suttor ⁵	Postmaster-General	11 Aug., 1880...	13 Nov., 1881.
succeeded by Stephen Campbell Brown, M.L.C. ⁶	Postmaster-General	14 Nov., 1881...	22 Aug., 1882.
succeeded by Alexander Campbell, M.L.C.	Postmaster-General	30 Aug., 1882...	4 Jan., 1883.
Ezekiel Alexander Baker ⁶	Secretary for Mines	21 Dec., 1878...	13 Aug., 1881.
succeeded by Arthur Renwick, M.D.	Secretary for Mines	12 Oct., 1881...	4 Jan., 1883.
Frederick Matthew Darley, { Q.C., M.L.C.	Vice-President of the Executive Council.	14 Nov., 1881...	4 Jan., 1883.
	[Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.]	14 Nov., 1881...	4 Jan., 1883.
STUART MINISTRY—No. 20. (Still in office.)			
Alexander Stuart.....	Colonial Secretary	5 Jan., 1883...	Still in office.
George Richard Dibbs.....	Colonial Treasurer.....	5 Jan., 1883...	Ditto.
George Houstoun Reid	Minister of Public Instruction	5 Jan., 1883...	Ditto.
Henry Emanuel Cohen	Minister of Justice.....	5 Jan., 1883...	Ditto.
William Bede Dalley, Q.C.....	Attorney-General	5 Jan., 1883...	Ditto.
James Squire Farnell	Secretary for Lands	5 Jan., 1883...	Ditto.
Henry Copeland ⁶	Secretary for Public Works...	5 Jan., 1883...	29 Mar., 1883.
succeeded by Alexander Stuart.....	Acting Secretary for Public Works.	29 Mar., 1883...	28 May, 1883.
succeeded by Francis Augustus Wright	Secretary for Public Works...	28 May, 1883...	Still in office.
Francis Augustus Wright	Postmaster-General	5 Jan., 1883...	27 May, 1883.
succeeded by William Joseph Trickett	Postmaster-General	28 May, 1883...	Still in office.
Joseph Palmer Abbott	Secretary for Mines	5 Jan., 1883...	Ditto.
Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G.	Vice-President of the Executive Council.	5 Jan., 1883...	1 Aug., 1883.

* Absent from the Colony, through ill health, from 29th December, 1881, to 16th August, 1882. † In consequence of the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, the functions of this office were divided by the appointment of two Ministers. ¹ Charged with duties of Colonial Secretary during Sir Henry Parkes' absence from the Colony. ² Appointed Postmaster-General. ³ Appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. ⁴ Appointed Agent-General for the Colony. ⁵ Appointed Minister of Public Instruction. ⁶ Resigned.

IX.—MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(11TH PARLIAMENT—2ND SESSION, 1883.)

Alderson, The Honorable William Maddison.***Bell, The Honorable Archibald.****Blaxland, The Honorable John.****Brodribb, The Honorable William Adams.****Busby, The Honorable William.****Byrnes, The Honorable William.****Cadell, The Honorable Thomas.****Campbell, The Honorable John.****Campbell, The Honorable Alexander.****Campbell, The Honorable Charles.****Chisholm, The Honorable James.****Cox, The Honorable George Henry.*****Cox, The Honorable Edward King.****Dalley, The Honorable William Bede, Q.C.****Darley, The Honorable Frederick Matthew, Q.C.****De Salis, The Honorable Leopold Fane.****Docker, The Honorable Joseph.****Eales, The Honorable John.****Flood, The Honorable Edward.****Frazer, The Honorable John.****Gordon, The Honorable Samuel Deane.****Grahame, The Honorable William.****Hay, The Honorable Sir John, K.C.M.G., President.****Hill, The Honorable Richard.****Holt, The Honorable Thomas.****Joseph, The Honorable Samuel Aron.****King, The Honorable Philip Gidley.****Knox, The Honorable Edward.****Lee, The Honorable George.****Levy, The Honorable Lewis Wolfe.****Lord, The Honorable Francis.****Lucas, The Honorable John.****Macintosh, The Honorable John.****Macleay, The Honorable William.****Marks, The Honorable John.****Moore, The Honorable Henry.****Moore, The Honorable Charles.****Mort, The Honorable Henry.****Norton, The Honorable James.****Ogilvie, The Honorable Edward David Stuart.****Piddington, The Honorable William Richman.****Richardson, The Honorable John.****Roberts, The Honorable Richard Hutchinson.****Rundle, The Honorable Jeremiah Brice.****Smith, The Honorable John, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G.****Smith, The Honorable John.****Stephen, The Honorable Sir Alfred, C.B., K.C.M.G.****Stewart, The Honorable John.****Sutter, The Honorable William Henry****Sutter, The Honorable John Bligh.****Terry, The Honorable Samuel Henry.****Thornton, The Honorable George.****Watt, The Honorable John Brown.****Webb, The Honorable Edmund.****White, The Honorable James.**

* Died since the prorogation of Parliament.

X.—MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS of New South Wales, with the names of the Representative Members in the 11th Parliament, 2nd Session, 1883, and the Number of Electors on the Electoral Rolls for 1883—4.

Electorate.	Names of Members, 1883.	No. of Names on Electoral Roll for 1883—4.
1. Albury	Day, George, Esq.	1,323
2. Argyle	Holborow, William Hillier, Esq.	2,897
	Gannon, John Thomas, Esq.	
3. Balmain	Garrard, Jacob, Esq.	5,119
	Hutchinson, William Alston, Esq.	
4. Balranald	Cramsie, John, Esq.	3,608
	Wilkinson, Robert Bliss, Esq.	
5. Bathurst	Suttor, Francis Bathurst, Esq.	1,639
6. The Bogan	Cass, George Edwin, Esq.	4,620
	Jennings, The Hon. Sir Patrick Alfred, K.C.M.G.	
7. Boorowa	Slattery, Thomas Michael, Esq.	1,202
8. Bourke	Barton, Russell, Esq.	5,768
	Machattie, Richard Randolph, Esq.	
9. Braidwood	Ryrie, Alexander, Esq.	1,699
10. Camden	Garrett, Thomas, Esq.	4,271
	McCourt, William, Esq.	
11. Canterbury	Pigott, William Hilson, Esq.	8,059
	Moses, Henry, Esq.	
	Stephen, Septimus Alfred, Esq.	
12. Carcoar	Campbell, George, Esq.	3,006
	Lynch, Andrew, Esq.	
13. The Clarence	Purves, John Mitchell, Esq.	1,727
14. Central Cumberland	Lackey, John, Esq.	4,761
	McCulloch, Andrew Hardie, junr., Esq. ...	
15. Durham	Brown, Herbert Harrington, Esq.	1,444
16. Eden	Clarke, Henry, Esq.	2,808
	Garvan, James Patrick, Esq.	
17. Forbes	Coonan, Walter Thomas, Esq.	3,054
	Stokes, Alfred, Esq.	
18. The Glebe... ..	Allen, Sir George Wigram, Knt.	2,755
19. Glen Innes	Fergusson, William John, Esq.	2,258
20. Gloucester	White, Robert Hoddle Driberg, Esq.	1,709
21. Goulburn	Teece, William, Esq.	1,822
22. Grafton	See, John, Esq.	1,981
23. Grenfell	Vaughn, Robert Matteson, Esq.	1,692
24. Gundagai	Smith, Bruce, Esq.	1,817
25. Gunnedah... ..	Abbott, The Hon. Joseph Palmer, Esq. ...	1,876
26. The Gwydir	Campbell, William Robert, Esq.	1,781
27. Hartley	Targett, Walter Scott, Esq.	1,965
28. The Hastings and Manning	Young, James Henry, Esq.	2,515
	Roberts, Charles James, Esq., C.M.G. ...	
29. The Hawkesbury	McQuade, Henry Michael Hale, Esq.	2,075
30. The Hume	Lyne, William John, Esq.	2,658
	Levin, Leyser, Esq.	
31. The Hunter	Burns, John Fitzgerald, Esq.	1,253
32. The Upper Hunter	McElhone, John, Esq.	2,715
	McLaughlin, John, Esq.	
33. Illawarra	Stuart, Alexander, Esq.	1,692
34. Inverell	Murray, Richard Lennon, Esq.	1,908
35. Kiama	Tarrant, Harman John, Esq.	1,484
36. The Macleay	Smith, Robert Burdett, Esq.	2,089
37. East Macquarie	Smith, Sydney, Esq.	2,010
	Combes, Edward, Esq., C.M.G.	
38. West Macquarie	Hellyer, Thomas Henry, Esq.	1,037
39. East Maitland	Brunker, James Nixon, Esq.	982

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—continued.

Electorate.	Names of Members, 1883.	No. of Names on Electoral Roll for 1883-4.
40. West Maitland ...	Cohen, The Hon. Henry Emanuel, Esq. ...	1,349
41. Molong ...	Ross, Andrew, Esq., M.D. ...	1,757
42. Monaro ...	Badgery, Henry Septimus, Esq. ...	2,844
	Tooth, Robert Lucas, Esq. ...	
43. Morpeth ...	Wisdom, Robert, Esq. ...	1,188
44. Mudgee ...	Taylor, Adolphus George, Esq. ...	5,117
	Robertson, Sir John, K.C.M.G. ...	
	Buchanan, David, Esq. ...	
45. The Murray ...	Barbour, Robert, Esq. ...	3,009
	Wilson, Alexander, Esq. ...	
46. The Murrumbidgee ...	Loughnan, George Cumberlege, Esq. ...	5,984
	Jones, Auber George, Esq. ...	
47. The Namoi ...	Dangar, Thomas Gordon Gibbons, Esq. ...	2,170
48. The Nepean ...	Smith, Thomas Richard, Esq. ...	1,568
49. Newcastle ...	Fletcher, James, Esq. ...	3,532
	Ellis, James Coles, Esq. ...	
50. New England ...	Proctor, William Consett, Esq. ...	4,061
	Farnell, The Hon. James Squire, Esq. ...	
51. Newtown ...	Gibbes, Frederick Jamison, Esq. ...	4,358
	Mitchell, Joseph, Esq. ...	
52. Northumberland ...	Melville, Ninian, Esq. ...	3,754
	Tighe, Atkinson Alfred Patrick, Esq. ...	
53. Orange ...	Clarke, William, Esq. ...	2,426
	Dalton, Thomas, Esq. ...	
54. Paddington ...	Trickett, The Hon. William Joseph, Esq. ...	5,355
	Butcher, Robert, Esq. ...	
55. Parramatta ...	Taylor, Hugh, Esq. ...	1,707
56. Patrick's Plains ...	Gould, Albert John, Esq. ...	1,475
57. Queanbeyan ...	De Salis, George Fane, Esq. ...	1,601
58. Redfern ...	Wright, The Hon. Francis Augustus, Esq. ...	6,632
	Fremlin, Alfred Reginald, Esq. ...	
	Sutherland, John, Esq. ...	
59. The Richmond ...	Gray, Samuel William, Esq. ...	3,686
60. Shoalhaven ...	Humphery, Frederick Thomas, Esq. ...	1,959
61. St. Leonards ...	Holtermann, Bernard Otto, Esq. ...	3,523
	Dibbs, The Hon. George Richard, Esq. ...	
62. East Sydney ...	Reid, The Hon. George Houstoun, Esq. ...	8,923
	Barton, The Hon. Edmund, Esq., Speaker	
	Griffiths, George Neville, Esq. ...	
	Copeland, Henry, Esq. ...	
63. South Sydney ...	Olliffe, Joseph Benjamin, Esq. ...	8,562
	Harris, John, Esq. ...	
	Poole, William Thomas, Esq. ...	
	Withers, George, Esq. ...	
64. West Sydney ...	O'Connor, Daniel, Esq. ...	10,061
	Merriman, George, Esq. ...	
	Abigail, Francis, Esq. ...	
	Cameron, Angus, Esq., Chairman of Committees ...	
65. Tamworth ...	Levien, Robert Henry, Esq. ...	2,885
	Gill, John, Esq. ...	
66. Tenterfield ...	Parkes, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G. ...	1,317
67. Tumut ...	O'Mara, Thomas Chrysostom, Esq. ...	1,907
68. Wellington ...	Ferguson, David Alexander, Esq. ...	3,828
69. Wentworth ...	Quin, Edward, Esq. ...	
70. Wollombi ...	Gorrick, Joseph Albert, Esq. ...	1,409
71. Yass Plains ...	Heydon, Louis Francis, Esq. ...	2,032
72. Young ...	Spring, Gerald, Esq. ...	3,629
	Mackinnon, James Archibald, Esq. ...	
TOTAL ...		212,687

XI.—HONORS.

LIST of Members and ex-Members of the Legislative Houses of New South Wales who have attained Honors.

Name.	Title.	Year.	Remarks.
Allen, Sir George Wigram.....	Knt.	1877	
Burton, Sir William Westbrooke ...	Knt.	1844	
Byrnes, The Honorable James	"Honorable"	1880	Secretary for Public Works, 1866-68 and 1870-72.
Combes, Edward	C.M.G.	1878	Legion of Honor, 1878.
Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart.....	Knt.	1857	
	Bart.	1863	
	K.C.M.G. ...	1880	
Cowper, Sir Charles	K.C.M.G. ...	1870	Died, 20 October, 1875.
Darvall, Sir John Bayley, M.A., Q.C.	C.M.G.	1868	
	K.C.M.G. ...	1877	
Davies, John.....	C.M.G.	1880	
Dickinson, Sir John Nodes, M.A....	Knt.	1860	Died, 22 March, 1882.
Donaldson, Sir Stuart Alexander...	Knt.	1858	Died, 11 January, 1867.
Dowling, Sir James, LL.B.	Knt.	1839	Died, 27 September, 1844.
Eagar, The Honorable Geoffrey ...	"Honorable"	1869	Colonial Treasurer, 1863-65 and 1866-68.
Forbes, Sir Francis	Knt.	1837	Died, 9 November, 1841.
Hay, Sir John	K.C.M.G. ...	1878	
Hodgson, Sir Arthur	K.C.M.G. ...	1878	Premier of Queensland, 1868.
Innes, Sir Joseph George Long.....	Knt.	1875	
Jamison, Sir John	Knt. ....	...	Died, —
Jennings, Sir Patrick Alfred	K.C.M.G. ..	1880	Papal Honors : Cavalier, 1874; K.C.S.G., 1875 ; K.C.P., 1876.
Lowe, The Right Honorable Robert, P.C., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.	Viscount Sher- brooke.	1880	
Macalister, Arthur	C.M.G.	1876	Premier, and afterwards Agent-General of Queens- land.
Macarthur, Sir William	Knt.	1856	Legion of Honor, 1856.— Died, 29 October, 1882.
Macleay, Sir George	C.M.G.	1869	
	K.C.M.G. ...	1875	
Manning, Sir William Montagu, LL.D.	Knt.	1858	
Martin, The Honorable Sir James..	"Honorable"	1865	Premier and Attorney-Gen- eral, 1863-65, 1866-68, and 1870-72.
	Knt.	1869	
Mitchell, Sir Thomas Livingston, D.C.L.	Knt.	1839	Died, 5 October, 1855.
Murray, Sir Terence Aubrey.....	Knt.	1869	Died, 22 June, 1873.
Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.	Knt.	1852	
	Bart.	1859	
O'Connell, Lieut.-General Sir Mau- rice Charles.	K.C.H. ....	...	Died, 25 May, 1848.
O'Connell, Sir Maurice Charles.....	Knt.	1868	Died, 23 March, 1879.

HONORS—continued.

Name.	Title.	Year.	Remarks.
Palmer, Sir James Frederick.....	Knt.	1857	Died, —, 1873.
Parker, Sir Henry Watson	Knt.	1858	Died, — February, 1881.
	K.C.M.G. ...	1877	
Parkes, Sir Henry	K.C.M.G. ...	1877	
Plunkett, John Hubert, Q.C.	C.M.G. ....	...	Died, 28 September, 1869, before despatch conferring Honor reached the Colony.
Roberts, Charles James	C.M.G.	1882	
Robertson, Sir John.....	K.C.M.G. ...	1877	
Samuel, Sir Saul	C.M.G.	1874	
	K.C.M.G. ...	1882	
Smith, Professor John, M.D., LL.D.	C.M.G.	1877	
Snodgrass, Colonel Kenneth	C.B. ....	...	Died, — October, 1853.
Stephen, Sir Alfred	Knt.	1846	
	C.B.	1862	
	K.C.M.G. ...	1874	
Therry, Sir Roger	Knt. ....	...	Died, 17 May, 1874.
Thomson, Sir Edward Deas-	C.B.	1856	Died, 16 July, 1879.
	K.C.M.G. ...	1874	
Ward, Major-General Sir Edward	C.M.G.	1874	
Wolstenholme, R.E.	K.C.M.G. ...	1879	
Wilson, The Honorable John Bowie	"Honorable"	1869	Secretary for Lands, 1863-65, 1866-68, and 1870-72.— Died, 4 May, 1883.
Wynyard, Major-General Edward	C.B. ....	...
Buckley.			

NOTE.—Some ex-Members of the Legislature who have attained distinctions after leaving this Colony may possibly be overlooked in the foregoing list. Many colonists and ex-colonists who have not been in any legislative body in this Colony have received Honors, Imperial and Foreign ; of these no list is given, as it would be very difficult to trace out their history.

The title of "Honorable" is applied to the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Members of the Executive Council (i.e., the Government), and the Members of the Legislative Council (who hold their seats for life, subject to the provisions of the Law and the Rules of the House). Ex-Members of the Executive Council may be permitted by Her Majesty to permanently retain the title of "Honorable" after they have been in office a certain time, namely,—a Premier, one year ; a Minister of the Crown, three years.

INDEX.

ABATTOIR at Glebe Island, purchase of, 319.

"Aberdeen Loan Company," established, 67.

Aborigines of New South Wales, individuals from Van Diemen's Land make a treaty with the, 62 ; Bill to prohibit supply of intoxicating liquors to, 441.

Abrolhos, a shoal off the western coast of Australia, 8.

Adams John, sails in the "Bounty" for Pitcairn Island, 661 ; his life and death, *ibid.*

Ad valorem Duties, increase of, 1840, 80 ; repeal of, 519.

"Adventure" vessel, commanded by Captain Tobias Furneaux, accompanies the "Resolution" to Norfolk Island, 655.

Agent-General for New South Wales, Edward Hamilton, 757 ; William C. Mayne, 757 ; Sir Charles Cowper, 468, 757 ; William Forster, 549, 757 ; Alexander Stuart, 757 ; Sir Daniel Cooper, 757 ; Mr. (now Sir Saul) Samuel, 757.

Agents-General, list of, Appendix, 757.

Agreements Validating Bill, 550.

Agriculture and Manufactures in the Colony, Select Committee as to the state of, 369.

Alexander the Great, the existence of a Southern Hemisphere perhaps known to, 1.

Alice of Hesse, Princess, Address of Condolence to the Queen on the death of, 584.

Allen, Mr. George, appointed to Legislative Council, 115, 714, 720 ; Chairman of Committees (Legislative Council), 720.

Allen, Mr. (afterwards Sir George Wigram), elected Speaker, 536 ; resigns, 537 ; re-elected, *ibid.*

Alpacas, their introduction into New South Wales, 299.

Alvaro Mendana de Neyra, his discoveries, 4.

Anti-transportation Committee appointed, 133, 153 ; League formed, 170 ; its influence, 671.

Appropriation Bill, the first, 50 ; Bill of 1832, 51 ; 1833, 53 ; 1834, 56 ; 1835, 58 ; 1836, 61 ; 1837, 64 ; 1838, 69 ; 1839, 74 ; 1840, 81 ; 1841, 87 ; 1842, 91 ; 1843, 97 ; 1844, 115 ; 1845, 119 ; 1846, 132 ; 1847, 142 ; 1848, 149 ; 1849, 162 ; 1850, 169 ; 1851, 189 ; 1852, 208 ; 1853, 225 ; 1854, 237 ; 1855, 255 ; 1856, 270 ; 1858, 293 ; 1860, 316 ; 1862, 354 ; 1863, 372 ; 1864, 393 ; 1865, 404 ; 1866, 419 ; 1867, 426 ; 1869, 448 ; 1870, 457 ; 1871, 475 ; 1872, 499 ; 1873, 504 ; 1874, 522 ; 1875, 543 ; 1876, 553 ; 1877, 568 ; 1878, 575 ; 1879, 594 ; 1880, 610 ; 1881, 624 ; 1882, 633 ; 1883, 652.

Arabic language, detected in the dialect of the Australian Aborigines, 3.

Armstrong, Captain Richard R., appointed to manage Lord Howe Island, 675 ; charges against him, 676 ; his removal, *ibid.* ; Select Committee report in favour of, *ibid.*

Arnold, Mr. William Munnings, elected Speaker, 406 ; re-elected, 453, 492, 533 ; his death, 536.

Art Gallery, opening of, on Sundays, 636.

Asiatic Labour, Select Committee on, 237.

Assessment on Runs Bill, 293.

"Astrolabe," French exploring ship, 19, 20.

Australia, its existence probably known to the Greeks and Romans, 3.

"Australia Felix," Colony of Victoria once so called, 65.

"Australian Agricultural Company," its formation, 35 ; its increased operations, 38 ; its monopoly of coal, 141.

"Australian Gas-light Company," formed, 64.

"Australian," newspaper, established, 35 ; fined, 41.

"Australian Steam Conveyance Company" formed, 47.

"Australian Subscription Library," proposed purchase of the, 372.

BALL, Lieutenant Henry L., Commander of the "Supply," dispatched to Norfolk Island, 656 ; discovers Lord Howe Island, 669.

Bank of Australia, its failure, 67.

Banks, Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph), naturalist in Captain Cook's first expedition, 16.

Barker, Dr. Frederic, succeeds Dr. Broughton as Anglican Bishop of Sydney, 325.

Barton, Mr. Edmund, elected Speaker, 641.

Bass, Mr., straits bearing his name, 18 ; his explorations, 24 ; sent to England, 26.

"Bellona," first emigrant ship sent to New South Wales, 23.

Belmore, Earl of, assumes the Government of New South Wales, 438 ; prorogues Parliament, 441 ; opens fifth session of the fifth Parliament, 442 ; opens sixth session of the fifth Parliament, 448 ; opens first session of the sixth Parliament, 453 ; prorogues it, 458 ; opens second session of the sixth Parliament, 461 ; prorogues it, 475 ; opens third session of the sixth Parliament, 482 ; retires from the Government of New South Wales, 490.

Bent, Mr. Jeffrey Hart, appointed first Judge of the Supreme Court, 30.

Betting Houses, Bill for their suppression, 549.

Bigge, Mr. John Thomas, despatched as Commissioner from England to inquire into the state of New South Wales, 31.

Biloela (Cockatoo) Island, graving dock at, 654.

Blasphemous and Seditious Libels Act, 39, 43, 89.

Blaxland, Mr. John, his protests against certain salaries, 51, 53, 56, 61, 64, 69, 81, 92.

Bligh, Captain William, assumes the Government of New South Wales, 27 ; his arrest, 28 ; leaves for England, *ibid.* ; Commander of the "Bounty," 661.

Blue Mountains crossed by Messrs. Wentworth, Blaxland, and Lawson, 29.

Boarding-out Children, Bill to establish a system of, 623.

Border Duties, Conference on, 403, 404 ; Bill to ratify agreement as to, 432 ; discussion as to, in Intercolonial Conference, 479, 484 ; resolutions as to, 487, 493 ; Convention Bill, 494 ; resolution of Intercolonial Conference as to, 507 ; Bill to suspend collection of, 511 ; Conventions on, 512 ; Victoria retires from the Convention on, 520 ; Convention Bill, 552 ; renewal of Treaty with South Australia as to, 579.

Botany Bay, origin of the name, 16.

"Bounty," account of H.M.S. ship, so named, 661.

Bourke, Sir Richard, assumes the Government of New South Wales, 49 ; opens the Legislative Council, 1833, 51 ; 1834, 55 ; 1835, 56 ; 1836, 58 ; 1837, 61 ; leaves the Colony, 65 ; Statue in his honor, *ibid.*

Bowman, Mr. James, appointed to Legislative Council, 34.

Brisbane River, discovered by Oxley, 33.

Brisbane, Sir Thomas, assumes the Government of New South Wales, 33 ; opens the Legislative Council, 1824, 34 ; retires from the Government of New South Wales, 36 ; his death 313.

Broughton, the Venerable Archdeacon (afterwards Bishop), appointed a Member of the Legislative Council, 42 ; protest as to his salary, 56 ; his death, 325.

Burke, Mr. Robert O'Hara, his exploring expedition, 323.

Burrangong, gold-field at, 339.

Burton, Sir William Westbrook, appointed President of Legislative Council, 281.

Busby, Mr. James, his plan for supplying water to Sydney, 47.

CALIFORNIA, exodus from New South Wales to, 161.

Carpenter, General Peter, his explorations, 8.

"Catharine Adamson," wreck of the, 322.

Census Bill, the first passed (1828), 41 ; Bill of 1833, 53 ; 1836, 60 ; 1840, 82 ; 1845, 117 ; 1850, 167 ; 1856, 252 ; 1861, 319 ; 1871 ; 1880, 608.

Chairman of Committees—

Legislative Council, 1843-56—

Elwin, Hastings, 98, 100, 714.

Parker, Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry Watson), 120, 715.

Nicholson, Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles, Bart.), 120, 718.

Legislative Council, 1856-1883—

Allen, George, 504, 720.

Docker, Joseph, 504, 721.

Innes, Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph George Long), 723.

Legislative Assembly, 1856-1883—

Arnold, William Munnings, 283, 295, 728.

Cameron, Angus, 580, 643, 731.

Driver, Richard, 501, 573, 735.

Farnell, James Squire, 736.

Garrett, Thomas, 397, 737, 738.

Holroyd, Arthur Todd, 739.

Lackey, John, 462, 494, 741.

Murray Mr. (afterwards Sir Terence Aubrey), 259, 746.

Piddington, William Richman, 301, 747.

Wisdom, Robert, 755.

Chaplain, proposed appointment of, for Legislative Council, 98, 116.

Chinese, proposed Bill to regulate their immigration, 289 ; Committee on their immigration, 316 ; riots at Lambing Flat, 326 ; proposed Bill to regulate their immigration, 337 ; their arrival at Burrangong, 340 ; riot there, *ibid.* ; Bill to regulate their immigration, 347 ; Bill to repeal the same, 433 ; Resolutions as to their immigration, 564 ; Bill to regulate their immigration, 587 ; Resolution of Intercolonial Conference as to, 614, 616 ; Bill to restrict the influx of, 625.

- Church and School Establishments, despatch from Secretary of State as to, 59.
- Church and School Lands, Corporation Act, 56 ; Resolutions as to, 347 ; Opinion of Law Officers of the Crown as to, 357 ; proposed Bill to regulate, 359 ; Message from the Governor as to, *ibid.* ; Bill to regulate, 360, 361, 378 ; resolution as to, 402, 599 ; Bill relative to, 604.
- Circuit Courts established, 49.
- Circular Quay, proposed formation of a, 61 ; proposed extension of Railway to, 521 ; proposed improvements to the, 547.
- Clarke, Rev. William B., gratuity to, 222.
- Clergy, the, Returns Registration Bill, 370 ; proposed grant in support of the, 379 ; question as to their precedence, 406.
- Cloete, Mr. P. L., dispatched to Lord Howe Island to conduct investigation, 674.
- Coal-fields Regulation Bill, 368.
- Coal, monopoly of, by " Australian Agricultural Company," 141.
- Cockatoo Island, proposed Dry Dock at, 640.
- Conspiracy for purposes of Treason and Assassination, Select Committee on the alleged, 444.
- Constitutional Act, 92 ; Schedules to the, 111 ; Despatch relative to the, 171 ; remonstrance against the, 175, *et seq.*
- Constitution, Select Committee to prepare a Constitution for New South Wales, 192, 214 ; " Constitution Committee" formed, 217 ; Act, 218 ; resolutions adverse to the, 233 ; Mr. Wentworth's communication on the Act, 250 ; Her Majesty's assent to the, 251 ; Amendment Act, 263 ; proposed Bill to amend the, 509.
- Convict System, break up of the, 146.
- Convicts sent to Norfolk Island, 656 ; removed to Van Diemen's Land, 657 ; others sent to Norfolk Island, 658 ; their conduct there, *ibid.* ; their incorrigible behaviour, 659, 660.
- Cook, Captain James, his voyage in the " Endeavour," 12 ; his second voyage, 17 ; his third voyage, *ibid.* ; discovers Norfolk Island, 655.
- Cooper, Mr. (afterwards Sir Daniel), elected Speaker, 257 ; re-elected, 281, 309 ; retires from the office of, 310.
- Copyright Act passed, 593.
- Cotton, Bill to encourage its cultivation, 368 ; proposed bonus for cotton-growing, 369.
- Cowpastures, the, a well-grassed district, 24.
- Cowper, Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles), elective Member of the Legislative Council, 716 ; his resolution that public prayers be offered, 98, 116 ; he moves the adoption of an Address *re* District Councils, 101 ; he moves for a Select Committee on Land Grievances, 103, 106 ; his resolution on Transportation, 141, 153 ; on Immigration, *ibid.* ; he introduces Sydney Railway Company's Bill, 158 ; resigns, 162 ; his resolutions on Denominational Education, 187 ; on internal communication, *ibid.* ; on the Sydney Corporation Act, 223 ; in reference to the Crimean War, 228 ; on the Government of the Colony, 232 ; he moves amendment referring the general construction of Railways to Select Committee, 235, 236 ; he moves for Select Committee on Education, 236 ; on Crown Lands, *ibid.* ; he moves amendment on Address in Reply, 259 ; his Ministry (1850), 262 ; his Ministry (1857), 276 ; his departmental arrangements, 298 ; his resignation from the Legislative Assembly, 366 ; his second Cabinet, *ibid.* ; holds office as Premier, *vice* Mr. Robertson, 321 ; his Ministry (1865), 397 ; appointed Agent-General for New South Wales, 468 ; his death, 544.

Criminal Law, Bill to consolidate and amend the, 644.

Crown Lands, disposal of, 47 ; Unauthorized Occupation Restriction Act, 54, 60, 69 ; Occupation Act, 70, 122 ; upset price of, debated in Council, 130 ; Act to regulate the sale of, 136 ; Select Committee on, *ibid.* ; despatch relative to, 137 ; Report of Select Committee on, *ibid.* ; Earl Grey on, 154 ; Select Committee on, 156 ; despatches on, 182 ; Bill, 279 ; Alienation Bill, 320 ; Occupation Bill, *ibid.* ; public meetings as to, *ibid.* ; debates on, 333, 346 ; Select Committee to inquire as to, 497 ; Bill to amend the Crown Lands Occupation Act, 512 ; Bill to amend the laws relating to, 542, 582 ; Bill to amend the Acts of 1861 and 1875, 589 ; Amendment Act, 599 ; not to be granted gratuitously for religious purposes, 608 ; Bill to amend the laws relating to, 640.

"Cumberland disease," a disorder among cattle, 326.

Cunningham, Mr. Allan, his discoveries, 34.

Customs Duties, Bill of 1830, 45 ; 1840, 81 ; 1843, 97 ; Amendment Act, 117 ; Bill, 1852, 200 ; resolution as to, 301 ; resolutions of Intercolonial Conference on, 375 ; Bill of 1864, 391 ; 1865, 401, 412 ; 1871, 472.

Custom-houses on the boundary-line between New South Wales and Victoria, objections to, 249.

DALEY, James, a convict, perhaps the first discoverer of gold in New South Wales, 21.

Dalley, Mr. William Bede, Member of Legislative Assembly, 268, 734 ; Solicitor-General in Mr. Cowper's Ministry, 292 ; he is appointed an Emigration Lecturer, 337 ; Member of Legislative Council, 642, 734.

Dampier, the buccaneer, his description of New Holland, 9 ; of the inhabitants, 10.

Darling Downs, discovery of the, 46.

Darlinghurst Gaol, proposed plan of, 61.

Darling, Lieutenant-General (afterwards Sir Ralph), assumes the Government of New South Wales, 37 ; proclaims the independence of Van Diemen's Land, 47 ; is re-called, *ibid.* ; his death, 290.

Darling River, discovery of the, 46.

Darvall, Mr. (afterwards Sir John Bayley), non-elective Member of the Legislative Council, 100, 714 ; elective Member, 716 ; his resolutions *re* Land Fund, 164 ; his motion for the adoption of a petition *re* branch of the Royal Mint, 186, 203 ; he moves resolutions in reference to Sir John Pakington's despatch, 214 ; presents petition from the Constitution Committee, 217 ; his resolution on the Estimates, 231 ; his resolutions adverse to the Constitution Act, 233 ; Solicitor-General in the First Ministry, 257 ; he moves resolutions in regard to the separation of Moreton Bay, 304, 305 ; is created a K.C.M.G., 564.

Dawes' Point, King George III.'s Commission read at, 20.

Dawson, Mr. Richard, takes settlers to Lord Howe Island, 670 ; abandons the island, *ibid.*

Debentures, proposed issue of, for immigration purposes, 88 ; first issue of, 99 ; the only debt of the Colony, 95 ; proposal to pay them off, 133 ; paid off, 143 ; new issue of, 150 ; proposed issue of, 262, 293 ; their value in England, 330 ; delay in disposing of, 426 ; issue of, 464.

Debt. (See Public Debt.)

Deceased Wife's Sister, Bill to legalize the marriage of a man with his, 540.

De la Pérouse, leader of a French expedition, 19, 20 ; monument to his memory, 21.

Denison, Sir William, assumes the Government of New South Wales, 242 ; opens the Legislative Council, 243 ; prorogues it, 256 ; appointed Governor-General under new Constitution, 257 ; opens Parliament, 258 ; prorogues it, 270 ; opens second session of the first Parliament, 271 ; opens first session of the second Parliament, 282 ; prorogues it, 293 ; opens second session of the second Parliament, 295 ; prorogues it, 299 ; opens first session of the third Parliament, 300 ; prorogues it, 316 ; opens second session of the third Parliament, 318 ; opens first session of the fourth Parliament, 321 ; valedictory address to, *ibid.* ; leaves the Colony, 327 ; his death, 474.

Denominational Schools, their expense, 136 ; cessation of State-aid to, 600.

Departmental arrangements under new Constitution, 260, 298.

Diaz, Bartholomew, Portuguese discoverer, 4.

Dirk Hartog, his discoveries, 7.

Dismemberment of the Colony, resolutions against the proposed, 339, 353.

District Councils under Constitutional Act, 93, 100.

Donaldson, Mr. (afterwards Sir Stuart Alexander), elective member of the Legislative Council, 143, 716 ; his election disputed, 156 ; his resolutions on Steam Communication, 160, 168, 175, 186, 206 ; on Colonial appointments, 167 ; he forms the First Responsible Ministry, 257 ; his departmental arrangements, 260 ; his resignation, 262 ; he is knighted, 767.

Drought of three years' duration, 38 ; its disastrous effects, *ibid.*

"Dummying," provision to prevent, 543, 641.

"Dunbar," loss of the, 276, 322.

Duncan, Mr. William Augustine, case of, 441.

Dutch, their first landing in Australia, 6 ; their expedition for taking possession of Australia, 8.

"Duyfhen," Dutch exploring vessel, 6, 7.

EDINBURGH, Duke of, provision for his reception, 432 ; visits New South Wales, 438 ; is wounded at Clontarf, *ibid.* ; addresses to, 439 ; his reply, *ibid.*

Edrissi, Arabian geographer, his theory, 2.

Education, Governor Gipps' minute relative to, 73 ; his views on, 81, 86 ; Select Committee on, 106, 236, 253 ; Board of National, 286, 287, 288 ; Bill to promote, 305, 378, 421 ; Mr. Forster's resolution on Public, 503 ; Bill to make more adequate provision for, 600.

Egypt, Address to the Queen on the success of the British arms in, 635.

Elections, the first under the Constitutional Act, 93.

Elective (partially) legislature constituted, 92.

Electoral Districts, division of the Colony into, 93.

Electoral Law, Bill to amend the, 288, 522, 574, 603.

Emancipists, Governor Macquarie's defence of the, 31 ; are permitted to sit on Juries, 54.

Emigration agents and lecturers, appointment of, 337 ; recall of, 368.

"Endeavour," ship commanded by Captain Cook, 12 ; river, 17.

Estimates for 1832, 50 ; 1833, 51 ; 1834, 53 ; 1835, 56 ; 1836, 57 ; 1837, 60 ; 1838, 64 ; 1839, 69 ; 1840, 72 ; 1841, 80 ; 1842, 86 ; 1843, 91 ; 1844, 95 ; 1845, 99 ; 1846, 117 ; 1847, 123, 129 ; 1848, 134, 142 ; 1849, 146 ; 1850, 157 ; 1851, 166 ; 1852, 185, 202 ; 1853, 221 ; 1854, 221 ; 1855, 230 ; 1856, 246 ; 1857, 265 ; 1858, 274, 277 ; 1859, 284, 296 ; 1860, 303, 307 ; 1861, 332 ; 1862, 351 ; 1863, 365 ; 1864, 381, 386 ; 1865, 400 ; 1866, 409, 415 ; 1867, 424 ; 1868, 433 ; 1869, 447 ; 1870, 451 ; 1871, 456, 465, 470, 473 ; 1872, 486, 495 ; 1873, 502 ; 1874, 519 ; 1875, 530 ; 1876, 538 ; 1877, 557, 563 ; 1878, 572 ; 1879, 581, 586 ; 1880, 602, 608 ; 1881, 622 ; 1882, 631 ; 1883, 639, 645.

Exiles, despatch relative to, 143, 146.

Expenditure per head of population, 1857, 448 ; 1869, *ibid.*

Expenditure. (See Statistics.)

Exports. (See Statistics.)

Eyre, Mr. John, his journey from South to Western Australia, 127.

FARNELL, Mr. James Squire, his Ministry 1877, 570.

Federal Council, proposed Bill for a, 431 ; Sir Henry Parkes' memorandum on a, 615 ; debate on the proposed, *ibid.*

Federation of Australian Colonies proposed, 280.

Felons Apprehension Bill, 402, 426, 594.

"Felo-de-se," Bill to abolish verdicts of, 549.

Fernandes de Quiros, his discoveries, 5.

Fiji Islands, proposed Protectorate of the, 508 ; ceded to Great Britain, 526.

Financial disaster of 1838, 67.

Financial Statements. (See Estimates.)

"First Fleet," the, arrived in Port Jackson, 18.

Fitz Roy, Lady Mary, her sudden death, 143.

Fitz Roy, Sir Charles Augustus, assumes the Government of New South Wales, 128 ; opens Legislative Council, 1846, 129 ; 1847, 133 ; prorogues it, 142 ; opens Legislative Council, 1848, 143 ; prorogues it, 149 ; opens Legislative Council, 1849, 150 ; prorogues it, 162 ; opens Legislative Council, 1850, *ibid.* ; prorogues it, 169 ; opens Legislative Council, 1851, 170 ; prorogues it, 177 ; opens Legislative Council, 1851, 179 ; his powers as Governor-General, 181 ; prorogues Legislative Council, 1851, 189 ; opens Legislative Council, 1852, 190 ; prorogues it, 208 ; opens Legislative Council, 1853, 210 ; prorogues it, 225 ; message from, 226 ; his salary raised, 231 ; farewell address to, 238 ; retires from the Government of New South Wales, 241 ; his death, 288.

Flax, its luxuriant growth in Norfolk Island, 655.

Flinders, Capt. Matthew, his explorations, 24 ; examines Moreton Bay and Hervey's Bay, 26 ; his discoveries on the coast of Australia, *ibid.*

Forrest, Mr. John, his exploring expeditions, 490, 591.

Forster, Mr. William, his Ministry, 1859, 306 ; appointed Agent-General for New South Wales, 549 ; his death, 637.

Franchise, elective, amount of, under Constitutional Act, 93; Select Committee on the, 108.

Free Public Library, commencement of, 449; opening of, on Sundays, 574.

"Free passes" by Railway to Members of Parliament, 380.

French, the, perhaps the first discoverers of Australia, 7.

Furneaux, Capt. Tobias, accompanies Capt. Cook in search of the Southern Continent, 655.

GARDEN Palace, burning of the, 636.

Gardiner, a bushranger, question as to his release, 524, 530 *et seq.*

Gas, Act for lighting Sydney with, 64.

General Post Office in George-street opened, 528.

General Grievances, Select Committee on, 112; Despatch in reply to Address on, 121; resolutions on, 168; Select Committee on, 184; Despatches from Secretary of State on, 211, 213.

Giles, Mr. Ernest, his exploring expeditions, 592.

Gippsland, discovery of, 125.

Gipps, Sir George, assumes the Government of New South Wales, 66; his policy as to the Port Phillip District, *ibid.*; opens Legislative Council, 1838, 67; 1839, 70, 71; 1840, 74; his views on the New Zealand question, 78; on education, 81, 86; opens Legislative Council, 1841, 84; opens Legislative Council, 1842, 89; 1843, 92; opens Legislative Council under the Constitutional Act, 93; prorogues it, 97; opens Legislative Council, 1844, 98; his differences with the Council, 102; prorogues it, 115; opens Legislative Council, 1845, *ibid.*; prorogues it, 119; opens Legislative Council, 1846, 120; retires from the Government of New South Wales, 127; visits Norfolk Island, 659; his death, 142.

Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E., his despatch on transportation, 130.

Gold, discovery of, in New South Wales, 178, 179, 325, 326; Bill to abolish the export duty on, 339, 542, 549, 551, 563, 594.

Gold-dust, amount of, in 1860, brought to Sydney, 326.

Gold-fields, Select Committee on their management, 204; Management Bill, 224, 270, 336, 347.

Goulburn, its site and neighbourhood discovered, 31.

Governor's Court, a, created, 29.

Governors-General, proposed reduction of their salaries, 319, 406; Bill to reduce their salaries, 474.

Government House, proposed site for a new, 61.

Gregory, Mr. Augustus C., his exploring expedition, 322.

Gregory, Mr. Frank, his explorations, 324.

Grey, Earl, Despatches from, 136, 144; he is elected as Member for the Port Phillip District, 149; further despatches from, 152, 154, 164, 171, 181, 182, 183, 187, 194.

HAMILTON, Mr. E., his services in the matter of Steam Postal Communication, 319.

"Hansard," establishment of a, 575.

Hargraves, Mr. E. H., discovers gold in New South Wales, 178 ; gratuity to, 221 ; pension to, 541.

"Hashemy," convict ship, arrival of, 154.

Hay, Mr. (afterwards Sir John), elected Speaker, 372 ; re-elected, 395 ; retires, 406.

Hawkesbury River discovered, 22.

Hobson, Captain, his treaty with New Zealand chiefs, 77.

"Honorable," titular designation of, 269.

Horned cattle, number of. (See Statistics.)

Horses, number of. (See Statistics.)

Hovell, Capt. William Hilton, and Hamilton Hume, their discoveries, 33.

"Humane system," the failure of, in Norfolk Island, 659.

Hunter, Governor, his arrival, 24 ; establishes a printing-press, 25 ; his depreciation of Norfolk Island, 656.

IMMIGRANTS, number of, 46, 53, 55, 58, 60, 64, 71, 74, 75, 85, 90, 91, 98, 150, 155, 163.

Immigration, its increase, 33 ; Committee on, 58, 82, 92 ; expenses of, the only debt of the Colony, 95, 116 ; Select Committee on, 118, 141 ; expenses of, 150, 155 ; resolution on, 185 ; Select Committee on, 204 ; resolutions on, 222, 224, 229 ; Select Committee on, 234 ; Debentures Bill, 293 ; money granted for, 337 ; Voluntary and Assisted Immigration Bill, *ibid.* ; resolutions of Intercolonial Conference on, 375 ; Bill, 404 ; Select Committee on, 454 ; resolution as to, 540 ; Select Committee on, 623.

Imperial Forces in New South Wales, Bill to provide for the support of the, 402.

Imports. (See Statistics.)

India, proposed despatch of troops to, 285, 286.

Industrial Schools Act, 429.

Inscribed Stock, Bill to authorize the creation and issue of, 644.

Intercolonial Conference, at Melbourne, 373, 458, 475 ; at Sydney, 504, 557 ; at Melbourne, 576 ; at Sydney, 597 ; at Melbourne, 611 ; at Sydney, 613.

Internal communication, unsatisfactory state of, 473.

International Exhibition. (See Sydney.)

"Investigator," exploring ship, 26.

JEWISH Minister, proposed stipend for a, 237 ; proposed grant in aid to a, 315.

Johnston, Major George, his letter of arrest to Governor Bligh, 28 ; assumes the Government of the Colony, *ibid.* ; his trial in England by Court Martial, *ibid.*

Judges, political position of the, 261 ; list of, 710.

Judicature, Courts of, established, 20.

Jurors, their qualification, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 53.

Jury, trial by, conceded, 35 ; Bill for regulating, 42, 43, 50, 53, 57, 64, 69.

Justice, Charter of, conferred on New South Wales, 29.

KANGAROO, first notice of the, 12 ; first seen by Captain Cook, 17.

Kennedy, Edward, his explorations, 240 ; his death, *ibid.*

Kiandra, discovery of gold at, 326.

King, Governor Philip Gidley, assumes the Government of New South Wales, 2 .

King, Captain (afterwards Rear-Admiral Phillip Parker), his explorations, 30 ; sworn a member of the Legislative Council, 69 ; his services to the Colony, 325 ; appointed Superintendent of the settlement at Norfolk Island, 656 ; appointed Lieutenant-Governor, *ibid.* ; his high opinion of the island, *ibid.* ; his death, 325.

Kublai Khan, Great Mogul Emperor, first glimpse of Australia during his reign, 3.

LACHLAN River explored, 30.

Lamb, John, non-elective Member of Legislative Council, 714 ; he moves resolutions on transportation, 154, 165 ; elective Member of Legislative Council, 717 ; his resolution on transportation, 183.

Lambing Flat, riots at, 326, 340 ; Mr. C. Cowper's address to the miners at, *ibid.*

Land grievance, Select Committee on the, 103 ; despatch from Secretary of State on, 121.

Land, quantity located in 1806, 27 ; cleared in 1821, 32 ; Bill to enable the Government to resume, 608. (See also Crown Lands.)

Land under cultivation. (See Statistics.)

Lang, Dr., brings mechanics in the "Stirling Castle," 46 ; his efforts in the cause of immigration, 64 ; his motion for commencing the business of the Legislative Council with prayer, 94 ; his proposal for the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales, 103 ; he moves for the appointment of a Select Committee on the franchise, 108 ; his motion *re* geological survey of the Colony, 117 ; his Postage Bill, 118 ; he moves for an Address *re* Separation of "Cook'sland," 231 ; his strictures on Governor Fitz Roy's Administration, 239.

La Trobe, Mr., Superintendent of Port Phillip, 87.

Laws, the first, passed in New South Wales, 35.

"Leeuwin," Dutch exploration ship, 7.

Legislative Council, instituted, 34 ; the second, 37, number of its members augmented, 41 ; session of 1833, 51 ; 1834, 54 ; 1835, 56 ; 1836, 58 ; 1837, 61 ; 1838, 67 ; 1839, 69 ; 1840, 74 ; 1841, 84 ; 1842, 89 ; 1843, 92, 93 ; its first meeting under Constitutional Act, 93 ; session of 1844, 97, 98 ; 1845, 115 ; 1846, 120, 128 ; 1847, 133 ; 1848, 143 ; 1849, 150 ; 1850, 162 ; 1851, 170 ; new Council formed, 179 ; session of 1852, 190 ; 1853, 210 ; 1854, 227 ; petition to dissolve it, 242 ; session of 1855, 243 ; under Responsible Government, Sir Alfred Stephen appointed President of, 257 ; resigned, 269 ; Mr. John Hubert Plunkett appointed President of, 269 ; its constitution, 292 ; proposed Bill to make it elective, 311 ; scene in the, 335 ; Sir William Westbrooke Burton appointed President of, 281 ; resigned, 335 ; proposed amendment of its constitution, *ibid.* ; question of nominations to the, 343 ; Mr. W. C. Wentworth appointed President of, 343, 344 ; Bill to amend the constitution of the, 349, 366 ; Mr. T. A. Murray appointed President of, 370 ; debate as to its powers, 371, 452 ; its expenses, 457 ; debate as to its powers, 472 ; papers in reference to its constitution, 510 ; Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Hay appointed President of, 514 ; proposed reconstruction of, 515 ; its collision with the Legislative Assembly, 588, 595 ; resolutions as to its powers, 606.

- Leichhardt, Dr. Ludwig, starts for Port Essington, 125 ; his return to Sydney, *ibid.* ; testimonial to, 126 ; his fate, *ibid.* ; search for, 174, 241.
- Le Receveur, Rev. Father, naturalist, 20 ; monument to his memory, 21.
- Liberty Plains, 23.
- Library, "Australian Subscription," proposed purchase of, 372.
- Library. (See Free Public Library.)
- Licensing Act. (See Publicans' Licenses.)
- Light-houses and maritime subjects, resolutions of Intercolonial Conference on, 375.
- Liverpool Plains discovered, 34.
- Live Stock Assessment Bill, 253.
- Loan Bill, 269, 354, 404, 419, 426, 448, 457, 464, 475, 499, 543, 594, 624.
- Local Government, provision made for, under Constitutional Act, 93.
- "Lochac," part of North-west Australia perhaps so called, 4.
- Loftus, Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Spencer, assumes the Government of New South Wales, 593 ; opens third session of the ninth Parliament, 598 ; prorogues it, 610 ; opens first session of the tenth Parliament, 619 ; opens second session of the tenth Parliament, 624 ; prorogues it, 633 ; opens third session of the tenth Parliament, 633 ; opens first session of the eleventh Parliament, 643 ; prorogues it, 653.
- London, comparison of number of vessels entered inwards at Port of, in 1833, and at Sydney in 1881, 650.
- Lord Howe Island discovered by Lieut. H. L. Ball, 669 ; a resort of whaling ships, *ibid.* ; its first occupants, *ibid.* ; a dependency of New South Wales, 670 ; proposal to make it a penal settlement, 671, 672, 673 ; a murder committed there, 674 ; its supply of fresh water, 674 ; its acreage, 675 ; reports of Government Officials on, 676 ; its capacity for growing coffee, arrowroot, &c., 677.
- Lowe, Mr. Robert (now Lord Sherbrooke), Non-elective Member of the Legislative Council, 715 ; Elective Member, 115, 718 ; he moves for a Select Committee re Education, 106 ; resolution in regard to certain Appropriations, 124 ; resolutions in regard to upset Price of Land, 130 ; further resolutions on same, 136 ; Chairman of Select Committee on same, 137, 147 ; on Crown Lands, 156 ; on Sydney Corporation, 159.
- MACARTHUR, Captain John, introduces wool-growing, 26 ; committed for trial, 27 ; his acquittal, 28 ; his exile, *ibid.*
- Macarthur, Mr. Hannibal H., presents a petition to the Legislative Council relative to landholders in New South Wales and New Zealand, 76.
- M'Leay, Mr. Alexander, elected first Speaker under Constitution Act, 93.
- Macquarie, Major-General Lachlan, assumes the Government of New South Wales, 29 ; his letter to Earl Bathurst, 31 ; number of public buildings erected during his time, *ibid.* ; his return to England, *ibid.*
- Mails, system for their conveyance by contract established, 47.
- Manoel Godinho de Eredia, his alleged discovery of Australia, 7.
- Man-of-war for Sydney Harbour, 377.
- Manufactures and Agriculture in the Colony, Select Committee as to the state of, 369.

Marco Polo, Venetian traveller ; his supposed knowledge of part of Australia, 3.

Marquesas Islands, their discovery, 5.

Martin, Mr. (afterwards Sir James), Elective Member of Legislative Council, 718 ; his resolution *re* establishment of Mint, 186, 229 ; his resolution in reference to the leading highways of the Colony, 235 ; he moves for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the City Commissioners' Department, 255 ; on Volunteering, 256 ; Attorney-General, 262, 276 ; he retires from the Ministry, 292 ; he presents Mr. Wentworth with Address of Welcome, 342 ; his Ministry (1863), 383 ; his Ministry (1865), 414 ; is knighted, 767 ; his coalition Ministry (1870), 468 ; retires from Legislative Assembly, 519 ; appointed Chief Justice, *ibid.*

Matrimonial Causes Bill, 503.

Melbourne incorporated, 92 ; Intercolonial Conference at, 373, 458, 475, 576, 611.

Members of Legislative Assembly, proposed payment of, 369, 378, 521.

Meteorological Conference, Intercolonial, 597.

Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company, petition from the, 574 ; compensation awarded to the, 622, 624.

Miners' Protective League, 340.

Ministers of Religion, disqualified from sitting in Parliament, 166 ; disqualification removed, 288 ; temporary pecuniary relief to, 233, 253.

Mint, petition to the Queen to establish a, 186 ; its establishment, 203, 227, 230 ; Bill to provide a permanent provision for the, 402 ; statistics relative to the, 451.

Mitchell, Major (afterwards Sir Thomas), his discoveries in the interior, 64, 65 ; is knighted, *ibid.* ; his overland journey towards the Gulf of Carpentaria, 126 ; his services to the Colony, 324 ; his death, *ibid.*

Monetary Confusion, Select Committee on, 95.

"Monitor" newspaper, established, 35 ; prosecuted, 41.

Moreton Bay District, proposed separation of, from New South Wales, 264, 267, 268 ; its separation accomplished, 304.

Municipal Council in the City of Sydney, Bill to re-establish a, 264.

Municipalities, Act to establish, 441.

Murray River Customs Bill, 348 ; Conventions with other Colonies as to, 512. (See also Border Duties).

Murray River discovered by Sturt, 45.

Murray, Mr. (afterwards Sir Terence Aubrey), elected Speaker, 311 ; appointed President of the Legislative Council, 370 ; his death, 515.

Museum, opening of the, on Sundays, 574.

NAVAL Brigade, re-organization of the, 634.

Nepean River, water supply from the, 634.

Newcastle, discovery of, by Lieutenant Shortland, 24.

Newcastle, Duke of, his despatch in reference to the Constitution, 213.

New Holland, part of Australia so called, 9.

- Newspaper postage, debate on the proposed tax for, 390 ; Duty Act passed, 391, 392 ; proposed repeal of the Act, 445 ; abolished, 517.
- Newspapers, Act for regulating the publication of, 39, 43 ; Restriction Act, 69.
- New South Wales, so named by Captain Cook, 17 ; Address to the Queen in reference to the Royal instructions defining its territory, 83 ; Act of the Imperial Parliament for the better government of, 92 ; divided into Electoral Districts, 93. (See also Constitutional and Constitution.)
- “New South Wales Corps,” origin of the, 22.
- “New South Wales Government Gazette” established, 50.
- New Zealand discovered by Tasman, 9 ; intention of the Imperial Government to appoint a British Consul in, 71 ; Her Majesty’s authority established in, 75 ; extension of the laws of New South Wales to, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80 ; erected into a separate Government, 84 ; joins New South Wales in Mail Service *via* San Francisco, 514 ; telegraphic communication with, 523, 540.
- Nicholson, Dr. (afterwards Sir Charles), elected Speaker of Legislative Council, 150 ; is knighted, 200 ; resigns his office as Speaker, 256.
- Nobbs, Mr., physician and pastor at Norfolk Island, his heroic labours, 666.
- Norfolk Island discovered by Captain Cook, 655 ; why so named, *ibid.* ; settlement formed at, 21, 656 ; its prolific soil, *ibid.* ; abandoned as a penal settlement, 657 ; its population in 1793, *ibid.* ; its productions, *ibid.* ; its inhabitants transferred to Van Diemen’s Land, *ibid.* ; public and private buildings erected in, *ibid.* ; order for its entire evacuation, 658 ; constituted a place for reception of New South Wales convicts, *ibid.* ; their behaviour on the island, *ibid.* ; Acts of New South Wales Parliament, relating to, *ibid.* ; its prosperous condition in 1839, 659 ; expires from, 82 ; ceases to be a dependency of New South Wales, 660 ; annexed to Van Diemen’s Land, *ibid.* ; the last Commandant of, *ibid.* ; ceases to be a penal settlement, 661 ; is peopled by the Pitcairn Islanders, 662 ; is separated from Tasmania, 663 ; is placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor of New South Wales, *ibid.* ; “Laws and Regulations” for, *ibid.* ; its Constitution amended, 664 ; Bishop Patteson established head-quarters of island mission at, 665 ; the great variety of fruits in Norfolk Island, 666 ; harbour formed at, 667.
- “Norfolk” the, a vessel built of Norfolk pine, 657.
- North Australia, revocation of charter establishing, 150.
- Northern Districts, their proposed separation from New South Wales, 267, 268, 280 ; their actual separation, 305.
- Nuyts, Captain Pieter, discovers the southern coast of Australia, 7.
- OBSERVATORY at Sydney, establishment of the, 245.
- Orphan School Estates, 38.
- Oxley, Mr. John, his explorations, 30 ; appointed to the Legislative Council, 34.
- PACIFIC Islands, protection of natives of, discussed at Intercolonial Conference, 616.
- “Pacific Mail Company,” contract with, 541, 652.
- Package Bill, 401.

Pakington, Sir John, his despatches, 211.

Paris. Exhibition, 1855, Select Committee on the, 224 ; loan for the, 229 ; Exhibition of 1878, 569.

Parker, Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry Watson), his Ministry, 1856, 263 ; is knighted, 564.

Parke, Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry), takes his seat as an Elective Member of the Legislative Council in room of Mr. Wentworth, 226 ; he moves for a Select Committee on Asiatic Labour, 237 ; his resolutions relative to the progress of the War with Russia, 253 ; Member of Legislative Assembly, 747 ; resigns seat, 268 ; elected to Second Parliament, 747 ; he moves a Vote of Confidence, 286 ; his amendment in regard to Mr. Plunkett, 288 ; his resolutions on Retrenchment, 289 ; on Steam Communication, 291 ; on the Constitution of the Legislative Council, 292 ; he resigns, *ibid.* ; elected to Third Parliament, 747 ; his resolutions on Customs Duties, 301 ; on Defence, 309 ; on the Steam Postal Service, 311 ; he moves for a Select Committee on the Condition of the Working Classes, 314 ; his resolutions thereon, 315 ; he introduces the Sydney Revenue Improvement Bill, 337 ; his resolutions *re* Emigration Lecturers, *ibid.* ; he (in conjunction with Mr. W. B. Dalley) leaves for England to lecture, *ibid.* ; his Bill for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, 339 ; he moves for a Select Committee on the state of the Colony, 407 ; his contingent motion on Taxation, 410 ; he moves amendment disapproving of Mr. Burdekin's appointment, 413 ; he is Colonial Secretary in the Martin Administration, 414, 747 ; his Public Education Bill, 421 ; his resolutions at the Postal Conference, 427 *et seq.*, 431 ; his Federal Council Bill, *ibid.* ; his Volunteer Force Regulation Bill, 432 ; he resigns from the office of Colonial Secretary, 441 ; his Want-of-Confidence Motion, 443 ; his amendment *re* the Report of the Select Committee on Treason and Assassination, 444 ; his amendment on the Address in Reply, 492 ; his first Ministry, 493 ; his Border Duties Bill, 494 ; his resolutions on the Legislative Council, *ibid.* ; his Financial Statement, 501 ; he moves the abolition of Postage Rates, 503 ; at the Intercolonial Conference, 504 ; his Bill to amend the Constitution Act, 509 ; his Minute on the Legislative Council, 510 ; his Border Duties Customs Bill, 511 ; his Border Duties Convention, 512 ; his Bill to abolish rates on Newspapers, 517 ; his resolution on Ocean Mail Communication, *ibid.* ; his Electoral Bill, 522 ; his Ministerial Statements, 534 ; he moves for a Select Committee on removal of Public Moneys, 541 ; his Contingent Amendment, 548 ; his resolutions on Surplus Revenue, 552 ; his amendment on the Address in Reply, 555 ; he moves a Vote of Censure, 560 ; his second Ministry, 562 ; he is knighted, 564 ; his Ministerial Statement, *ibid.*, 566, 567 ; he moves a Vote of Censure, 584 ; his Ministry in conjunction with Sir John Robertson, *ibid.* ; his Bill to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration, 587 ; his resolution *re* the Message of the Legislative Council, 589 ; his Ministerial Statement, 593 ; his resolutions on the Legislative Council, 594 ; his Public Instruction Bill, 600 ; his Electoral Bill, 603 ; his Church and School Lands Bill, 604 ; he moves for a Search Committee, 606 ; his resolutions at the Intercolonial Conference, 612 *et seq.* ; his memorandum on the "Federal Council Bill," 615 ; his draft Bill to restrict the influx of Chinese, 616 ; his Bill to establish a system of boarding-out children, 623 ; his Bill to restrict the influx of Chinese, 625 ; his Licensing Bill, 626 ; his resolutions in regard to the Report of the Royal Commission on the Milburn Creek Copper-mining Co., 628 ; his Ministerial Statement, 629 ; he leaves the Colony on account of ill health, 632 ; his resolutions in regard to the National Gallery of Art, 637 ; his Ministerial Statements, 641 ; he tenders the resignation of his Ministry, 642 ; he moves the adoption of a loyal Address to Her Majesty the Queen, 651.

Parliament, Bill to limit its duration to three years, 521 ; Bill to define the powers and privileges of, 575, 587.

- Parliament, the first (1855), 257 ; second session of the first (1857), 271 ; dissolution of, 279 ; first session of the second (1858), 281 ; second session of the second (1858), 295 ; first session of the third (1859), 300 ; second session of the third (1860), 318 ; dissolution of, 320 ; first session of the fourth (1861), 321 ; second session of the fourth (1861), 344 ; third session of the fourth (1862), 356 ; fourth session of the fourth (1863), 376 ; fifth session of the fourth (1864), 393 ; dissolution of, 395 ; the fifth opened (1865), 395 ; second session of the fifth, 405 ; third session of the fifth (1866), 419 ; fourth session of the fifth (1867), 429 ; fifth session of the fifth (1868), 442 ; sixth session of the fifth (1869), 448 ; first session of the sixth (1870), 453 ; second session of the sixth (1870), 461 ; third session of the sixth (1871), 482 ; first session of the seventh (1872), 492 ; second session of the seventh (1872), 499 ; third session of the seventh (1873), 513 ; fourth session of the seventh (1874), 526 ; first session of the eighth (1875), 533 ; second session of the eighth (1875), 544 ; third session of the eighth (1876), 554 ; first session of the ninth (1877), 569 ; second session of the ninth (1878), 579 ; third session of the ninth (1879), 598 ; first session of the tenth (1880), 619 ; second session of the tenth (1881), 624 ; third session of the tenth (1882), 633 ; first session of the eleventh (1883), 641.
- Party Processions Act, 266.
- "Passes," free, for Members of Parliament travelling by Railway, 380.
- "Pastoral Association of New South Wales" formed, 67.
- Patteson, Bishop, his labours in the Solomon Islands, 661 ; consecrated Bishop of Melanesia, 662 ; visits Norfolk Island, *ibid.* ; establishes his mission there, 665 ; is murdered at Nupaka Island, 666.
- Patronage, question of, as to colonial appointments, 167.
- Payment of Members proposed, 369, 378, 521.
- Peace with Russia, Treaty of, 262.
- Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. (See Steam Postal Communication)
- Péron, M., his eulogistic remarks on the Colony of New South Wales, 27.
- Pfandbriefe, or Land Board System, 96.
- Philadelphia International Exhibition, 536, 554.
- Phillip, Capt., Commander of the "First Fleet," 18 ; assumes the Government of New South Wales, 20 ; sails for England, 22 ; his character, *ibid.* ; colonizes Norfolk Island, 655.
- Pine, the, of Norfolk Island, 655.
- Pitcairn Island, its inhabitants, 660 ; their removal to Norfolk Island, 661, 662 ; return of some to Pitcairn Island, 664 ; return of the majority to Pitcairn Island, 665 ; number of its inhabitants in 1879, 667 ; incidents relating to the transfer of its inhabitants to Norfolk Island, 668 ; some of the islanders visit Sydney, 673.
- Pliny, historian, his theory of a Southern Continent, 2.
- Plunkett, John Hubert, B.A., Member of Legislative Council, 58, 713 ; non-elective member, 94, 715 ; returned for Legislative Assembly for two constituencies, 259, 748 ; is appointed President of Legislative Council, 269, 757 ; resigns his seat, 288 ; resolutions in reference to, *ibid.* ; Member of Legislative Assembly, 292, 748 ; he moves for a Select Committee *re* the appointment of Judge Owen, 299 ; Vice-President of Executive Council, 383.
- Police and Gaols, Sir George Gipps' despatches on, 110 ; address of the Legislative Council to the Queen on, 113 ; Select Committee on, 141.
- Police Regulation Bill, 348.
- Political pensions, 268.

Poole, Capt., imprisons a man in a cask, 670.

Port Curtis, gold discovered at, 325.

Port Essington, route to, 116, 119, 125 ; settlement there abandoned, 167.

Port Jackson, discovery of, 16 ; origin of its name, *ibid.* ; its proposed defence, 223, 227, 237, 368, 420, 554, 579, 624.

Port Macquarie, a penal settlement, 33.

Port Phillip, its population in 1837, 61 ; land in that district claimed by certain adventurers from Van Diemen's Land, 65 ; price of land in that district, 66 ; expenses of Government establishments at, in 1837, 68 ; its growing importance, 69 ; amount expended on the district from 1836 to 1839, 73 ; its prosperity, 81, 84, 119 ; proposal to erect it into a separate Colony, 144 ; the separation question, 149 ; its separation from New South Wales decided on, 152 ; its boundary, 173 ; its final separation, 179.

Postage, Select Committee on, 160 ; Bill to regulate, 187 ; military postage, 188 ; charges for ocean, 506 ; stamps to be used for the purpose of the Stamp Act, 509.

Postal Communication. (See Steam Postal Communication.)

Postal Conference at Melbourne, 427.

President of Legislative Council, Sir Alfred Stephen appointed, 257 ; resigned, 269 ; Mr. John Hubert Plunkett appointed, 269 ; Sir William Westbrook Burton appointed, 281 ; resigned, 335 ; Mr. William Charles Wentworth appointed, 343, 344 ; Mr. (afterwards Sir Terence Aubrey) Murray appointed, 370 ; Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Hay appointed, 514.

Price, Mr., the last Commandant of Norfolk Island, 660 ; murdered in Victoria, *ibid.*

Primogeniture, Bill to abolish the law of, 368.

Prince Consort, Governor Young's allusion to his death, 356 ; Address of Condolence to the Queen on his death, 357.

Princess Royal, Address of Parliament on her marriage, 283.

Prince of Wales (see Wales).

Prince Alfred (see Edinburgh).

Princess Alice (see Hesse).

Printing, the art of, established in New South Wales, 25.

Prisons, Select Committee on the state and management of, 338.

Prorogation of Legislative Council, 1843, 97 ; 1844, 115 ; 1845, 119 ; 1846, 133 ; 1847, 142 ; 1848, 149 ; 1849, 162 ; 1850, 169 ; 1851, 177, 189 ; 1852, 208 ; 1853, 225 ; 1854, 239 ; 1855, 256 ; of Parliament, 1856, 270 ; 1857, 279 ; 1858, 293 ; 1859, 299 ; 1860, 316 ; 1861, 335 ; 1862, 355, 373 ; 1864, 393 ; 1865, 405 ; 1866, 419, 426 ; 1868, 441 ; 1869, 448, 453 ; 1870, 458 ; 1871, 475 ; 1872, 489, 499 ; 1873, 512 ; 1874, 525 ; 1875, 543 ; 1876, 553 ; 1877, 569 ; 1878, 575 ; 1879, 596 ; 1880, 610 ; 1881, 624, 633 ; 1882, 641 ; 1883, 653.

Publicans' Licenses, Bill to suspend the issue of, 608 ; Bill to continue Liquor Licenses Suspensory Act, 623 ; Bills to remodel the law relating to, 626, 651.

Public Debt, amount of, in 1856, 265 ; 1857, 285 ; 1859, 302 ; 1861, 330, 352 ; 1862, 365 ; 1864, 408 ; 1868, 447 ; 1870, 466 ; 1878, 582 ; per head of population, *ibid.* ; reduction of, 623 ; amount of, 1883, 649.

Public Schools Act, 421 ; proposed amendment of the, 503 ; Bill to amend the, 551, 563 Public Instruction Act, 600.

Public Works, proposed loan for, 114 ; proposed Commissioner for, 238 ; Loan Bills, 255, 270 ; expenditure on, 295 ; Loan Bills, 372, 393, 404 ; amount spent on, 408 ; Loan Bill, 448, 511 ; proposed loan for, 548 ; Loan Bill, 568, 594, 596, 610, 624, 633, 653.

Public Worship, building of the first place for, 24 ; provision for expenses of, 93 ; resolutions on the expenses of, 296, 297 ; Bill to prohibit future grants of money in aid of, 362 ; amendment on prohibition Act, 396 ; Committee of the Whole on defraying expenses of, 415, 420.

QUALIFICATION of Members of Legislative Council, under Constitutional Act, 93.

Queensland, Colony of, established, 305, 307.

Queen Victoria, Addresses to, on her marriage, 81 ; on her escape from assassination, 82 ; on the birth of the Prince of Wales, 90 ; on the marriage of the Princess Royal, 288 ; on the death of the Prince Consort, 357 ; on the death of Princess Alice of Hesse, 684 ; on the success of the British Arms in Egypt, 635.

RABBIT Nuisance Prevention Bill, 650.

Railway, from Sydney to Goulburn, first sod turned, 168 ; from Sydney to Parramatta, proposed, 208 ; accident, 1858, 290 ; opened to Parramatta, 321.

Railways, Select Committee on, 148 ; petition as to, 158 ; Select Committee on, 235 ; resolutions as to their development, 254, ; Loan Bill, 270 ; Bill for developing, 293 ; revenue of, 295 ; resolutions as to their extension, 316, 353 ; miles open for traffic, in 1855, 407 ; in 1864, *ibid.* ; resolution as to loan for, 433 ; Select Committee on, 457 ; motion of Mr. Macleay as to, 484 ; Loan Bill, 511 ; resolution as to their extension, 520 ; proposed extension of, to Circular Quay, 521 ; proposed loan for extending, 548 ; Loan Bill, 565 ; miles open for traffic, in 1881, 633, 634.

Remonstrance against the Constitutional Act, 175 ; Earl Grey's reply to, 194 ; Select Committee to answer Earl Grey, 196.

"Resolution," vessel commanded by Captain Cook, 655.

Revenue. (See Statistics.)

Riverine districts, petition from the so-called, 379 ; proposed formation of, into a separate province, 392.

Robbers and Housebreakers Act, 54.

Robertson Mr. (afterwards Sir John), member of First Parliament, 749 ; he moves the omission of certain paragraphs in the Address of Congratulation, 262 ; his resolutions in regard to legislative bodies, 270 ; he becomes Minister for Lands and Works, 282 ; his proposed Land Bills, 303 ; his resolutions on the Minister for Public Works, 310 ; his Ministry, 312 ; his Statement, 313 ; his Land Bills, 320 ; he retires in favour of Mr. Cowper, 321 ; his Land Bills, 333 ; he is appointed to the Legislative Council, 334 ; his Land Bills, 345 ; his Church and School Lands Bill, 360 ; is Secretary for Lands, 397 ; succeeded by Mr. Arnold, 760 ; succeeds Mr. Arnold, 413, 760 ; is defeated for West Sydney, 414 ; his want-of-confidence motion, 433 ; he moves a vote of censure, 436 ; his contingent motion, 440 ; his amendment on the Address in Reply, 442 ; his Ministry, 443 ; his Electoral Bill, 452 ; his Bill to reduce the salaries of future Governors, 453 ; his Ministry merges into the Cowper Ministry, 760-1 ; Secretary for Lands, 462 ; his Ministerial Statement, 468 ; he joins the Ministry of Sir James Martin, 468-9 ; his correspondence with Mr. Gavan Duffy, 487 ; his amendments on Addresses in Reply, 514, 533 ; his Ministry, 535 ; his Ministerial Statement, 536 ; his Financial Statement, 546 ; his Ministerial Statement, 549 ; his Agreements Validating Bill, 550 ; Chairman of the Duplicate Cable Conference, 558 ; his Ministerial Statements, 560, *et seq.* ; he is knighted, 564 ; his Ministry, 567 ; his Ministerial Statement, 568 ; he resigns office, 570 ; he attempts to form a Ministry, 583 ; he resigns his seat in the Assembly, 583 ; he joins the Ministry of Sir Henry Parkes, 584 ; he is appointed to the Legislative Council, 585 ; is Minister for Public Instruction, 749 ; he resigns that office, 629 ; he is appointed Secretary for Lands, also Acting Colonial Secretary, 633 ; his Land Bill, 640.

- Robinson, Sir Hercules, assumes the Government of New South Wales, 491 ; prorogues the first session of the seventh Parliament, 499 ; opens the second session of the same, *ibid.* ; prorogues it, 512 ; opens third session of the seventh Parliament, 513 ; prorogues it, 525 ; opens fourth session of the seventh Parliament, 526 ; his minute on Gardiner, 531 ; opens first session of the eighth Parliament, 533 ; his Message, 534 ; prorogues it, 543 ; opens second session of the eighth Parliament, 544 ; prorogues it, 553 ; opens third session of the eighth Parliament, 554 ; opens first session of the ninth Parliament, 569 ; prorogues it, 575 ; opens second session of the ninth Parliament, 579 ; valedictory Address to, 592 ; retires from the Government of New South Wales, *ibid.*
- Ross, Major, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island, 21.
- Runs, assessment on, 293.
- Russell, Lord John, his despatch relative to expirers from Norfolk Island, 87 ; his despatch on the Constitution Act, 251.
- Russian War, commencement of the, 228 ; resolutions on the progress of the, 253.
- SAMUEL Mr. (afterwards Sir Saul) is Colonial Treasurer, 306 ; his Financial Statement, 307 ; his resolutions on Church and School Lands, 402 ; his Financial Statement, 407 ; he resigns his office, 411 ; his contingent motion, 436 ; he is Colonial Treasurer, 443 ; his Financial Statements, 446, 450, 465 ; his contingent motion, 473 ; he is Representative of the Parkes Government in the Legislative Council, 493 ; is Postmaster-General, 503, 562, 584 ; is appointed Agent-General, 757.
- San Francisco, steam postal communication *via*, 474, 477, 511.
- Scotch martyrs, their arrival in New South Wales, 24.
- Sebastopol, Address of Legislative Council to the Queen on the fall of, 256.
- Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, his missionary influence, 661 ; his labours in New Zealand and Melanesia, *ibid.*
- Selwyn, Bishop (son of the Bishop of New Zealand), his account of the Melanesian Mission, 667.
- Sewerage. (See under Sydney.)
- Shark's Bay, Dampier sees kangaroos at, 12.
- Sheep, number of. (See Statistics.)
- Shortland, Lieutenant, his discovery of Newcastle, 24.
- "Sirius," the, sent to the Cape of Good Hope for supplies, 22 ; wrecked at Norfolk Island, *ibid.*
- Solander, Dr., naturalist, visits New South Wales with Captain Cook, 16.
- South Australia, discovery of the province of, 45.
- "Southern Cross," mission ship, 661, 667.
- Spaniards, their discoveries in the South Pacific, 4.
- Spirit Duties Bill (Colonial), 81, 142, 412.
- Speaker, Mr. Alexander M'Leay elected, 93 ; Dr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Nicholson elected, 120 ; re-elected, 150 ; retires from the office of, 256 ; Mr. (afterwards Sir Daniel) Cooper elected, 257 ; re-elected, 281, 300 ; resigns office of, 310 ; Mr. (afterwards Sir Terence Aubrey) Murray elected, 311 ; re-elected, 321 ; resigns office of, 370 ; Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Hay elected, 372 ; re-elected, 395 ; retires from the office of, 406 ; Mr. Arnold elected, 406 ; re-elected, 453, 492, 533 ; Mr. (afterwards Sir George Wigram) Allen elected, 536 ; re-elected, 569, 619 ; Mr. E. Barton elected, 641.

Stamp Duties, proposed, 390 ; Bill to impose, 401 ; Bill to amend the Act of 1865, 440 ; Bill to continue the, 445, 453, 467, 474 ; Bill on receipts, 503 ; proposed Bill to impose, 542 ; Bill to impose, 605.

Statistics of population, &c., 32, 36, 48, 65, 127, 241, 327, 437, 490, 592, 634.

Steamer, the first colonial, built, 47.

Steam Postal Communication, Address to the Queen on, 118 ; Select Committee on, 132 ; despatch of Secretary of State on, 144 ; Select Committee on, 148 ; contract for, authorized, 151 ; despatch of Secretary of State on, 160 ; Select Committee on, 168 ; resolutions relative to, 175, 186, 206 ; proposed Bill to establish, 252 ; resolutions on, 279, 289, 291 ; Bill to provide for, 293 ; resolutions on, 311 ; resolutions of Intercolonial Conference on, 376 ; motions on, 412 ; Mr. Parkes' resolutions at the Postal Conference on, 427 ; Memorial to the Queen on, 428 ; *via* San Francisco, 474 ; contracts for, signed, 476 ; resolution as to, 498 ; despatch from England as to, 500 ; resolution on, 501 ; decisions of Intercolonial Conference as to, 504 ; Address to the Queen on, 508 ; resolutions on the San Francisco route, 511 ; resolutions as to, 517 ; contracts as to, 544 ; resolutions as to, 574 ; proposed contract with Pacific Mail Company, 652.

Stephen Sir A., Judge of the Supreme Court, 711 ; is knighted, 768 ; First President of Legislative Council, 257, 757 ; he resigns that office, 269 ; he administers the Government, 491 ; he opens the Seventh Parliament, 492 ; he (as Lieutenant Governor) administers the Government, 593 ; he prorogues the Parliament, 596 ; his resolutions on the powers of the Legislative Council, 606 ; his Bill to amend the Constitution Act, 607.

Stipendiary Magistrates, appointment of, 633.

Stirling, Captain, his discoveries in 1823, 33.

"Stirling Castle," emigrant ship, 46.

Stuart, Mr. Alexander, is Colonial Treasurer, 549 ; his Financial Statement, 555 ; he fails to form a Ministry, 568 ; he moves a vote of Want of Confidence, 570 ; resigns, 607 ; is re-elected, 608 ; he moves amendment on the Address in Reply, 635 ; his Ministry, 642.

Stuart, Mr. John Macdouall, his discoveries in South Australia, 323 ; his further explorations, *ibid.* ; starts again from Adelaide, 324.

Sturt, Captain Charles, his expedition down the Murrumbidgee, 45 ; his expedition from Adelaide, 126.

Sudds, a soldier, political consequences of felony committed by, 39.

"Supply," vessel commanded by Lieutenant H. L. Ball, dispatched to Norfolk Island, 656, 669.

Supreme Court, the, created, 29 ; sits for the first time in its criminal jurisdiction, 35.

Sydney, death of Dr. Broughton, Anglican Bishop of, 220.

"Sydney Cove," proposed Quay at the head of, 54.

Sydney—

City Commissioners' Department, 255 ; Select Committee on, 270.

Corporation, 92 ; Select Committee on the, 159 ; Bill, 166 ; Corporation dissolved, 223 ; Bill to consolidate the laws relating to the, 569.

Declared a City, 92.

Intercolonial Conferences at, 504, 557, 597, 613.

International Exhibition proposed, 580 ; Supplementary Vote for the, 583 ; Bill to provide for the management of the, 594, 596 ; its success, 598.

Lighted with gas, 1840, 84.

Sydney—continued.

- Port of, vessels entered inwards in 1881 (compared with London in 1833), 650.
 Railway Company, 208 ; pecuniary aid to, 229.
 Sewerage, Cleansing, and Drainage, Bill for, 169.
 Sewerage Bill, 222.
 Sewerage and Water Appropriation Bill, 255.
 Sewerage and Health Board, appointed, 543 ; reports of the, 545.
 Sewerage, proposed system of, 596, 634.
 "Sydney Gazette," its origin, 25 ; its establishment, 26.
 University, its Incorporation and Endowment, 169 ; Address of Parliament to the Queen on the, 290.
 Water Supply for, 430, 545, 552, 634, 640, 654.

TAHITI, its discovery, 5.

Tariff, resolutions of Intercolonial Conferences on a uniform Tariff for the Australian Colonies, 374, 479, 507, 616.

Tasman, Abel Jansz, his discoveries, 8.

Tasmania, telegraphic communication with, established, 322. (See also Van Diemen's Land.)

Tawell, Mr. John, his case, 329.

Telegraphic communication, between Sydney and Melbourne, 271, 294 ; with the United Kingdom, resolutions on, 311 ; between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, 321 ; with Tasmania, 322 ; resolutions of Intercolonial Conference on, 376, 477 ; between Australian Colonies and England, established, 499 ; decision of Intercolonial Conference on, 506 ; its proposed extension to New Zealand, &c., 523 ; established between New South Wales and New Zealand, 554 ; Conference on, at Sydney, 557 ; Conference on, at Melbourne, 576 ; resolutions as to, 582, 618.

Thomson, Sir E. Deas-, he is appointed Clerk of the Legislative Council (1829), 41 ; is Colonial Secretary, 61 ; he moves for Select Committee on Steam Communication, 148 ; his public services, 207 ; he leaves the Colony, in conjunction with Mr. Wentworth, 220 ; he joins the Parker Ministry, 263 ; his resolutions on Australian Federation, 281 ; his amendment *re* Border Duties, 484 ; his motion *re* the absence of Mr. Samuel, 521 ; is knighted, 768 ; his death, 592.

Thompson, a soldier, political consequences of felony committed by, 39.

Torrens, Mr. Robert, vote of thanks to, 372.

Torres, Luis Vaez de, his discoveries, 2, 5.

Torres Straits Mail Service, 505.

Transportation, despatch from Secretary of State on, 130 ; Select Committee on, 131 ; petition against, *ibid.* ; Mr. Cowper's motion on, 141 ; despatches on, 152, 164, 183 ; resolutions on, 232 ; resolutions of Intercolonial Conference on, 375 ; to New South Wales ceased in 1841, 659.

Tramways, Bill to construct a tramway in Pitt-street, 304, 338 ; tramway in Pitt-street to be abolished, 407 ; Bill for that purpose, 426 ; Bill for constructing, from Redfern to Hunter-street, 594 ; extension Bill, 608 ; proposed further extension of, 640.

Treasury Bills, 281 ; resolutions as to their issue, 389 ; issue of, authorized, 446 ; Bill, 448, 457, 473, 475.

UNIVERSITY. (See Sydney.)

VAN Diemen's Land discovered to be an island, 24 ; forms part of New South Wales, 32 ; separated from New South Wales, 47 ; Act for the better Government of, 92 ; its adaptation for a penal settlement, 657 ; circumnavigated by Flinders and Bass, *ibid.* ; converted into a prison, 659 ; transportation to, ceases, 660 ; its name changed to Tasmania, *ibid.*

Victoria, Colony of, founded, 179.

Vicunas, their introduction into New South Wales, 299.

Volunteer and Yeomanry Corps, proposed formation of a, 237.

Volunteer Force Regulation Bill, 432.

WALES, Prince of, address of congratulation to the Queen on his birth, 90.

Warburton, Colonel Peter Egerton, his exploring expedition, 591.

Water Supply. (See Sydney.)

Wentworth, Mr. D'Arcy (father of William Charles Wentworth), elective Member of Legislative Council, 100, 719 ; appointed Surgeon to Norfolk Island, 656.

Wentworth, Mr. William Charles, his passage of the Blue Mountains, 29 ; editor of the "Australian," 35 ; his address on the New Zealand landholders, 77 ; elective Member of Legislative Council, 719 ; his resolutions on the Judicial Estimates, 102 ; amendments *re* National Education, 107, 108 ; his resolutions on General Grievances, 113 ; his motion for the adoption of an Address to Her Majesty on Gaol Expenditure, 113 ; amendment in regard to certain Appropriations, 124 ; his resolutions for the appointment of a Select Committee on Transportation, 131 ; his resolution *re* Estimates, 132 ; is Chairman of Select Committee on the University, 159 ; his Bill to disqualify Ministers of Religion from holding seats in the Legislative Council, 166 ; his Grievance resolutions, 168-9 ; his motion for the Select Committee to prepare a Remonstrance, 175 ; for the Select Committee on Grievances, 184 ; he moves for a Select Committee to prepare a Constitution for the Colony, 192 ; for a Select Committee to prepare an Answer to the Despatch of Earl Grey, 196 ; his famous Contingent motion, 202 ; Chairman of Select Committee to prepare a Constitution for the Colony, 214 ; introduces Constitution Bill, 218 ; leaves the Colony, 220 ; communication received from, 231 ; further communication received from, 250 ; his return to New South Wales and his reception, 341 ; appointed President of the Legislative Council, 343 ; retires from the Legislative Council, 370 ; his death, 494 ; public funeral of, 498, 503.

Western Australia, ruinous consequences of alienating large tracts of land into individual hands, 155, 156 ; sanctions Chinese immigration, 614, 617.

Wheat, great quantity of, produced in Norfolk Island, 656.

Wickham, Captain, R.N., his discoveries, 125.

Windeyer, Mr. Richard, elective Member of Legislative Council, 719 ; he moves for a Select Committee on Monetary Confusion, 95 ; moves for Address to Her Majesty, 124 ; his Bill to amend the Law of Libel, 142 ; his death, 143.

Wills, Mr. William John, his exploring expedition, 323.

Wilson, a convict, finds a route across the Blue Mountains, 25.

"Wolverene," presentation of the man-of-war to the New South Wales Government, 633, 634.

Wool, Captain John Macarthur introduces the industry, 26 ; Act for giving a preferable lien on, 97 ; repeal of Liens on Wool Act, 142 ; development of the export of, 162.

Working-classes, Select Committee on their condition, 314 ; Mr. Parkes' resolutions on, 315 ; Select Committee on their condition, 426.

YOUNG, Sir John (afterwards Lord Lisgar), assumes the Government of New South Wales, 328 ; opens second session of the fourth Parliament, 344 ; prorogues it, 355 ; opens third session of the fourth Parliament, 356 ; prorogues it, 373 ; opens fourth session of the fourth Parliament, 376 ; prorogues it, 393 ; opens fifth session of the fourth Parliament, *ibid.* ; opens first session of the fifth Parliament, 396 ; prorogues it, 405 ; opens second session of the fifth Parliament, *ibid.* ; opens third session of the fifth Parliament, 419 ; prorogues it, 426 ; opens fourth session of the fifth Parliament, 429 ; valedictory addresses to, 436 ; retires from the Government of New South Wales, 437.

